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MGreat-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 27-28, 1882.

POLITICS IN EASTERN EUROPE. With reference to the Skobeleff incident the Standard observes :- It has occasioned surprise in some quarters that Prince Bismarck should have taken this matter so quietly. It is probable that private communications have been addressed by the German Foreign Office to the Government of St. Petersburg; but it is abundantly evident that the German Chancellor has no desire to magnify the proportions or the importance of the incident. Those who best understand the policy of Prince Bismarck, would have been surprised had he acted otherwise. His policy remains what it has been ever since the Treaty of Berlin, a policy of peace, and he adopts this policy because he believes that under its shelter and protection the particular projects he seeks to promote will be best furthered. The allied Empire of Austria-Hungary has a weighty task upon its hands; a task undertaken at the instance of Prince Bismarck under cover of the Treaty of Berlin. No one can say whether he foresaw that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would cause Austria so much difficulty, but nothing can be more certain than that it is regarded by Prince Bismarck as of the utmost importance that Austria should finish the undertaking without hindrance from without. To keep the rest of the world quiet while the Austrian Government establishes itself thoroughly in the occupied provinces, such is the pivot of the policy of Prince Bismarck at the present moment. It explains the effusiveness of the Germa sent to Constantinople, and it accounts for the forbearance which the Prince continues to exhibit towards Russia, despite no little provocation. If he wanted, as many people have believed, to pick a quarrel with Russia, the opportunity for doing so has been given him over and over again. He prefers to ignore these non-official explosions of Slav impatience, and to affect to perceive only the protestations of the Russian Government that it disapproves them. None can know better than the Prince that the time will probably come when these protestations will cease, and when a perplexed Monarch will throw in his lot with the fire-eating agitators of Moscow. But it is better that that moment should be deferred until Austria is thoroughly well planted on the flank of any future Slavonic movement. This is the policy which General Skobeleff clearly appreciates, and which has wrung from him those outbursts of vexation that have given him more celebrity even than the triumphs of his sword. He would strike before it is too late. At St. Petersburg the belief prevails, on the contrary, that it is already either too late or too early. It is through these vacillating moods of the Russian Government that Prince Bismarck continues his diplomatic

triumphs. With one hand he keeps Russia back; with the other he urges Austria

forward. How long will this singular condition of affairs last? The question is

one of the utmost interest; for, from the

moment the influence exercised by Prince

Bismarck over the policy of the Russian

Government ceases, the Eastern Question

will be reopened, and will demand its

final solution. People are too much in

the habit of looking at the German and

Austrian armies on the one hand, and the

Russian army on the other, and conclud-

ing that the self-evident inequality of

the combatants will prevent the com-

bat. But they lose sight of the fact that,

in unfurling the Flag of Panslavism, the

Czar would call into the field a host of

allies, none of whom, perhaps, would be formidable singly, but which by their num-

her and multiplicity would play no inconsi-

derable part in the struggle. Austria might

conceivably be harassed to death by the

combined attacks of the various Slav com-

munities of which she is composed and by

which she is surrounded. General Sko-

beleff has explained that he and his friends do not look to the Czar to form one huge

Slav Empire, but rather to be the head of

a number of Slav communities which would

be freed from all but Slav influence. We

may see, by the difficulties Austria is en-

countering in Bosnia and Herzegovina, how

disheartening is warfare when carried on

against irregular combatants. At the same

time, it is probable that if, as the phrase

is, the struggle could be localised, Austria

would prevail over these irregular forces,

while the German Army would defeat the

Russian Army with immeasurably more

ease than it did a few years ago the Army

of France. Such are the considera-

tions which the Russian Government

has to entertain, while coquetting with or

even twerating the Slavonic menace to its

neighbours. Were the Czar absolute

master of his own subjects, in fact as he is

in theory, we cannot doubt which course

he would select. Unfortunately, he rules

over a disorganised and demoralised na-

tion, and he has nothing to offer in

response to their impatient demands but a

fresh bout of foreign adventure. Prince

Bismarck labours to persuade him that to

quarrel with Germany will be to deliver himself up to the Nihilists, and there

seems substance in the reminder. But

what can the Czar do? He has recalled Skobeleff; but he cannot alter facts or

change the General's aspirations. It is

said that a great ovation awaits the tra-

veller at Moscow. He has uttered words which will not be forgotten, because,

however reckless they may have been,

they represent an unalterable truth.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

NORTH BRITISH BORNEO COMPANY. Lord Lamington gave notice that on Mon-day, March 6, he would call attention to the Royal charter granted November 8, 1881, to the North British Borneo Company.

On the motion of the LORD CHANGELLOR and the Earl of Redesdale respectively, certain formal alterations were made in the standing orders relating to judicial business and the claims to vote for representative peers

Their lordships rose at twenty minutes past

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE. Viscount FOLKSTONE gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the First Lord of the morrow he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether in view of the date of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold's marriage being fixed for April 20, he would state on what day the Government intended to make a proposition in Committee of Supply in relation to that event. (Hear, hear.)

NEW WRIT. On the motion of Mr. Winn a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the borough of Malmesbury in the room of Mr. Walter Powell, deceased.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY. Mr. SLAGO gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what was the exact position of this country with regard to the tariff on goods for exportation to France, and also as to the

Sir C. DILKE-I think that it will be convenient if I answer at once the hon. member's question. From communications which have passed since the date of my last reply, I am enabled to state that although the Bill, which awaits only the sanction of the French Senate to-day, does not specifically prolong till May 15th the existing treaty and tariff stipulations with this country, still, as these tariff stipulations are reproduced in the treaties subsequently concluded by France with Belgium, etc., etc., to whom, having signed treaties, their present tariff arrangements are continued till May 15, this country under the most favoured nation clause will enjoy, except on some insignificant articles, the benefit till then of the existing rates. I may add that we have reason to believe that a treaty will probably be signed to-day by Lord Lyons and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, continuing for ten years the existing stipulations relating to navigation, treatment of subjects, trade marks, etc.

Mr. S. Hill asked whether, after Tuesday next, England would be under the most favoured nation clause of the Belgian treaty

with France. Sir C. DILKE-The same as all other countries which have signed new treaties with France, of which Belgium is the most important. Some of the duties will be under

Mr. BARRAN asked whether the House was distinctly to understand that the position this country would occupy would be that of the

status quo. Sir C. Dilke—After Tuesday and up to the 15th of May the position will be that of the status quo, with the exception of one article in which there is no trade.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Sir A. Gordon, said the promised War Office Committee had been appointed to consider military engineering and chemical questions involved in the process of making the tunnel useless to an enemy in the event of war. When the report was received the wider military considerations would have to be considered before the Government were in a position to advise the House. With regard to another question, there were two Acts of Parliament. The Act of 1875 conferred on the Channel Tunnel Company the provision that no experimental operations should be commenced without the previous consent in writing of the Board of Trade; operations had not been commenced by that company; their compulsory powers had lapsed, and they were now before the House to resume. The Act of 1881 was a private Act of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and contained a provision that the Board of Trade should not interfere except as to the foreshore under their jurisdiction. A question had arisen on that point, the South-Eastern having claimed to have purchased the fore-shore from an owner who claimed adversely to the Crown. The present work had not gone below low-water mark; but if it went beyond, and within the three-mile territorial limit, he had no doubt the Crown would have the right to interfere. The second readings

of the bills would be postponed.

Lord E. Cegil asked for the names of the Scientific Committee.
Mr. CHILDERS said the Council would consist of three Royal Engineers, two artillerists, two civil engineers, gentlemen of great

eminence in connection with explosives, under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald Lord E. CECIL said he would ask for the

names on Tuesday.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Mr. S. LEFEVRE, in answer to Dr. Lyons, who asked on what conditions the Royal Zoological Society held their grounds in the Regent's-park, said the Zoological Society held 26 acres of land from the Office of Woods at

a yearly rental of £270. THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT. Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving, pursuant to notice, that the Orders of the Day be post-poned until after his motion on the Land Act, while reserving a defence of the motion until his reply, if necessary, remarked that the Go-vernment were fully sensible of the incon-venience of their proposal, and that if even at that moment they could be assured that the

inquiry of the Lords would not be extended to the judicial administration of the Land Court they would waive their other objections to the committee. Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted that it was unusual to oppose such a motion as this, but he urged that the House had a right to demand from the Prime Minister some explanation of the reasons why he proposed to put aside business which he had himself declared urgent. Moreover, the intimation just thrown out rendered delay necessary, inasmuch as nothing which could happen in that House could obtain the result with which. Mr. Gladstone had de-

composed the committee were men of patriotwho would not be deaf to any appeal which might be made to them, and he put it, therefore, to the Government whether it was worth while proceeding at this time. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that such an appeal would be unbecoming and ineffectual, and, repeating his regret that Sir S. Northcote had not been able to give some assurance at the last moment, he declared again that to an

the result with which Mr. Gladstone had de-

clared he would be satisfied. The peers who

examination into the judicial administration of the Land Act the Government would be no parties. The conversation was continued by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who insisted that Mr. Gladstone's object was to extend the incapacity of the House of Lords ; Mr. M'Carthy announced that the Irish members with whom he acted being of opinion that the working of the Land Act required inquiry, weuld vote against this motion; Mr. Chaplin thought that the Government were wise in trying to stave off an inquiry into their disastrous Act; Mr. Shaw expressed a decided opinion that the Irish members opposite did not represent the tenant farmers in regard to the Act, and that the decisions of the Commissioners would stand any inquiry; but Mr. O'Donnell

and Mr. Sexton both predicted that the de-bate which Mr. Gladstone was opening would form a most exhaustive and complete exami-nation of the operation of the Land Act. After some observations from Mr. Warton, the House decided to postpone the Orders of the day by 300 to 167, and the result was received with prolonged cheers from the ministerial benches.

Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to move his Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to move his resolution that parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act tends to defeat its operation, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. Replying first to the objection that it was a vote of censure on the House of Lords, he pointed out that contradictory despections of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the two Houses had been frequently the state of the state o clarations of the two Houses had been frequent in our history. Of this he mentioned several precedents, laying, however, the chief stress on Lord Ebrington's motion in 1831 on the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords. He disclaimed, therefore, altogether the suggestion that he desired to censure the other House, but he appealed to the House of Commons to make a declaration of the highest political importance. Dilating on the importance of the Land Act, he dwelt in forcible language on the trying crisis with which the Government found itself face to face in October last, pointing out that there were then only two forces in Ireland-the Land League and the Land Act. Calling the House to witness that his offer for a compromise had not been accepted, he pointed out that the Lords' Committee must inquire into the judicial proceed-ings of the Land Court, they must summon before them a number of judicial agents by whom the Act was administered, and they must examine them as to the motives by which their judgments had been guided. But Parliament, in the Land Act, had deliberately provided that none of the questions arising before the Commissioners should come before the Lords in their appellate capacity, and it was neither expedient nor tolerable that the relations between landlord and tenant as affected by the Land Court should be overhauled by a promiscuous in-quiry of this kind. The confidence of the Irish people would be vitally impaired if they had reason to believe that the House of Commons would countenance any tampering with the Act. The whole Northern population in Ireland—the strength of the English garrison, as it was called-would be ready to go against us to a man if they were allowed to believe that the Land Act was to be undermined. It was to the Land Act that the Government looked for the restoration of order and good government in Ireland, and the Government would not be responsible for anything which could interfere with its working. Mr. Gibson asked why the arguments just

used by Mr. Gladstone had not been addressed by his colleagues to the other House. Not a syllable about the interference with judicial administration had been mentioned, and all the strong lan-guage about the elements of social danger, etc., was mere second thoughts. The precedents cited by the Prime Minister, he maintained, were inapplicable, while Lord Lifford Committee of 1872 on the first Land Act, which did not in any way hinder or prejudice its working, was a precedent entirely the other way. It was not to be assumed that the members of the Lords' Committee would not recognize the responsibility of conducting the inquiry in such a manner as to inflict no damage on the public interest. There was nothing in the order of reference about judicial administration, and he found it very difficult to believe that Mr. Gladstone himself entertained a fear that the Lords' inquiry would do any harm. There were many points arising out of the unforeseen operation of the Land Act, some of which he indicated, which required investigation, and he contended that in the present muddle of business the mode suggested by Mr. Gladstone of meeting the action of the Lords was the worst of all. The Prime Minister must be aware that the debate which he was provokaware that the depate which he was provok-ing would lead to a more searching and a more unreserved examination of the Land Act than any inquiry by the Lords' Com-mittee; and, believing that the resolution could result in nothing but harm, he met it

by moving the previous question.

Lord Lymneron held that the Prime Minister's objections to the committee were conclusive, and that it was a dangerous thing for either House to fly in the face of so solemn a declaration by the Executive.

Sir H. HOLLAND supported the previous question and maintained that inquiry was justified by the circumstances under which the Act was passed.

Mr. Brand argued that inquiry at the

present moment was impossible, as sufficient data did not exist on which to form a conclusion. Mr. A. BALFOUR, on the other hand, thought

that if the inquiry was to be of any use it must be immediate. A prima facie case for inquiry was made out by the admitted dilemma in which the Government was placed—either that they had misled the House as to the state of Ireland or that the Act was being worked contrary to their expectations; and the opposition of the Government to inquiry could only be explained by motives which

would not bear stating openly.

Mr. Givan assured the House that if the action of the Lords were not corrected by some counterbalancing declaration the difficulties of the Irish Executive would be greatly

Sir W. BARTTELOT blamed the Prime Minister for provoking a collision between the two Houses as a means of rallying his party and getting a cry for the country, and predicted that the debate would be far more damaging to Ireland than the Lords' Com-

Mr. O'Donnell complained that by moving the previous question the Conservative leaders had excluded the amendments which would reopen the agrarian question. He ridiculed the Liberal meeting and declared that Mr. Gladstone's motion had no object but to cover the failure of the Land Act.

Mr. LEIGHTON supported the previous ques-tion, believing that inquiry into the Land Act was necessary; and the discussion was continued on the Opposition side by Mr. S. Hill, Captain Aylmer, and Mr. Alderman Fowler. On the motion of Mr. Sexton the debate was adjourned until Thursday.

Some other business was disposed of and the House adjourned at a quarter-past 2

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LORDS. MEETING OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

In response to the invitation of Mr. Gladstone, there was a large gathering of the sup-porters of that gentleman at the official residence of the Prime Minister in Downing-street on Monday. The principal object of the right hon. gentleman in calling the meeting was to obtain the opinion of his supporters as to the course which should be pursued in reference to the recent action of the House of Lords in appointing a Committee to inquire into the Land Act, on which point it was understood that many members of the party differed from their leader. The meeting was called for three o'clock, but an hour before that time a considerable number of people had gathered in the street to watch the arrivals. The first member to arrive was Mr. Carbutt, who reached Downing-street at half-past two, being immediately followed by Dr. Farquharson, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Hugh Mason, Mr. Crum, Mr. W. Fowler, and Mr. R. B. Mackie. Next in order came Mr. W. E. Briggs, Mr. H. Broadhurst, Mr. Serjeant Simon, Mr. A. Arnold, Mr. J. H. Henderson, Mr. P. H. Muntz, Mr. S. Morley, Messrs. Illingworth and H. Lee, Sir W. Lawson, Dr. Cameron, Sir Donald Currie, Messrs. Jacob Bright and R. W. Duff, Sir M. Wilson. Messrs. J. D. Jenkins, J. B. Firth, Storey, Briggs, Lord Lymington, Professor T. considerable number of people had gathered

Briggs, Lord Lymington, Professor

Rogers, Mr. Childers, Messrs. H. Shield, H, Richard, W. Rathbone, W. H. Wills, J. Howard, P. S. M'Liver, Lord Richard Grosvenor, Lord Kensington, Mr. Mundella, Mr. W. E. Forster (who was cheered), Mr. J. K. Cross, Hon. R. Carington, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Mr. W. M'Arthur, Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Tennant. Mr. Pender, Mr. G. Howard, Mr. L. Courtenay, Mr. J. Slagg, Mr. Norwood, Col. Gourley, Sir E. Colebrooke, Sir Wm. Harcourt, the Marquis of Hartington (who was received with loud cheers from the assembled The noble lord was immediately followed by Mr. Chamberlain (the crowd greeting him with mingled cheers and hoot-ing), Mr. Ashton Dilke, the Solicitor General for Scotland, and Mr. Pease. The arrival of Mr. Bright was the signal for considerable groaning and a few cheers. Next in order followed Sir C. Forster, Mr. Dodson, Mr. Passmore Edwards. Mr. Fawcett received a round of cheers, as did Mr. Goschen and Mr. Herbert Gladstone. Then came Mr. Trevelyan, Sir J. C. Lawrence, Sir. G. Camp-bell, Sir Henry James, Mr. Torrens, Dr. Lyon Playfair, and many others. The meeting was held in the dining-hall, which was

filled to overflowing.

Mr. Gladstone, amidst cheers, said that it was quite a mistake to suppose that he had called the meeting together for any purpose of consolidating the Party, as it was never in such an excellent position as at the present time—(cheers)—but he wished to explain the grounds on which the Cabinet had taken the steps which they had done. He specially wished to state that while they were prepared to make certain concessions to the inquiry by the Lords Committee, they must except that portion which would have any effect upon the judicial performance of the duties of the Commissioners under the Land Act. To do this would be fatal to any chance they had of pacifying Ireland, for doing which the Land Bill was the only weapon. Under the circumstances, he must, of course, proceed to the Resolution of which he had given notice, as nothing could be allowed to be done to impair the authority of the Land Act and its efficient administration in Ireland. The right hon. gentleman complained of the very unusual way in which the Opposition had given notice with reference to his motion for the orders of the day to be set aside for this occasion. After referring to one or two precedent cases he contended that it was a most improper course for the Opposition to have taken, as they ought to have permitted the Government to have laid their case before

Mr. Richards, Mr. Dillwyn, Mr. Giffen spoke in support of Mr. Gladstone's line of policy, as did Mr. Mitchell Henry. The latter was followed by Dr. Lyons, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Whitbread, the remarks of all the gentlemen taking the same line, and unanimously supporting the Premier in the position he had adopted. The sitting, which lasted nearly three-quarters of an hour, was throughout of a most enthusiastic character.

THE HERZEGOVINA REVOLT.

The Ragusa correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, telegraphing by way of Undine, says that he has had an interview with some of the leading insurgent commanders "in a rocky stronghold on the

Herzegovinian border: Stojan Kovachevich told me that great confidence prevailed at the Herzegovinian headquarters, and he confirmed news of the capture of Ustikolina and a station near Tuainitza. He vehemently affirmed the truth of a great insurgent success at Fotcha. He stated as a positive fact that many Austrian soldiers had been taken prisoners, and between 500 and 600 rifles captured. A small body of soldiers had barricaded themselves in a church, and the insurgents wished to knock in the walls with dynamite, but the inhabitants begged them to spare it, so it had been decided to starve out the soldiers. The total number of insurgents in the field he estimated at over 5,000. The revolt, he said, was certainly spreading, and the insurgents could increase their numbers many times over if they only had more arms and ammunition. He denied that they were receiving arms from Mon-

In another telegram the correspondent says :- Marshal Jovanovich has seized a public occasion to make an important state-ment to some leading Ragusan citizens. "I wish," he said, "to go to work in a concilia-tory spirit. I informed the Emperor himself that as a Slav I could not undertake my charge in a sense inimical to the Slavs of Austria, and the revolt must first be put down with a strong hand. Henceforth, I intend to consider no terms until the insurgents have been condignly punished. Only when armed resistance has been crushed out I promise large concessions will be made. At the time of the occupation I advocated a more national administration for the provinces, but my advice was not then accepted."

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and her Majesty walked and drove this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck, attended by Mile. Norèle, went to Claremont to-day. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family yesterday. The Queen heid a Council to-day at one o'clock, at which were present the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, K.G., Earl Spencer, K.G., Lord President of the Goun-cil; Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Steward; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; and the Right Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and at which the sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by her Majesty. The Right Hon. John Bright had afterwards an audience, at which the sheriff for the Duchy of Lancaster was pricked by her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl Spencer had audiences of the Queen before the Council. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Mr. W. H. White, C.B., of the War-office, was introduced to her Majesty's presence by Earl Sydney. Earl her Majesty's presence by Earl Sydney, Earl her Majesty's presence by Earl Sydney, Earl Spencer being present and acting as Secretary of State, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Connaught was with the Queen during the ceremony. The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General of New South Wales, arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of presenting to her Majesty from the Government and the colony of New South Wales an album containing views of the colony, and a water-colour drawing of the town and harbour of Sydney, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. He was presented to the Queen by Earl Specer. Viscount Torrington, Captain Edwards, R.E., and General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting, were

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting

and his symptoms are decidedly more favourable this morning." Sir Henry and Lady Alice Des Vœux left Melton Mowbray on Saturday on their return to their town residence. Lady De Ros and Lady Katherine Coke paid visits to Egerton Lodge last week. Viscount Gage and Hon. Mrs. Gage have

arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Fawsley Daventry.

Lord Norton, who has been suffering for some time, underwent on Sunday last a severe but perfectly successful operation and

is now making satisfactory progress.

A telegram received on Monday from Athens announces the serious illness of Lord Houghton. His lordship, who is the guest of Mr. Ford, the British Minister, is suffering from a severe chill, accompanied by complications which cause considerable alarm.

The marriage of Mr. F. Astley, Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir John Astley, with Lady Gertrude Pelham, sister of the Earl of Yarborough, is arranged to take place in the first week in June.

SHERIFFS FOR 1882.

A Supplement to the London Gazette gives the following list of Sheriff's for the year 1882 appointed by her Majesty in Monday's

ENGLAND (excepting Cornwall, Lancashire, and Middlesex.) BEDFORDSHIRE.-Francis Bassett, of the Heath Leighton Buzzard, Esq.
Berkshire.—Colonel William Gray, of Farleyhall, near Reading.

Buckinghamshire.—John Edward Bartlett, of

Peverel-court, Ayslesbury, Esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDONSHIRE. — Ebenezer Bird Foster, of Anstey-hall, Trumpington, Esq. Снезнике.—Egerton Leigh, of West-hall, High

Leigh, Knutsford, Esq.
Cumberland.—George Routledge, of Stonehouse Esq. Derbyshire.—Charles Edmund Newton, of the Manor-house, Mickleover, Esq.

Devonshire.—William Halliday Halliday, of Glenthorn, Lynmouth, Esq.

Dorsetshire.—Charles Joseph Theophilus Ham-

LINCOLNSHIRE .- William Henry Smith, of South Elkington, Esq.

Monmouthshire.—Thomas Phillips Price, of Friley-court, Abergavenny, Esq.
Nonfolk.—Sir Henry George Bedingfeld, of

NORFOLK.—Sir Henry George Bedingfeld, of Oxborough-hall, Bart.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Richard Henry Ainsworth, of Winwick Warren, Rugby, Esq.
NORTHUMBERLAND.—Oswin Cumming Baker Cresswell, of Cresswell, Esq.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Sir Henry Bromley, of East Stoke, Bart.
Oxfordshire.—Edward Slater Harrison, of Shels-well-neak Esq.

well-park, Esq.
Rutland.—John William Handley Davenport,

Handley, of Clipsham, Esq.
Shropshire.—James Jenkinson Bibby, of Hardwicke Grange, Esq.
Somersteine.—Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, of Enmorg-park, Bridgwater, Esq.
County of Southampton.—Thomas Thistlewayte, Staffordshire.—John Robinson, of Westwood-

Suppole For Henry John Tritton, Ewell-house, Ewell, Esq. Sussex.—Donald Larnach, of Brambletye, East

Sussex.—Donald Larnach, of Brambletye, East Frinstead, Esq. WARWICKSHIRE.—Charles William Paulet, of

WARWICKSHIRE.—Charles William Paulet, of Wellesbourne, near Warwick, Esq. WESTMORELAND.—William Thompson, of Moresdale-hail, Kendal, Esq. Wiltshire.—The Right Hon. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, of Manor-house, Market Lavington. Worgestershire.—George Edward Martin, of Hamcourt, Upton-on-Severn, Worgester, Esq. Yorkshire.—Sir Henry Day Ingilby, of Ripley Carlle Pout

Castle, Bart. WALES.-North and South. Anglesea.—Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, of Garreglwyd, Bart. Breconshire.—James Lewis, of Plasdraw, Glanorganshire, Esq. Cardiganshire,—Charles Lloyd, of Waunifor

sq. Carmarthenshire.—Thomas Morris, of Coomb Lianstephan, Esq.
Carnarvonshire.—Josesh Evans, of Glyn, Esq.
Denbighshire.—John Fairfax Jesse, of Caerfrom,

DENEGRISHIRE.—John Farriax desse, of Carlinan, Llanbedr, Ruthin, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE.—Sir William Grenville Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart. GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Sir Joseph Layton Elmes Spearman, of Lanelay-hall, Llantrisant, Bart. MERIONETHSHIRE.—Charles Reynolds Williams,

f Domelynllyn, Dolgelly, Esq.

Montgomeryshire. — Nicholas Watson Fairles Humphreys, of Montgomery, Esq.
Pembrokeshire — Charles Edward Gregg Phillips,
of Picton Castle, Esq.
Radnorshire. — Charles Coltman Rogers, of
Stannage-park, near Knighton, Esq.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, Fgb. 27. The Queen has this day been pleased to appoint George McCorquodale, Esq., of The Willows, Newton-le-Willows, to be Sheriff of the County Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, FEB. 25. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, appoint-ing Walter, Death, Boson, of Waledon, Faring Walter Deeble Boger, of Wolsdon, Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

In explanation of the numbers of the division on Mr. Gladstone's motion to postpone the Orders of the Day, it should be known that the Conservative Leaders did not desire to take a division. The Irish members in-sisted, however, that the House should divide, and a good many Conservatives left the House

without voting.

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In the not unnatural ill-humour prevalent in the Conservative ranks in view of the occurrences of Monday night there was some disposition to complain of the nomination by the Speaker of the "tellers" on the division. Sir Stafford Northcote having given notice to meet the motion by a negative, the official tellers of the Opposition were looked for. The fact is, however, that the Speaker acted upon an intimation conveyed to him from the front bench that the Opposition tellers would not act. In these circumstances the right hon. gentleman took the usual course of finding tellers among the body of members who audibly challenged the division, who in this case were the Land Leaguers. Mr. Sexton has fixed the 13th of March as

the day on which he proposes to have a call of the House. There is, it need hardly be said, not the slightest chance of such

motion being carried.

Though the debate on the Procedure rules has momentarily disappeared in the background, the interest excited by it among members of the House of Commons has no diminished. Up to Monday night not less than 65 amendments had been handed in.

The demand for places in the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons on Monday afternoon was almost unprecedented. The large hall in which the ballot for seats takes place was crowded with persons who had be fine engraving of the late Dean Stanley, obtained orders from members, but only a reproduced by special permission from a paint-

small portion of those who attended were able

to secure admission to the gallery. An official communication has been received by the Mayor of Portsmouth announcing that the Prince of Wales will be present at the Easter Monday Volunteer Review. The Duke of Connaught and other members of the Royal Family have also promised to

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LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. Mr. Herbert Spencer intends to pay a visit to the United States in the beginning of the autumn.

Mr. Austin Dobson has undertaken to write the life of Fielding for the "English Men of Letters" series published by Messrs. Macmillan. Professor Colvin will write on Keats, and Professor Jowett on Jeremy Taylor, for the same series. Mr. Harrison has finished

his monograph on Macaulay.

Mr. J. Ingram is going to publish, through
Mr. Bogue, a volume called "Claimants to
Royalty." It will consist of sketches of the attempts of consecutive claims from the pseudo-Smerdis down to modern times. Some information which has never been previously published with regard to the attempt by Perkin Warbeck on the English Crown will be included.

Sir Charles Macgregor, who is himself absent in India, has entrusted the MS. of his forthcoming work on Beluchistan to Mr. A. N. Wollaston, for publication by Messrs. Allen and Co. It is, perhaps, not generally known, the Alheneum says, that the gallant and distinguished Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, when returning from Europe a few years ago, took the opportunity of exploring a route from the Mekran coast through Beluchistan to Sindh, and in so doing traversed a terra incognita to Europeans since the days of Alexander. The appearance of his book will, therefore, be awaited with considerable interest.

Mr. A. Smythe Palmer, author of "Leaves from a Word-Hunter's Note-Book," has compiled a philological work entitled, "Folk-Etymology: a Dictionary of Words corrupted in Form or Meaning by False Derivation or Mistaken Analogy," its object being to correct the form or assumed derivation of many words and expressions which have varied very much

and expressions which have varied very much from their original forms.

Some letters, among the last written by George Eliot, addressed to Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, the autthor of "The Gates Ajar," will be printed in the March number of Harper's, permission for their publication having been given by Mr. Charles Lee Lewes, the literary executor. the literary executor.

Canon Liddon has been compelled to post-

pone his course of lectures as Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture in Oxford University owing to indisposition.

The manuscript of the "Christmas Carol" is now in the hands of a well-known Birmingham bookseller, who offers it for sale. All Dickens's other manuscripts are at South Kensington, except that of "Our Mutual

which is in America script of the "Christmas Carol" was given by Dickens to his old schoolfellow Mr. Mit-

Friend

ton, and was sold after that gentleman's death According to the Academy, the "Persæ" of Æschylus will be produced at Weimar during the course of next month, with music by the hereditary Prince of Meiningen.

Mr. W. E. Barker, Mortimer Memorial Board School Scholar, Carpenter and Beaufoy Scholar of the City of London School, Foundation Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge (who, it will be remembered, was received schools beaufactured by the school of the control of the school of the sc senior classic last year), has obtained a University Scholarship at Cambridge, a distinction never before gained by any pupil of the City of London School.

The Cape Quarterly Review, of which the first number has been published, is one of the most ambitious efforts which have yet been made in South Africa in the way of periodical publications. Its articles relate mainly to colonial topics. Among the most noteworthy are a paper of Kaffir proverbs noteworthy are a paper of Kallir proverbs and figurative expressions; a biographical paper on Thomas Pringle and John Fairbairn; and a narrative of the migration of the Trek Boers in 1875 and following years.

Following the example set by the Marquis of Bute, Mr. G. W. Duff-Assheton Smith, a

land proprietor in Carnarvonshire, has inti-mated his readiness to assist in giving effect to the recommendations of Lord Aberdare's departmental commission on higher educa-tion in the Principality by offering an eligible site at Carnarvon for the college recom-mended by such commission. The proposal has been taken up by the Town Council and other local public bodies, and memorials advocating the claims of Carnarvon, as the chief town in North Wales, as the locale of the college suggested by the commission are being extensively signed for presentation to the Education Department. Bangor, through the medium of its public bodies, is also pre-senting a case for the favourable consideration by the department of its claims to the college.

From the Newspaper Press Directory for 1882, we extract the following on the present present position of the newspaper press:—
"There are now published in the United There are now published in the United Kingdom 1,817 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 375; provinces, 1,012—1,387; Wales, 71; Scotland, 183; Ireland, 156; and Isles, 20. Of these there are—124 daily papers published in England, 5 in Wales, 22 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 2 in the British Isles. On reference to the first edition of this useful diseasons for the first edition of this useful directory for the year 1846 we find the following interesting facts—viz., that in that year there were published in the United Kingdom 551 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland; but in 1882 there are now established and circulated 1,817 papers, of which no less than 169 are issued daily, showing that the press of the country has more than trebled during the last 36 years. The increase in daily papers has been still more remarkable, the daily issues standing 169 against 14 in 1836.

Messrs. W. H. Allen and Co. have in the

press a volume of plays and dramatic scenes suitable for private theatricals by Mr. Martin F. Tupper, the well-known author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

Mr. David Bogue announces for early issue

the following works:—"A handbook to the Industries of the British Isles and the United States," by Mr. G. Phillips Bevan, and "Our Common British Fossils and Where to find Them," by Dr. Tayler.
Dr. Dyce Duckworth is about to edit a com-

plete edition of the works of the late Dr. Dr. Murrell, lecturer on Materia Medica and

Therapeutics at the Westminster Hospital, has been appointed Examiner in Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh, in succession to Dr. Lander Brunton, F.R.S.,

who has resigned.

The following artists have been elected members of the Institute of Painters in Water-colours:—Mr. Keeley Halswelle, Mr. Joseph Knight, Mr. J. Macwhirter, A.R.A., and Mr. R. Caldecott.

The statue to the late Lord Beaconsfield, which is being executed by Signor Raggi is

which is being executed by Signor Raggi, is rapidly approaching completion, and will soon be ready for casting.

The collection of miniatures by the late Richard Cosway, R.A., which were on view at the recent Ryde Art Exhibition, are now on loan in the County Hall, Lewes.

Messrs. Maclure and Macdonald are issuing

Great-Britain. LONDON, FEBRUARY 27-28, 1882.

POLITICS IN EASTERN EUROPE. With reference to the Skobeleff incident the Standard observes :- It has occasioned surprise in some quarters that Prince Bismarck should have taken this matter so quietly. It is probable that private communications have been addressed by the German Foreign Office to the Government of St. Petersburg; but it is abundantly evident that the German Chancellor has no desire to magnify the proportions or the importance of the incident. Those who best understand the policy of Prince Bismarck, would have been surprised had he acted otherwise. His policy remains what it has been ever since the Treaty of Berlin, a policy of peace, and he adopts this policy because he believes that under its shelter and protection the particular projects he seeks to promote will be best furthered. The allied Empire of Austria-Hungary has a weighty task upon its hands; a task undertaken at the instance of Prince Bismarck under cover of the Treaty of Berlin. No one can say whether he foresaw that the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina would cause Austria so much difficulty, but nothing can be more certain than that it is regarded by Prince Bismarck as of the utmost importance that Austria should finish the undertaking without hindrance from without. To keep the rest of the world quiet while the Austrian Government establishes itself thoroughly in the occupied provinces, such is the pivot of the policy of Prince Bismarck at the present moment. It explains the effusiveness of the German Mission sent to Constantinople, and it accounts for the forbearance which the Prince continues to exhibit towards Russia, despite no little provocation. If he wanted, as many people have believed, to pick a quarrel with Russia, the opportunity for doing so has been given him over and over again. He prefers to ignore these non-official explosions of Slav impatience, and to affect to perceive only the protestations of the Russian Government that it disapproves them. None can know better than the Prince that the time will probably come when these protestations will cease, and when a perplexed Monarch will throw in his lot with the fire-eating agitators of Moscow. But it is better that that moment should be deferred until Austria is thoroughly well planted on the flank of any future Slavonic movement. This is the policy which General Skobeleff clearly appreciates, and which has wrung from him those outbursts of vexation that have given him more celebrity even than the triumphs of his sword. He would strike before it is too late. At St. Petersburg the belief prevails, on the contrary, that it is already either too late or too early. It is through these vacillating moods of the Russian Government that Prince Bismarck continues his diplomatic triumphs. With one hand he keeps Russia back: with the other he urges Austria forward. How long will this singular condition of affairs last? The question is one of the utmost interest; for, from the moment the influence exercised by Prince Bismarck over the policy of the Russian Government ceases, the Eastern Question will be reopened, and will demand its final solution. People are too much in the habit of looking at the German and Austrian armies on the one hand, and the Russian army on the other, and concluding that the self-evident inequality of the combatants will prevent the combat. But they lose sight of the fact that, in unfurling the Flag of Panslavism, the Czar would call into the field a host of allies, none of whom, perhaps, would be formidable singly, but which by their number and multiplicity would play no inconsiderable part in the struggle. Austria might conceivably be harassed to death by the combined attacks of the various Slav communities of which she is composed and by which she is surrounded. General Skobeleff has explained that he and his friends do not look to the Czar to form one huge Slav Empire, but rather to be the head of a number of Slav communities which would be freed from all but Slav influence. We may see, by the difficulties Austria is encountering in Bosnia and Herzegovina, how disheartening is warfare when carried on against irregular combatants. At the same time, it is probable that if, as the phrase is, the struggle could be localised, Austria would prevail over these irregular forces. while the German Army would defeat the Russian Army with immeasurably more ease than it did a few years ago the Army of France. Such are the considerations which the Russian Government has to entertain, while coquetting with or even tolerating the Slavonic menace to its neighbours. Were the Czar absolute master of his own subjects, in fact as he is in theory, we cannot doubt which course he would select. Unfortunately, he rules over a disorganised and demoralised nation, and he has nothing to offer in response to their impatient demands but a fresh bout of foreign adventure. Prince Bismarck labours to persuade him that to quarrel with Germany will be to deliver himself up to the Nihilists, and there seems substance in the reminder. But what can the Czar do? He has recalled Skobeleff; but he cannot alter facts or change the General's aspirations. It is said that a great ovation awaits the traveller at Moscow. He has uttered words which will not be forgotten, because,

A POSSIBLE REVOLUTION.

however reckless they may have been,

they represent an unalterable truth .-

It is a trite observation that no political combination of the fifteenth century so profoundly influences the life of the present generation as the mechanical combination of type in Gutenberg's printingpress. The making of gunpowder, the invention of the compass, and the construction of the steam-engine are all familiar illustrations of the extent to which the inventor has revolutionised the world. Even in a purely political sense, it may be asserted that Watt was more powerful than Pitt, and the share of Arkwright in enabling England to resist and ultimately to overcome the power of Napoleon was hardly less important, although much less conspicuous, than that of Wellington. The discovery of the extent to which two parallel rails of iron could expedite loco- of the country.

own character. Last week M. Deprez Hitherto it has been impossible to transmit six or eight horse power for ploughing or other heavy work more than two or three miles. This is but an illustration of the development of the new force. It enables us to conceive the possibility-to take only one illustration-of substituting a stout cable for all the waggons and steamers employed in carrying coals from the pits to the manufacturing centres where it is required for working machinery. But that is only a detail, and a comparatively small detail, of the change it foreshadows. Together with the discovery of the practicability of storing electrical energy to any extent, it opens up a vista of industrial revolution before which the boldest may well hold his breath. It renders possible the storage for future use of the fitful but tremendous forces of Nature which at present run to waste. The wind, the waterfall among the mountains, and the tide on the shore, by the simple agency of the dynamo machine and the storage battery, may in a few years compete with the steam-engine in its own field. Sir William Armstrong has long lit up his picture-gallery at Rothbury by the aid of a little mountain rivulet; and Godalming the river on which it stands. "A tenth part of the tidal energy in the valley of the son, "would light every city, and another tenth would turn every loom, spindle, and axle in Great Britain." In Ireland and in Scotland, in Wales, and in some of the hilly districts in England, mountain torrents generate force which if stored and used would enable us to dispense with coal for all purposes except for heat; and even heat may yet be laid into our houses by wire as easily as light and force. If such a prospect is realised, the whole distribution of population in Great Britain aad Ireland may be altered, and electricity may far outdo the exploits of the railway "setting towns a-dancing" all over Britain .- Pall Mall Gazette.

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motion, in Dr. Arnold's opinion, gave the deathstroke to feudalism; and no one can as yet compute the extent to which it has contributed to remodel the social system of the civilized world. Not even Stephenson, as he stood by the cradle of the locomotive, fully realised the revolutiouary agent he was letting loose upon mankind and the most sanguine believers in the future development of electricity can hardly be expected to understand the extent to which the utilisation of this force may affect the settled order of the State. All great discoverers are great revolutionists; or, rather, it may be said that all great discoveries contain within themselves the germs of many revolutions. At present the application of electricity is only in its infancy; but already any one who is familiar with the dissolvent action of the steam engine on the old order which existed a century since can understand that the dynamo machine and the storage battery may yet effect a very unexpected transformation of the social organization, and modify or even destroy the existing balance of political forces. The political and social significance of recent discoveries in the application of electricity is increased by the disappearance of the old unreasoning Conservatism which fifty years ago formed so great an obstacle to the development of the railway system. The leader of the Conservative party is to-day driving piles in the river Lea by electricity generated by the water-wheel, that to-night will light up the electric lamps which illuminate Hatfield Hall. Not only has the old prejudice against new-fangled inventions disappeared, but information is disseminated with a rapidity before unknown. Electricity, therefore, has far fewer obstacles to overcome than those which steam has vanquished; and if, as is most probable, it is destined to bring about great changes, they will be brought about with a rapidity partaking somewhat of its succeeded in transmitting power by means of electricity through resistance representing fifty miles of ordinary telegraph wire. has shown that a town may be lighted by Severn," says Professor Sylvanus Thomp-

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

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to secure admission to the gallery.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

voolsack at five o'clock. NORTH BRITISH BORNEO COMPANY. Lord Lamington gave notice that on Mon-day, March 6, he would call attention to the

Royal charter granted November 8, 1881, to the North British Borneo Company.

On the motion of the Lord Changellor and the Earl of Redesdale respectively, certain formal alterations were made in the standing orders relating to judicial business and the claims to vote for representative peers

Their lordships rose at twenty minutes past

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY. The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE. Viscount Folkstone gave notice that to-morrow he would ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether in view of the date of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold's marriage being fixed for April 20, he would state on what day the Government intended to make a proposition in Committee of Supply in relation to that event. (Hear, hear.)

On the motion of Mr. Winn a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member for the borough of Malmesbury in the room of Mr. Walter Powell, deceased.

THE FRENCH COMMERCIAL TREATY.

Mr. SLAGG gave notice that on Tuesday he would ask the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs what was the exact position of this country with regard to the tariff on goods for exportation to France, and also as to the navigation law.

Sir C. DILKE-I think that it will be convenient if I answer at once the hon. member's question. From communications which have passed since the date of my last reply, I am enabled to state that although the Bill, which awaits only the sanction of the French Senate to-day, does not specifically prolong till May 15th the existing treaty and tariff stipulations with this country, still, as these tariff stipula-tions are reproduced in the treaties subsequently concluded by France with Belgium, etc., etc., to whom, having signed treaties, their present tariff arrangements are continued till May 15, this country under the most favoured nation clause will enjoy, except on some insignificant articles, the benefit till then of the existing rates. I may add that we have reason to believe that a treaty will probably be signed to-day by Lord Lyons and the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, continuing for ten years the existing stipulations relating to navigation, treatment of

subjects, trade marks, etc.
Mr. S. Hill asked whether, after Tuesday next, England would be under the most favoured nation clause of the Belgian treaty

Sir C. DILKE—The same as all other countries which have signed new treaties with France, of which Belgium is the most important. Some of the duties will be under other treaties.

Mr. BARRAN asked whether the House was distinctly to understand that the position this country would occupy would be that of the sir C. Dilke-After Tuesday and up to the

15th of May the position will be that of the excention of in which there is no trade.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in answer to Sir A. Gordon, said the promised War Office Committee had been appointed to consider military engineering and chemical questions involved in the process of making the tunnel useless to an enemy in the event of war. When the report was received the wider military considerations would have to be considered before the Government were in a position to advise the House. With regard to another question, there were two Acts of Parliament. The Act of 1875 conferred on the Channel Tunnel Company the provision that no experimental operations should be commenced without the previous consent in writing of the Board of Trade; operations had not been commenced by that company; their compulsory powers had lapsed, and they were now before the House to resume. The Act of 1881 was a private Act of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and contained a provision that the Board of Trade should not interfere except as to the foreshore under their jurisdiction. A question had arisen on that had arisen on that point, the South-Eastern having claimed to have purchased the fore-shore from an owner who claimed adversely to the Crown. The present work had not gone below low-water mark; but if it went beyond, and within the three-mile territorial limit, he had no doubt the Crown would have the right to interfere. The second readings

of the bills would be postponed.

Lord E. Cecil asked for the names of the Scientific Committee.

Mr. CHILDERS said the Council would consist of three Royal Engineers, two artillerists, two civil engineers, gentlemen of great eminence in connection with explosives, under the chairmanship of Sir Archibald

Lord E. CECIL said he would ask for the names on Tuesday.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Mr. S. Lefevre, in answer to Dr. Lyons, who asked on what conditions the Royal Zoo logical Society held their grounds in the Re-gent's-park, said the Zoological Society held 26 acres of land from the Office of Woods at

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT. Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving, pursuant to notice, that the Orders of the Day be postoned until after his motion on the Land Act, while reserving a defence of the motion until his reply, if necessary, remarked that the Government were fully sensible of the incon-venience of their proposal, and that if even at that moment they could be assured that the inquiry of the Lords would not be extended to the judicial administration of the Land Court they would waive their other objections

to the committee. Sir S. NORTHCOTE admitted that it was unusual to oppose such a motion as this, but he urged that the House had a right to demand from the Prime Minister some explanation of the reasons why he proposed to put aside business which he had himself declared urgent. Moreover, the intimation just thrown out rendered delay necessary, inasmuch as nothing which could happen in that House could obtain the result with which Mr. Gladstone had declared he would be satisfied. The peers who omposed the committee were men of patriotwho would not be deaf to any appea which might be made to them, and he put it, therefore, to the Government whether it was

worth while proceeding at this time. Mr. GLADSTONE replied that such an appea would be unbecoming and ineffectual, and, repeating his regret that Sir S. Northcote had not been able to give some assurance at the last moment, he declared again that to an examination into the judicial administration of the Land Act the Government would be no

parties. The conversation was continued by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who insisted that Mr. Gladstone's object was to extend the incapacity of stone's object was to extend the incapacity of the House of Lords; Mr. M'Carthy an-nounced that the Irish members with whom he acted being of opinion that the working of the Land Act required inquiry, weuld vote against this motion; Mr. Chaplin thought that the Government were wise in trying to stave off an inquiry into their disastrous Act; Mr. Shaw expressed a decided opinion that the Irish members opposite did not represent the tenant farmers in regard to the Act, and that the decisions of the Commissioners would stand any inquiry; but Mr. O'Donnell

and Mr. Sexton both predicted that the de-bate which Mr. Gladstone was opening would form a most exhaustive and complete exami-nation of the operation of the Land Act. After some observations from Mr. Warton, the House decided to postpone the Orders of the day by 300 to 167, and the result was received with prolonged cheers from the ministral heartest ministerial benches.

Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeded to move his resolution that parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act tends to defeat its operation, and must be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. Replying first to the objection that it was a vote of censure on the House of Lords, he pointed out that contradictory designations of the trut House of the state of the s clarations of the two Houses had been frequent in our history. Of this he mentioned several precedents, laying, however, the chief stress on Lord Ebrington's motion in 1831 on the rejection of the Reform Bill by the Lords. He disclaimed, therefore, altogether the suggestion that he desired to censure the other House, but he appealed to the House of Commons to make a declaration of the highest political importance. Dilating on the importance of the Land Act, he dwelt in forcible language on the trying crisis with which the Govern-ment found itself face to face in October last, pointing out that there were then only two forces in Ireland—the Land League and the Land Act. Calling the House to witness that his offer for a compromise had not been accepted, he pointed out that the Lords' Committee must inquire into the judicial proceedings of the Land Court, they must summon before them a number of judicial agents by whom the Act was administered, and they must examine them as to the motives by which their judgments had been guided. But Parliament, in the Land Act, had deliberately provided that none of the questions arising before the Commissioners should come before the Lords in their appellate capacity, and it was neither expedient nor tolerable that the relations between landlord and tenant as affected by the Land Court should be overhauled by a promiscuous inquiry of this kind. The confidence of the Irish people would be vitally impaired if they had reason to believe that the House of Commons would countenance any tampering with the Act. The whole Northern population in Ireland-the strength of the English garrison as it was called-would be ready to go against us to a man if they were allowed to believe that the Land Act was to be undermined. It was to the Land Act that the Government looked for the restoration of order and good government in Ireland, and the Government would not be responsible for anything which

could interfere with its working. Mr. Gibson asked why the arguments just used by Mr. Gladstone had not been addressed by his colleagues to the other House. Not a syllable about the interference with judicial administration had been mentioned, and all the strong language about the elements of scale descriptions. guage about the elements of social danger, etc., was mere second thoughts. The precedents cited by the Prime Minister, he maintained, were inapplicable, while Lord Lifford's Committee of 1872 on the first Land Act, which did not in any way hinder or prejudice its working, was a precedent entirely the other way. It was not to be assumed that the members of the Lords' Committee would not recognize the responsibility of con-ducting the inquiry in such a manner as to inflict no damage on the public interest. There was nothing in the order of reference about judicial administration, and he found it very difficult to believe that Mr. Gladstone himself entertained a fear that the Lords' inquiry would do any harm. There were many oints arising out of the unforeseen operation of the Land Act, some of which he indicated, which required investigation, and he contended that in the present muddle of business the mode suggested by Mr. Gladstone of meeting the action of the Lords was the worst of all. The Prime Minister must be aware that the debate which he was provoking would lead to a more searching and more unreserved examination of the Land Act than any inquiry by the Lords' Com-mittee; and, believing that the resolution could result in nothing but harm, he met it by moving the previous question.

Lord Lymington held that the Prime Minis-

ter's objections to the committee were conclusive, and that it was a dangerous thing for either House to fly in the face of so solemn a declaration by the Executive. Sir H. HOLLAND supported the previous question and maintained that inquiry was justified by the circumstances under which

the Act was passed. Brand argued that inquiry at the present moment was impossible, as sufficient data did not exist on which to form a con-

Mr. A. BALFOUR, on the other hand, thought that if the inquiry was to be of any use it must be immediate. A prima facie case for inquiry was made out by the admitted dilemma in which the Government was placed—either that they had misled the House as to the state of Ireland or that the Act was being worked contrary to their expectations; and the opposition of the Government to inquiry only be explained by motives which would not bear stating openly.

Mr. GIVAN assured the House that if the

action of the Lords were not corrected by some counterbalancing declaration the difficulties of the Irish Executive would be greatly increased.

Sir W. BARTTELOT blamed the Prime Minister for provoking a collision between the two Houses as a means of rallying his party and getting a cry for the country, and predicted that the debate would be far more damaging to Ireland than the Lords' Com

Mr. O'Donnell complained that by moving the previous question the Conservative leaders had excluded the amendments which would reopen the agrarian question. He ridiculed the Liberal meeting and declared that Mr. Gladstone's motion had no object but to cover the failure of the Land Act.

Mr. Leighton supported the previous ques-tion, believing that inquiry into the Land Act was necessary; and the discussion was con-tinued on the Opposition side by Mr. S. Hill, Captain Aylmer, and Mr. Alderman Fowler. On the motion of Mr. Sexton the debate

was adjourned until Thursday.

Some other business was disposed of and the House adjourned at a quarter-past 2

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, MONDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Dowager Duchess of Rox-burghe and the Hon. Harriet Phipps, and her Majesty walked and drove this morning, at-tended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck, attended by Mile. Norèle, went to Claremont to-day. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and the Hon. Mrs. Wellesley had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family yesterday. The Queen held a Council to-day at one o'clock, at which were present the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, K.G., Earl Spencer, K.G., Lord President of the Council; Earl Sydney, G.C.B., Lord Steward; the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, First Lord of the Treasury; and the Right Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; at which the sheriffs for England and Wales were pricked by her Ma-jesty. The Right Hon. John Bright had afterwards an audience, at which the sheriff for the Duchy of Lancaster was pricked by her Majesty. The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Earl Spencer had audiences of the Queen before the Council. Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Mr. W. H. White, C.B., of the War-office, was introduced to her Majesty's presence by Earl Sydney, Earl Spencer being present and acting as Secretary of State, and received the honour of knighthood. The Duke of Connaught was with the Queen during the ceremony. The Hon. Saul Samuel, C.M.G., Agent-General of New South Wales, arrived at the Castle, and had the honour of presenting to her Majesty from the Government and the colony of New South Wales an album containing views of the colony, and a water-colour drawing of the town and harbour of Sydney, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to accept. He was presented to the Queen by Earl Spencer. Viscount Torrington, Captain Edwards, R.E., and General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., the Lord, Groom, and Equerry in Waiting, were in attendance.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting which was held at Willis's Rooms on Monday morning in connection with the propose International Fisheries Exhibition of 1883. The Earl of Roden has left town for Ire-

The Earl of Carnarvon has returned England after a stay of several months in the

south of France The Earl of Wilton continues in a very critical state, which causes the greatest anxiety to his family. On Monday morning the bulletin stated that "Lord Wilton was in a very exhausted state all yesterday, but has had several hours' sleep during the night, and his symptoms are decidedly more favour able this morning." Sir Henry and Lady Alice Des Vœux left Melton Mowbray on Saturday on their return to their town residence Lady De Ros and Lady Katherine Goke paid

visits to Egerton Lodge last week.

Viscount Gage and Hon. Mrs. Gage have arrived at Claridge's Hotel from Fawsley,

Daventry.

Lord Norton, who has been suffering for some time, underwent on Sunday last a severe but perfectly successful operation and

is now making satisfactory progress.

A telegram received on Monday from Athens announces the serious illness of Lord Houghton. His lordship, who is the guest of Mr. Ford, the British Minister, is suffering from a severe chill, accompanied by complications which cause considerable alarm. The marriage of Mr. F. Astley, Scots Guards, eldest son of Sir John Astley, with Lady Gertrude Pelham, sister of the Earl of Yarborough, is arranged to take place in the first week in June.

SHERIFFS FOR 1882.

A Supplement to the London Gazette gives the following list of Sheriffs for the year 1882 appointed by her Majesty in Monday's

ENGLAND (excepting Cornwall, Lancashire and Middlesex.) BEDFORDSHIRE .- Francis Bassett, of the Heath, Bernsuire.—Francis Bassett, of the Heath, Leighton Buzzard, Esq. Bernsuire.—Colonel William Gray, of Farley-hall, near Reading.

Beckinghamshire.—John Edward Bartlett, of Peverel-court, Ayslesbury, Esq.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE and HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—Ebenezer Bird Foster, of Anstey-hall, Trumpington,

CHESHIRE.—Egerton Leigh, of West-hall, High Leigh, Knutsford, Esq. CUMBERLAND.—George Routledge, of Stonehouse, Esq. Derbyshtre.—Charles Edmund Newton, of the Manor-house, Mickleover, Esq. Devoshtre.—William Halliday Halliday, of Glenthorn, Lynmouth, Esq.

Glenthorn, Lynmouth, Esq.
Dorsetshee.—Charles Joseph Theophilus Hambro, of Milton Abbey, Blandford, Esq.
Durham.—Robert Anthony Burrell, of Fairthorne Botley, Hants, Esq.
Essex.—Hector John Gurdon Rebow, of Wivenhoe-park, Wivenhoe, Esq.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sir Thomas Hyde Crawley Boevey, of Flaxley Abbey, Mitcheldean, Bart. Herefordshire.—Theophilus William Lane, of Ryelands, Leominster, Esq. Herefordshire.—James William Carlile, of Pons-bourne-park, Hertford, Esq. Kent.—Lieut.-Colonel Henry Dorrien Streatfield, of Chiddingstone, Edenbridge. Ledestershire.—Sir Francis Fortescue Turville, of Hurbands Rosworth, K C.M.G. of Husbands Bosworth, K.C.M.G.

Lincolnshire.—William Henry Smith, of South

Elkington, Esq.
Moxmouthshire.—Thomas Phillips Price, of MONMOUTHSHIRE.—Thomas Philips Price, of Triley-court, Abergavenny, Esq. NoвFolk.—Sir Henry George Bedingfeld, of Oxborough-hall, Bart. Noвтамртольнике.—Richard Henry Ainsworth,

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—Richard Henry Ainsworth, of Winwick Warren, Rugby, Esq.
Northumberland. — Oswin Cumming Baker Cresswell, of Cresswell, Esq.
Northghamshire.—Sir Henry Bromley, of East Stoke, Bart.
Oxfordshire.—Edward Slater Harrison, of Shels-

ell-park, Esq.
Rutland.—John William Handley Davenport,

RUTLAND.—John William Handley Davenport,-Handley, of Clipsham, Esq.
SHROPSHIRE.—James Jenkinson Bibby, of Hardwicke Grange, Esq.
SOMERSETSHIRE.—Thomas Palfrey Broadmead, of Enmorg-park, Bridgwater, Esq.
COUNTY of SOUTHAMPTON.—Thomas Thistlewayte, of Southwick-place, hear Fareham, Esq.
STAFFORDSHIRE.—John Robinson, of Westwood-hall, Leek, Esq.
SUFFOLK.—Edward Phillippe Mackenzie, of Downham-hall, Brandon, Esq.
SURREY.—Henry John Tritton, Ewell-house, Ewell, Esq.

Ewell, Esq.
Sussex.—Donald Larnach, of Brambletye, East Grinstead, Esq.
WARWICKSHIRE.—Charles William Paulet, Wellesbourne, near Warwick, Esq.
WestmoreLand,—William Thompson, of Mores-

Westmoreland.—William Thompson, of Moresdale-hail, Kendal, Esq.
Wiltshire.—The Right Hon Edward Pleydell Bouverie, of Manor-house, Market Lavington.
Worgestershire.—George Edward Martin, of Hamcourt, Upton-on-Severn, Worcester, Esq.
Yorkshire.—Sir Henry Day Ingilby, of Ripley Castle, Bart.
WALES.—North and South.

Anglesea.—Sir Chandos Stanhope Hoskyns Reade, of Garreglwyd, Bart. Breconshire.—James Lewis, of Plasdraw, Glanorganshire, Esq. Cardiganshire.—Charles Lloyd, of Waunifor sq. CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Thomas Morris, of Coomb,

CARMARTHENSHIRE.—Thomas Morris, of Coomb, Llanstephan, Esq.
Carnarvonshire.—Josesh Evans, of Glyn, Esq.
Denbighshire.—John Fairfax Jesse, of Caerfrom, Llanbedr, Ruthin, Esq.
FLINTSHIRE.—Sir William Grenville Williams, of Bodelwyddan, Bart.
GLAMORGANSHIRE.—Sir Joseph Layton Elmes Spearman, of Lanelay-hall, Llantrisant, Bart.
Merionethshire.—Charles Reynolds Williams, of Domalyullum, Dolgolly Esq.

MERIOMETRIBIER.—Charles Reynolds Williams, of Domelynllyn, Dolgelly, Esq.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Nicholas Watson Fairles-Humphreys, of Montgomery, Esq.
PEMBROKESHIRE—Charles Edward Gregg Phillips, of Picton Castle, Esq.
RADNORSHIRE. — Charles Coltman Rogers, of Stannage-park, near Knighton, Esq.

DUCHY OF LANCASTER, FEB. 27. The Queen has this day been pleased to appoint seorge McCorquodale, Esq., of The Willows, George McCorquodale, Esq., of The Willows Newton-le-Willows, to be Sheriff of the Count Palatine of Lancaster for the year ensuing.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S COUNCIL CHAMBER, BUCKINGHAM-GATE, FEB. 25. His Royal Highnees the Prince of Wales has been pleased to direct Letters Patent to be passed under the Seal of the Duchy of Cornwall, appoint-ing Walter Deeble Boger, of Wolsdon, Esq., Sheriff of the County of Cornwall.

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.") The arrangements for the approaching journey of her Majesty are now completed. The Queen will proceed by special train from Cherbourg to Paris, and instead of resting there, will continue her journey by the connecting-link of the Ceinture Railway to the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line without change of carriage until Mentone is reached The managing directors of the different rail-ways over which the Queen will travel wil ways over which the Queen will travel will study her Majesty's convenience, comfort, and wishes in every possible way. Mr. Henfrey's villa, which has been so hand-somely placed at her Majesty's disposal during her stay at Mentone, is loftily situated at the extremity of the East Bay, at no great dis-tance from the Gorge of St. Louis, the present boundary of France and Italy. It is not

sufficiently large to accommodate the whole of the Queen's retinue; and two smaller villas close by have also been secured. Surrounded by olive orchards, and protected from the northern blasts by the lofty range of mountains at the rear, the Royal residence enjoys that perfect privacy her Majesty so thoroughly appreciates at all times. The views from the terrace and flower gardens are transcendently beautiful. On clear days, the snow-covered mountains of Corpies came the snow-covered mountains of Corsica, some sixty miles distant, may be seen without the aid of a telescope; whilst the Mediterranean, with its ever-changing cerulean and malachite

hues, affords an incomparable picture both
"in anger and in calm."
All visitors to Mentone are acquainted with the beautiful mountain drive along the Corniche-road, past the romantic village of Roquebrune, to the old Roman town of Turbia; and this route is pretty certain to be a favourite and frequent excursion of her Majesty. It commands the most perfect bird's-eye view of Monte Carlo, the bay and town of Condamine, and the bold rocky promontory of Monaco, with its ancient Royal palace of Moorish architecture and picturesque surroundings. At each turn of the Corniche-road an ever-changing panorama of surpassing beauty is presented by the lofty range of Italian Alps that form the Mediterranean seaboard in the direction of Bor-dighera. But on the Nice side of Turbia the views of Eze and the precipitous mountains that extend as far as the snugly-sheltered harbour of Villefranche—which is generally alive with the American, French, or English Mediterranean Squadrons—are equally bold and beautiful. Nor should the opportunity be omitted when at Turbia of preceding to the omitted when at Turbia of proceeding to the extremity of the mountain headland called the Tete de Chien, which forms such a magnificent background to the mountainous panowhich an uninterrupted view is

obtainable from the Royal residence.

Lord Bennet intends giving the Duke of Albany a remarkably fine bull's head, from one of the Chillingham wild cattle, as a

wedding present.

The new Lord Lonsdale has dismissed every servant in the large establishments his brother kept up at Lowther Castle and Carlton House terrace, with the exception of his butler and housekeepers. Carlton House-terrace is to be let and Lowther Castle entirely shut up, pending the liquidation of the enormous debts left by the late Earl. Gladys Lady Lonsdale is now with her mother, Lady Herbert of Lea, at Herbert House, for a few days; her infant is still at Wilton.

Lord Henry Cholmondeley, second son of the Marquis of Cholmondeley, is very seriously ill at Brighton, where he has been residing during the winter with his familie.

siding during the winter with his family. Lord Lismore is also laid up with an attack of illness of rather an alarming nature at

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough enter into possession of their new residence, 43 Portman-square, which they purchased last week from Lady Cardigan, on March the ist. All the Countess's furniture, pictures, etc., with very few exceptions, have been removed to Deene Park, Wansford, where

Lady Cardigan intends chiefly to reside for the future. One is assured on all sides that the lady who has recently made such a successful debut at the Haymarket Theatre, and who has long been the mark for the "slings and arrows of outrageous"-lying, has, by the the respect of her friends, but incurred the jealousy and odium of her new associates. A complete and practical refutation of these preposterous stories was given last week, when Mr. and Mrs. Langtry's "at home" was crowded, not merely with old friends,

but with the more prominent dramatic artists of the day.

I am told that, although on the days when she has a morning as well as an evening per-formance to go through, Mrs. Langtry feels fatigued, yet that she is, on the whole, pleased and satisfied with her new career—that she is indefatigable in her study, and determined to take a high position in the dramatic profession on other and more solid grounds than those which first recommended her to the favour of a London audience. It is said that the Premier has been several times to witness Mrs. Langtry's performance in Ours and She Stoops to Conquer, and that not only was he delighted with both, but has personally called on the fair artist to express the high estimate he has formed of her histrionic talent. If there be any truth in the old adage "Laudari then indeed Mrs. Langtry is to a laudato.' be warmly congratulated upon having achieved

so great a success in such a quarter. A very serious carriage accident happened to Sir Richard Amphlett, near Christ Church. the other day. Sir Richard, who, it will be remembered, resigned his post in the Appeal Court some years ago, owing to the effects of a paralytic stroke, was driving with his wife, whom he married in 1880, and his niece. The coachman contrived to drive the carriage against a wall, and broke the pole; the horses took fright, reared, and kicked about the ex-judge's head, whose only alarm appeared to be for his cigar, which was in danger of being extinguished. His butler, who was on the box, was suddenly deposited on her ladyship's knee, whilst Miss Amphlett bravely jumped out of the carriage, and held one of the horses with one arm, which got dislocated; thereupon she continued to hold it with the other until it was still. Sir Richard, two days afterwards, suffered from a severe nervous attack, but has now quite recovered

his ordinary state of health. In all the important steps of his life the Duke of Norfolk, it is known, has consulted his old tutor and close friend Cardinal Newman. But on his venture in high politics, joining the Lords' Committee on the Land Bill, he has not sought the advice of his

Better late than never. Brigadier-General Massey, who captured seventy-eight guns at the lines of Sherpur, seemed to have been entirely overlooked when honours were being distributed amongst those who had distin-guished themselves during the Afghan War. But the delayed recognition of his services has at length come. He has been promoted to the command of the Gwalior district, with the rank of Brigadier-General of the first

Colonel Winsloe, of the 1st Royal Scote Fusiliers, is appointed an aide-de-camp to her Majesty, as an acknowledgment of his services as commandant of Potchefstroom during its investment by the Boers.

So Lieut.-General A. J. Herbert, whose administrative talents are well known at headquarters, and who has the further recommen-dation of approving recent military changes, even if he did not originate the retirement scheme which came into force last June, is to be Sir Garnet Wolseley's successor as Quartermaster-General. The appointment comes upon many people as an unpleasant

Major-General the Hon. Sir H. Clifford, V.C., K.C.M.G., who had charge of the base of operations at Pietermeritzburg during the Zulu War, has been selected for the command

of the Eastern District. Why have our squadron at Valetta been kept in readiness to sail on 12 hours' notice? If Egyptian affairs have reached so critical a stage, there is something behind that the country wots not of.

The training ship Britannia is to be illuminated by the electric light, which is also ordered to be introduced into vessels of the Channel and Mediterranean Fleets.

Mrs. Baring, the wife of the Hon. Major Baring, the Indian Finance Minister, was lying dangerously ill at Calcutta with typhoid fever on the 6th February. Mrs. Baring was first attacked with choleric diarrhea, which ultimately developed into typhoid, a disease that has apparently found a home on the banks of the Hooghly. No. 20.802.-FOUNDED 1814.

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1882.

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4 Great-Britain.

LONDON, FEB, 28-MARCH 1, 1882.

AUSTRIA AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE. The telegrams which have lately been reaching us from Vienna show that active operations in Herzegovina have begun in earnest. The Hungarian Diet, after five days' debate, has passed by a large majority the grant of eight millions of florins demanded by the Government; and at the same moment we hear of a general advance into the insurgent country. Four columns of troops started from different points, on the 20th and 21st, with the intention of seizing the Zagorje plateau, which contains the chief strength of the insurrection, and of striking a sudden and probably decisive blow. The weather. which proved as severe as the worst enemies of Austria could have desired. stood in the way of any crowning success, and in the numerous encounters with the insurgents which are reported the latter seem to have made good their retreat. As yet, indeed, everything has happened which have been expected at the opening of the campaign. Both sides have fought well, and though the disciplined Austrian troops have not yet succeeded in breaking up the enemy, they have gradually got hold of the best positions, and may proceed to strike harder at their leisure. Assuming for the moment that no foreign complications arise and that the insurrection continues to be purely local, it may be anticipated that matters will proceed in this way for some little time. till the overwhelming force of the Austrians has made itself completely felt. The insurgents are brave, active, and thoroughly know their own difficult country; but they are not numerous, and they are badly armed. They have nothing with which to match the mountain guns of the Austrians, and many of their bands have no rifles, except the few that have been captured, in the early stages of the revolt, from the small Austrian posts surprised by the insurgents. At the same time, they are not the men to submit easily or at once. Not to speak of their hopes of relief from elsewhere, they are insurgents by inheritance and by tradition. They have a great belief in their own independence; they have developed a passionate hatred of the Austrians, and they have a complete disregard of hardships. It is inevitable that, during the time which must elapse before they are reduced to submission, much blood will be spilt and many of the horrors inseparable from guerrilla warfare will be experienced. The protracted and desperate resistance offered to the Austrian occupation in 1878 is of evil omen in this respect. It is certain, however, that the movement will be crushed, whether it takes days or weeks or even months to crush it,

unless it is fostered from outside. This is

the danger of which all the world is at

this moment acutely conscious; and although in this respect things look some-

what better than they looked ten days ago,

it would be idle to pretend that the chances

of trouble have entirely disappeared. It

is not in Mussulman fanaticism, Bosnian or

Turkish, that the chief danger lies. It

lies in the direction first of Servia and

Montenegro, and next of the Panslavists

party throughout the Slavonic lands-

especially of course, throughout Russia.

The Austrian Government has shown a

wise anxiety in the matter of the two

neighbouring principalities, and there

seems reason to believe that their efforts

to keep those States strictly neutral will

be successful. General Skobeleff has been

officially and officiously disowned; he

has been recalled to St. Petersburg and

ordered to explain himself; and thus far

his Government is acquitted of any par-

ticipation in his warlike speeches. Nor if

his indirect object was to stir up strife

between France and her old enemy and

thus to gain an ally in his anti-German cam-

paign, can be thought to have succeeded.

Paris only echoed the opinion of the Grand

Duke Constantine in pronouncing the hero

of Plevna politically mad. Yer, unfortu-

nately, a failure to obtain the active

sympathy of Western Europe does not of

necessity imply a failure to excite the

ignorant and unhappy East. General

Skobeleff's words, expressing, as they did,

the desire at the bottom of many a

Russian mind, have roused the hope that

this desire may at no distant day be

gratified. It is well that the danger

should be realised and faced by those re-

sponsible for the direction of affairs in

every European country, and not by Go-

vernments only, but by every person

capable of political reflection. It is too

evidently the desire and the intention of

an active party in Russia to seek the

earliest opportunity for violently attacking

the Eastern settlement at which all

Europe arrived in 1878. The attack is

primarily directed against Austria as the

oppressor of the Slavs, and against Ger-

many as the too influential meddler in

Russian affairs; but, in point of fact, it is

anybody and everybody outside the Russian border that is to feel the weight

of Russian discontent. For this is the real

reason of the cry of which General Sko-

beleff has made himself the mouthpiece.

Russia is profoundly unhappy. Her great

novelist, Ivan Tourgueneff, in the story

which he has just published in a German magazine, paints a typical Russian in the " Dewho gives his name to it-Russian who despairs of everything, but chiefly of Russia. It is no wonder; for despotism, Nihilism, and the blind racehatred that has broken out in the persecution of the Jews, are phenomena that leave little room for political optimism. The more generous minds in Russian society take refuge from this despair in some theory like that of the Panslavists, and cry out for "liberation from the foreigner," for a union of the Slav race. and for a fresh start on the basis of Slav nationality. But Europe cannot consent to these desperate experiments. She has her own interests to guard, and she takes her stand on the solemn treaties by which those interests have been guaranteed. She demands above all things peace, and a fair trial for the new order of things laid down in 1878. And if it were allowed to her to take a different ground and to plead the interests of Russia herself, she might say with a Russian writer :- "To affirm that he Russian nation is predestined to an idealist policy, to wage periodical wars of sentiment, to wave from time to time the standard of the crusades in the midst of the peaceful and industrial Europe of the 19th century, is to say that Russia is predestined to the hostility of Europe, to disorder, and to ruin."-Times.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The imagination of some persons continues to be exercised on the possible calamities which are to follow the construction of a tunnel under the Channel:-Pamphlets on this subject, written very much in the style of the famous and really useful "Battle of Dorking," are beginning to appear, and to secure a considerable amount of attention. If the French, on their side, are only half as imaginative as we are on the subject, it will be made quite clear that the tunnel must be one of the most awfully disstrous projects for the nations at either end of it that was ever conceived. Some of us have been accustomed to look upon ourselves as belonging to a stout and warlike race. True, we lived in an island, and were thus exempted from some perils by invasion; but we had thought that if fate had placed us on a continent, with nothing but a river or a chain of hills to divide us from our neighbours on all sides, there was that in us which would enable us to hold our own. This, it seems, is a mistake. Let us be connected by a footway ever so slight with any one foreign nation, and our fate is sealed. Is this really so? Again, when we come to details, it is assumed that to march an army of a hundred thousand men through the Channel tunnel, with all the necessary ammunition, horses, and guns, would be a work not of weeks but of days, and even hours. But it does not appear that any one has ever made the calculation in real earnestness as to the rate at which it could be done. To march an army through a gateway of the dimensions of the tunnel would be a task of no small magnitude. But the difficulty is increased very considerably when the gate leads to a covered way twenty miles long. If trains were used very few could be run in the day with ordinary -none at all if the tunnel were not specially ventilated for them. If compre air were used, the stock of engines would be necessarily small and the trains comparatively light. On the other hand, for an army on foot the tunnel alone would be a good day's march, and here, again, the ventilation might easily be a difficulty. We should like to see it proved that ten thousand men per day, fit for immediate fighting, could be got through And it should be remembered that the invade would stake all upon a single cast of the die. One block of the tunnel for even a few hours one check to his victorious career at this end and not a man who had set foot here so reacherously would ever go back again.-

THE FRENCH IN LONDON.

Under the title "How John Bull Lost London," a small volume has been published by Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. The author assumes the nom de guerre of 'Grip." The work is written on the same lines as the "Battle of Dorking," which attracted so much attention a few years The following extracts show that the little book is amusing, although its pretensions are evidently higher :-

"What London suffered during the period of its occupation will never be fully told. Very naturally, the bulk of the French army occupied certain strategic positions in the suburbs. But a very considerable number of troops were quartered inside the very heart of the metropolis, and did pretty much as they pleased. For two days the metropolis was in absolute disorder. Then the administration of the French officials began. Three acts preceded all others. Every arm and ammuni ion shop and every householder were deprived of lethal weapons. All the available provisions of the capital were seized, no shopkeeper being allowed to touch more than a certain quantity of the stores in his own shop.
And troops were placed in every public building specially available for the purpose.

The deprivation of firearms was not perhaps a matter of much consequence. It would have been sheer madness on the part of a miserably armed mob of citizens to have attempted any resistance against the over-whelming force of the French armies, and no one much regretted, therefore, the loss of rifles and revolvers. The French, on the other hand, were much pleased to obtain for the asking English-made weapons, which were very much better than anything they could get in their own country. They wore the revolvers taken from English shops with much pride, and greatly boasted of the acqui-sitions they had made. Had they confined themselves to the taking of weapons there would have been little complaint then. But although the French commander, on entering the city, issued a declaration to the effect that no plundering would be permitted, nearly every jeweller's shop had been broken into

and emptied within a few hours of the arrival of the troops, and those who went to complain were received with jeers and laughter. "The worst privation of all, however, from which the unfortunate people who were in the metropolis suffered was that of hunger. An embargo having been laid upon all stores of provisions, it is easy to see how this occurred. At first it was the intention of the French to have issued a full ration to every person without much stint. But as the news of the advances of English armies outside the capital came in and supplies were cut off, the French commander determined to save as much as he could for his men and give out to the people as little as possible. London is a huge city, peopled by millions, and it depends huge city, peopled by millions, and trapported for its supply of provisions upon the ships, trains, and wagons that daily bring in vast trains, and wagons that daily bring in vass stores of comestibles. Once stop this supply, and the actual quantity of food inside the capital would last but a very little while. The French commander saw this, and he determined that the lives of 600,000 French men were his first care, and he acted accordingly. He would not permit a general ingly. He would not permit a general exodus; for he looked forward to the captive population being his principal bulwark should he suffer a reverse or be blocked in without being able to come to terms with the Eng-lish. But while he detained the unhappy people in their homes, he gave them only a minimum of food for their support.

"It is needless here to dwell on the result of this policy—a fair policy, perhaps, from a military point of view, but one which brought in its train immense and needless suffering to the people. Well-to-do tradesmen and merchants of Clapham, quiet residents of Brixton, stockbrokers and City men in Notting-hill, the honest people of Hornsey, Clapton, Stoke Newington, shared with the residents of Bow the terror of a loose careless soldiery, who, however they might have been controlled in the interior of the city, were lawless and brutal in the quieter and more out-of-the-way places. Happy the householder who did not have four or five ruffians in his house to demand his constant services, and to rate him whenever he came within hearing or sight. The few who were free from this last torture counted themselves as fortunate in the extreme. Still, life was about as bad as it could be supported. The British householder is not used to attend at a district office presided over by a couple of Frenchmen, and there demand in turn a ticket for bread, and perhaps occasionally a little smoked meat, such as bacon or ham, to be honoured perchance in his own shop by soldiers placed in charge. It was new to the London housekeepers to turn out en queue, and wait while the necessaries of life were there served out to them; and as they took their turn they cursed from the bottom of their hearts the miserable national blunder which had brought all this suffering upon them. The tunnel, however, had done its work, and to curse it was just then

"And now a new terror set in. The French commander-in-chief determined that all the strategic points of the metropolis should be fortified, and commanded every male in the capital to present himself at a certain specified station with a spade or a pick, ready for labour. The next morning saw the good citizens of Clapham all in a long row working away at the navvy's task, under the immediate superintendence of French engineers. who taught them how to throw up earthworks on the Common, and fortify Balham and Tooting, pulling down here and there their own houses for the purpose of obtaining ma-terial for barricades where ordered. What transpired at Clapham went on everywhere: the people of Dulwich, Brixton, and New Cross; those of the north, as well as the east—not even excepting the west—were all made available, and initiated into the art of constructing fortifications without any delay. To protest was useless; it was worse, it was dangerous. The man who argued was either whipped or prodded with a bayonet; he who resisted was shot or hanged. So that the work went on apace, and in a very short time London was, inside her boundaries, provided with a better series of fortifications than she had ever before possessed. When space was wanted in front of these works the houses were pulled or blown down; no respect for property or the owners caused the French to hesitate. They had to do the work thoroughly, and they knew it; and with so many abourers as they possessed they had very

little difficulty.
"Possibly the worst of all which they suffered was the prospect in the event of a great battle within the suburbs of being compelled to remain under fire and repair the works of their alien defenders as the fight progressed. The probability of this held out to them did not constitute the least of their sorrows, certainly.'

THE RUSSIAN TERROR. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily

Telegraph wrote on Tuesday night :-

Dr. Schafer, the special delegate of the Jewish Alliance, who has just been to Brody for the purpose of assisting the Jewish fugitives to return to Russia, arrived in Vienna this morning without having accomplished his mission. In consequence of information he received while at Brody, he decided at all risks not to send them back across the frontier, which he ascertained would have heer to expose them to certain death. But these 1,300 unfortunates will not be unprovided for. The news has come to-day that £10,000 will be devoted to their emigration to the United States, and, in the meantime, they will be well cared for by the Vienna branch of the Jewish Alliance. The latter has sent them clothing, and their local committee has housed them, and distributes a daily allowance threepence to each adult and twopence to each child. Dr. Schafer, who only the other day returned from Palestine, where he had been to accompany a first party of boy emigrants, temporarily abandoned his medical practice in Paris to devote himself to this humane cause. The intelligence that reached him last week at Brody, and made him give up the idea of furthering the return of the fugitives to Russia, admits of no doubt that a fresh anti-Semitic outbreak must shortly be expected Next quarter day in South Russia, when rents will be due, is in April, and it is then that disturbances are likely to break out, although in several remote country districts there have been scenes of pillage and violence within the last fortnight. At Odessa 5.000 Jewish families, which implies a total of 20,000 souls, are preparing to quit the country at the first signs of disorder. At Elizabethgrad from 3,000 to 4,000 families are taking similar precautions. It would, therefore, have been cruel to send away the fugitive colony at Brody. The local authorities have no objections to their remaining until arrangements can be made for their departure. Since they have been in Austria there has not been a single instance of misconduct amongst them, and, notwithstanding their destitu condition, there has not been one case of dishonesty. Perhaps it is in that respect that they differ from their non-Jewish fellowcountrymen, with whom General Ignatief they cannot be assimilated. At all is at variance with facts when he says it is in language and costume. only applies to the Jews on the Galician frontier. At Kieff, Odessa, and other large towns they speak the same dialect and wear the same clothes as their Christian fellow-countrymen, but then General Ignatieff does sometimes make coloured statements. Dr. Shafer brought twenty-eight children with him this morning from Brody They will probably be adopted by families of their own religion residing in Vienna and the provinces. At my request it was arranged this afternoon that I should see them, and as most of them speak German I had no diffimost of them speak German 1 had no difficulty in conversing with them. They are all fine, healthy children, varying in age from eight to thirteen. I questioned one of them, a lad of about ten, as to what he had seen. After giving me particulars of the wrecking of his father's wine store at Kieff, he told me he had witnessed on the Baiko Hill, in the same town, the assassination of four children —three boys and a girl—by a band of drunken ruffians. The manner in which he described the scene and his ready answers to my nume rous queries left not the slightest doubt in my mind as to the accuracy of his narrative. Another boy, of about the same age, named Guhanhoff, resided with his parents in the Podol quarter of Kieff. From the window of their house, which was pillaged like the rest, he saw a Jew and his three children massacred by means of what he described to me as a long iron bar. As soon as the mob had left the neighbourhood he and his father ventured outside to ascertain whether assistance could still be of avail to the four victims.
"They were without life," he added, "and father and I could not speak a word, we were so horrified at the sight before us." rogated all of his companions who could speak German, and from all of them I learnt the same tale of pillage and wanton outrage.

The two former children had witnessed actual

murder, and it is only to be apprehended that not one-tenth part of the cases of massacre

which most undoubtedly did occur will ever be brought to light.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY.

SHOP HOURS REGULATION BILL. Lord STANHOPE moved the second reading of the Shop Hours Regulation Bill, the object of which he described to be to protect women and young persons employed in shops and warehouses who could not protect themselves. There was a precedent for the proposed lerepresentation in the factory regulations respecting women and children. The Bill provided that in shops and warehouses women and young persons should not be employed for young persons should not be simply, more than ten hours a day, unless with permission of the Secretary of State. This exception was introduced to meet emergencies ception was introduced to meet emergencies. which arose at particular periods of the year. The noble lord quoted evidence given before Royal Commission on factories, warehouses, and shops to prove the necessity of the proposed legislation, which, he said, was recommended by that Commission.

The Duke of Somerser thought it would be very good thing if we could reduce the hours of labour of women and young persons without reducing their wages; but he feared that this bill would have the effect of reduc-ing their wages or of inducing proprietors of warehouses and shops to employ men instead of women. He recommended that if the bill reached Committee the word "women" should be struck out, so as to confine the operation of the measure to young persons.

Lord Fortescue, as a consistent free trader

bjected to the bill. Lord ABERDEEN, while recognising the force of the Duke of Somerset's observations, was of opinion that legislation was necessary in

the direction proposed.

Lord Shaftesbury observed that as 200,000 women and young persons were employed in warehouses and shops, he sympathized in the objects of the Bill; but he did not think the measure practicable or that it had a chance of passing through Parliament in its present shape. He pointed out that, as drawn, the Bill would oblige shopkeepers to close their shops after they had been open 10 hours each day, but there was nothing in it to prevent them from employing women and children after their shops were closed.

Lord Rosebery, for the Government, expressed his concurrence in the remarks of Lord Shaftesbury and objected to the duty which, by the Bill, would be thrown on the Home Office. If the noble lord in charge of the Bill pressed it, he would not vote against him, but he recommended him to with draw it.

Lord Stanhope withdrew his motion and

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

On the motion of Lord Dalhousie, the Select Committee of last Session on the law relative to the protection of girls from artifices to lead them to a corrupt life was re-

Lord Carlingford, replying to Lord Ventry, stated that he had learnt from the Land Commission that certain additions which the latter noble lord asked for would add very considerably to the labours of the Sub-Commissioners. For himself, Lord Carlingford thought that the information which those additions would afford would be of no appreciable impor-

Their Lordships adjourned at 10 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. CHILDERS, in answer to Lord E. Cecil, said that the War Office Committee on the Channel Tunnel was appointed to consider from a purely scientific point of view the practicability of closing and rendering useless in case of war or apprehended war the tunnel and its approaches, and to report generally in what manner in every imaginable contingency the use of the tunnel can be denied to an enemy. The members appointed were Sir A. Alison, Mr. Graves, C.E., Major-General Gallwey, Sir A. Clarke, Sir J. Stokes, Colonel Anderson, Colonel Majendie, and Professor Abel. Mr. Barlow, C.E., had been asked originally to serve, but he had declined to serve on the ground that he had been consulted on one of the Channel Tunnels, and his place would be filled by some other civil engineer.

THE DUKE OF ALBANY. Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Lord Folkestone, said that the marriage of the Duke of Albany would be celebrated some day late in April, and that the Government would take an early and convenient day for making a proposal to the House in relation thereto.

A MINISTER OF TRADE AND AGRICULTURE. In answer to Sir M. Lopes, Mr. GLADSTONE said that the Governmen had considered the measures necessary for carrying out the resolutions of the House of Commons in regard to the appointment of a Minister of Trade and Agriculture, but they did not think it necessary to state their plan until the opinion of the House could be taken on it in connection with the financial measures which migh be requisite.

THE FENIAN ELECTION.

On the cousideration of the Meath election,
The Attorney-General moved a resolution declaring that as Michael Davitt is a convicted felon who has not served out his sentence nor received a Queen's pardon, he is disqualified from sitting in Parliament, and that a new writ, therefore, be issued. In support of this motion he referred the House to the record of Davitt's conviction in 1870 for treason-felony and sentence thereon of 15 years' penal servitude, and cited the prece John Mitchel in 1875. He referred also to section 2 of the Forfeiture Act of 1870, in which it was categorically laid down that a person convicted of felony was incapable of

sitting in Parliament.

Mr. Cowen, who commenced a warm eulogium on the character and public services of Mr. Davitt, by way of introduction to an address to the Crown praying for his release, was stopped by the Speaker, who informed him that such a question could not be raised as an amendment to the Attorney-General's motion. Upon this he gave notice that he would move his address as a substantive motion on the earliest possible moment. The discussion was continued by Mr. C. Lewis, who urged that the question was one which ought to be decided by the Election Judge, and that the House, at any rate, should hold its hand until the time for petitioning had passed. Among other reasons, he pointed out that Mr. Egan had also been nominated, and that by precipitate action the House might prejudice his rights. In this he was supported by Mr. Warton; and Mr. Gray argued that as Davitt was disqualified Mr. Egan was the only candidate nominated, and as such he could not be withdrawn, and ought, therefore, to have been declared duly

Sir W. HARCOURT here interposed, pointing out that the precedents of O'Donovan Rossa and Mitchel were conclusive, and urging the House, therefore, not to lose time in reopening the question

Mr. E. CLARKE, however, who was in favour of waiting to see whether a petition would be presented, reminded the Home Secretary that at John Mitchel's second election, when a second candidate went to the poll, the question was left to the Election Judge.

Mr. Serjeant Simon contended that the

House had not parted with the whole of its jurisdiction, and if it must wait for the action of the Election Judges a notoriously disqualified person might sit and vote until a petition had been presented and decided.

Sir J. Mowbray, Sir S. Northcote, and Mr.

S. Hill regarded the precedents as decisive and supported the Government; while Mr. Healy, Mr. Henry, and Mr. Shaw supported dalay the latter pression on the Government. delay, the latter pressing on the Government, until stopped by the Speaker, the wisdom of releasing Davitt, whom he earnestly desired to see in the House.

Mr. M'Carry thereupon moved as an amendment that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the law applicable to the case, which was opposed by the Solicitor-General and Sir W. Harcourt as quite unnecessary, since the law and the precedents were well ascertained, and it was added that the objection now raised had been discussed and settled in 1870 and 1875.

Mr. Sexton, Mr. Callan, and Mr. P. Martin supported the amendment, and the latter, enrging on the argument used originally by Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gray, asserted that the returning officer had neglected his duty and was liable to an action for not declaring Mr. Egan duly elected.

Mr. M'Carrhy's amendment was negatived

by 242 to 29, and on a second division the Attorney-General's resolution declaring Mr. Davitt disqualified was carried by 208 to 20 The ATTORNEY-GENERAL then stated that with the view of giving Mr. Egan the oppor-tunity of ascertaining his legal rights, if he wished, he would postpone for the presen the issue of the new writ.

Mr. Alderman Fowler next brought forward the case of Mr. Sendall and moved a resolution expressing regret that the Govern-ment had withdrawn him from the appoint-

ment of Lieutenant-Governor of Natal to which he had been nominated, and Mr. Salt, in seconding the motion, bore testimony from personal knowledge to the eminent abilities and distinguished public career of Mr Mr. Courtney explained that the Colonia

Secretary had felt it expedient after the feeling expressed in the colony and emphasized by the vote of an increased salary in order to obtain the services of a full Governor, to accept Mr. Sendall's withdrawal from the office to which he had been nominated, but he still retained the high opinion which he had formed of his character and attainments Mr. Sclater-Booth made some remarks also in eulogy of Mr. Sendall, after which the House was counted out at 25 minutes pas

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, TUESDAY. The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe and the Hon. Horatia Stopford. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), attended by Lady Sophia Macnamara, arrived at the Castle yesterday.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, arrived at Buckingham Palace at twelve o'clock to-day from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty travelled by a special train on the Great Western special train on the Great Western Railway to Paddington, and drove thence to Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards. The suite in attendance consisted of the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, General Lord Charles Fitzroy, C.B., and Colonel Sir John Carstairs M'Neill

Princess Christian of Schleswig Holstein, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck, attended by Baroness Loebell, Baron von Stockhausen, and the Hon. Alexander Yorke, arrived at the Palace at past 11 a.m. from Windsor.

The French Ambassador arrived at the Palace at a quarter-past three o'clock, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by Earl Granville, and presented his letters of recall. Viscount Torrington (Lord in Wait-

ing) was in attendance.

Earl Granville had an audience of her

Majesty.
The Queen drove out in the afternoon attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge at St. James's Palace. The Equerries in Waiting were in attendance on horseback. Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princess Helen of Waldeck attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph and Capt. Edwards, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, the Empress

Eugénie, and the Duchess of Cambridge.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, TUESDAY.
The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Emily Kingscote, Lieut.-Gen Sir Dighton Probyn, and the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, visited the third annual English Carthorse Show at the Agricultural Hall, Isling-

ton, this afternoon.

Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Albany, and the Princess Helen of Waldeck-Pyrmont visited the Prince and Princess of Wales to-day.

The Duke of Edinburgh, the Princess Christian, and the Princess Beatrice, attended by the Hon. Lady Biddulph, Mme. Norèle and Col. Sir John M.Neill, witnessed the performance of Tannhauser by the Carl Rosa Opea Company at her Majesty's Theatre on Luersday night.

His Excellency the Minister of the United States has returned from a short visit to the Earl of Ducie at Tortworth Court, Falfield. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk arrived Nortolk House, St. James's, from Arundel Castle, yesterday.

Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam and Ladies

Fitzwilliam have arrived in Grosvenor-square from Wentworth House, Yorkshire, Viscount and Viscountess Hood have left town for Lynwood, Sunningdale.

Lord Donington has arrived in town from

Donington Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouche.

Lord Randolph Churchill's condition re mains the same, and he will, it is expected be unable to resume his parliamentary duties for a week or ten days.

The Hon. Mrs. Pereira and Miss Pereira

have left London for Biarritz till Easter. Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland left London for Dublin on Tuesday morning. The death of the Sub-Dean of Salisbury Cathedral, the Rev. Daniel James Eyre, M.A., took place on Tuesday.

The death of the Rev. J. V. Povah, M.A.,

rector of St. Anne and Agnes, with St. John Zachary, Aldersgate, and minor canon of St Paul's, occurred on Tuesday morning, after about a fortnight's illness. Mr. Povah, acabout a fortnight's illness. Mr. Povah, according to the City Press, had been rector of the above-named united parishes for about 44 years.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

Yesterday communication was sent to the Chief Secretary to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland from the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act, inviting him to attend and give evidence In their invitation to Mr. Forster, the Selec Committee made an important statement with respect to the scope of their inquiry, which was obviously designed as the basis of an agreement on the issue raised between the House of Lords and the House of Commons A Cabinet Council was immediately summoned to consider the matter. We understand the conclusion arrived at by her Majesty's Ministers was that neither the form substance of the communication justified them in accepting it as a settlement of the question raised by the vote of the House of Lords.

It is stated that' when the Prime Minister moves a vote for an additional annuity to Prince Leopold, Mr. Labouchere will meet the proposition with the negative.

A letter to the Prime Minister having refe-

rence to the grave state of the relations exist-ing between the Government of the Cape

Colony and the Basutos is being numerously signed by members of the House of Commons.

signed by members of the House of Commons. The signataries protest against the confiscation of any portion of the Basuto territory, and approve of the language which Lord Kimberley held on this subject a year ago. Yesterday a treaty was signed at Paris between this country and France extending for ten years the existing arrangements with respect to shipping and trade marks. This is in supplement of the extension to Great Britain of "the most-favoured nation treat-Britain of "the most-favoured nation treat-

We learn that there is no intention on Mr. Egan's part to claim the vacant seat for Meath. The Parliamentary Committee of the Irish members will not even meet to consider the

Mr. Fawcett is to be credited with carrying through the House of Commons the first piece of legislation of the Session. His Post Cards Reply Bill has passed through all its stages in the Commons, and will forthwith go to the Lords. It will be included in the first batch of measures receiving the Royal Assent, and may be expected to be in operation in a few

The bill for the Channel Tunnel promoted by the South Eastern Railway Company, and which, as recently stated in the Daily News, was sent back by the Examiners on a technical question, has now been amended, and has passed its initial stage.

We understand that Mr. Frederick Mieville,

secretary to the Commission for Reforming Judicial Procedure at Alexandria, has been appointed her Majesty's Consul in the Soudan. Mr Mieville will be specially charged with the duty of promoting the abolition of the slave

(FROM THE "DAILY TELEGRAPH.") Yesterday afternoon the Lords' Committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act met, Lord Cairns being chosen chairman, and, after a short discussion, the line to be adopted in calling witnesses was roughly sketched. It may be taken for granted that, for the present at least, no judicial witnesses will be summoned. least, no judicial witnesses will be summoned, and that nothing whatever will be done to obstruct the working of the Act, by withdrawing from Ireland any member of the Commission. There is a vast mass of testimony to be obtained if needful, not only from landlords, but from counsel who have been engaged before the Commissioners, and the evidence given by these will in all probability be taken first. Thus, the original programme of those who proposed the appoint-ment of the committee being carried out, the interference with the executive of the Land Commission apparently apprehended by Government will be avoided. It is possible that the proceedings of the Lords' Committee will be public, but this is not yet decided. The

next meeting takes place on Tuesday.

If, as is probable, the debate upon the Premier's motion should be carried on upon both sides of the House, it will last until Monday, and may even then be again ad-journed. It is not thought at all likely that the Procedure Rules will be considered next week, as anticipated by Mr. Childers

REMOVING CHESTNUTS FROM THE FIRE.

The Times' Paris correspondent, telegraphe ing on Tuesday evening, argues at some length that Turkey, and Turkey alone is destined, if action be necessary, to act in the place of the Christian Powers in Egypt, and of escaping from it if, as I have reasons for believing, Europe views the prospect of thus appealing to the Sultan with feelings of humi-liation. It would be to take advantage of this opportunity to do Spain the justice and honour due to her by letting her enter the European concert. By her constancy in struggling against her effacement, the courageous straightforwardness of her King and his recent alliance with Austria, the sincere efforts of the young monarch to raise his country and consolidate his dynasty, the attachment the Spaniards show for him, and, lastly, their endeavour to restore their credit without shrinking from the sacrifices such an endeavour implies, combined, Spain and her King have prepared themselves for and deserve to sit again at the council-table of Europe. There is not a great Power which would not view with satisfaction such an addition to the with satisfaction such an addition to the European concert, and no question is better suited than the Egyptian to be the means of placing the Iberian people again among the great nations. Spain, out of gratitude for the position thus conferred on her, would joyfully act as the agent of Europe in Egypt. Her presence there would be for Europe neither a cause of jealousy nor a cause of humiliation and the bravery sobriety and humiliation, and the bravery, sobriety, and discipline of her soldiers would make them worthy representatives of civilised Europe on the confines of the desert. The idea is worthy of the consideration of statesmen. I know that it has already crossed the mind of some of them. Whoever takes the initiative of it will not only receive the gratitude of that proud nation, which may accept, but will not ask for such a courtesy, but will also gain the reputation of a great political statesman.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.

The Prince of Wales presided on Tuesday at a meeting at St. James's Palace in furtherance of the proposal to establish a Royal Col-lege of Music as a national institution. The meeting was a large one, representatives of the principal towns throughout the kingdom being present. Among those who attended were:—The Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Albany, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Gladstone, Sir Stafford Northcote, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Westminster, Lord Hartington, Cross, the Honourable Stuart Wortley, the Honourable J. G. Talbot, Sir Donald Currie, Sir Frederick Bramwell, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Henry Brand, Sir Theodore Martin, Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Salford, Count Munster, Musurus Pacha, Mr. Russell-Lowell, Count Karolyi, Count Piper, Marquis de Casa Laigleisa, Baron Henri Solvyns, Sir Frederick Leighton, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lord John Manners, Lord Redesdale, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Derby, Lord Arthur Churchill, Lord Rosebery, the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Loyd-Lindsay. Sir Robert Carden, Sir Francis Truscott, Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. Childers, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Millais, Mr. Samuel Morley, Dr. Donald Fraser, Mr. Frederick Young, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Alderman Cotton, Mr. John Pender, Mr. Watney, M.P., Mr. Henry Leslie, Mr. Arthur Chappell, Mr. Lewis Thomas, Herr Carl Ross, and Mr. Spottiswoode. Letters were read from the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian regretting their compulsory absence Pacha Mr. Russell-Lowell, Count Karolyi,

trom the Duke of Connaught and Prince Christian regretting their compulsory absence from the meeting, and wishing it success.

The Prince of Wales, in his opening address, said that a system of gratuitous education would be one of the principal features which would distinguish the Royal College of Musican the Boyal Academy of Musican the Boyal College of Music from the Royal Academy of Music and other existing schools of music. He did not mean to say that it was intended to exclude paying pupils. To adopt such a course would be to deprive musical ability among the upper classes of means of access to the college, and would stamp it with a narrow and constricted character which ought to be avoided in all national institutions. He wanted to include all classes throughout the United Kingdom. What he desired was an institution bearing the same relation to the art of music as ou great public schools, such as Eton and Win-chester, bore to general education. There would be two classes of pupils-those on the endowment and paying pupils. Both classes

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 2-3, 1882.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

The following detailed account of the attempt on the life of the Queen at Windsor on Thursday is taken from the Standard, whose Windsor correspondent telegraphed on the crime as follows:-

A determined attempt to shoot her Majesty was made upon her arrival at Windsor from London this evening. The Royal train conveying the Queen and Princess Beatrice, General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, and the Ladies in Waiting, arrived safely at the Windsor Terminus at 5.25, and a number of the residents assembled on the platform to welcome the Queen upon her return to the Castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice had a most enthusiastic reception, and were loudly cheered as the carriage, drawn by a pair of grey ponies, left the station. Just as the Royal carriage was about to pass through the gates of the station yard on its way to the Palace, a man who was standing in the road pointed a revolver at the Queen and Princess Beatrice, and deliberately fired just as the cheers were subsiding, the report being distinctly heard throughout the terminus. Superintendent Hayes, of the Borough Police; Inspector Fraser, Serjeant Jackson, and Policeconstable Alexander were close at hand, and the man was arrested in a moment before he could fire again.

There was a general rush towards the man who fired. Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Viscount Bridport, who at the time were waiting to enter their carriage, ran to the vicinity of the Queen's equipage, when it was ascer-tained that her Majesty had received no injury, the shot from the assassin's revolver having missed its aim owing to the vehicle being driven rapidly out of the yard. Her Majesty and the Princess continued their progress to the Palace, followed by the ladies of the suite in the remainder of the carriages. While the Royal party were on their way thither, the man who fired the pistol was placed in a cab for conveyance to the police-station. This was not accomplished without some difficulty, owing to the indignation of the crowd in Thames-street. The prisoner was driven rapidly through High-street and Sheet-street to the Borough Policestation, where, in the presence of Mr. H. L. Simpson, one of the Justices, he was at once charged by Mr. Superintendent Hayes.

The prisoner, who is 27 years of age, and gave the name of Roderick Maclean, is of medium height and slim build. He is poorly clad, apparently in reduced circumstances, and states that he is a grocer's assistant. He says that he walked from Portsmouth to Windsor, where he has been staying for a week. The Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Joseph Devereux), Mr. H. Darvill (Town Clerk), General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. McNeill were present in the chargeroom while the prisoner was being searched.

Later on the prisoner was examined in the cell by Dr. Holderness, who pronounced him sane. After he had been searched by Inspector Fraser and Chief Superintendent Hayes, the weapon, a medium-sized six-chambered Colt's revolver, of American make, was examined. It was found that two of the chambers still remained loaded, and two had been recently discharged, while the other two were empty. A package containing four-teen ball cartridges, several papers and valueless articles, were also discovered upon Maclean, who said he should make no defence, but should reserve what he had to say till his examination.

Maclean declared that hunger had driven him to the crime; he is certainly very wretestedly attired. This scarcely seems to coincide with his being in possession of such a weapon as the revolver, which is almost new. It seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by the Princess Beatrice, who must have been alarmed. Maclean is believed to be a Scotchman or

Irishman. It appears that while Chief Superintendent Hayes was near the wicket-gate of the station-yard he saw the prisoner, who was standing midway between the entrance and the waiting-room, suddenly raise his right hand and take careful aim at the Queen's carriage, and fire deliberately at those in the equipage—the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and a Lady in Waiting. Dashing upon Maclean, Euperintendent Hayes seized him by the neck, causing the man to drop the revolver in the roadway, whence it was picked up by James Barnesfield. Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household Police, who is always in attendance upon her Majesty, ran up at the same moment, and assisted in the capture of the

When Maclean was seized he exclaimed, "Don't hurt me." Mr. Fraser replied, Certainly not," and the Prisoner then observed, "I have done it through starvation." The prisoner when arrested was followed by crowds of people to the station, and throughout the evening groups of residen's have collected in the streets commenting upon the alarming occurrence.

The carriage occupied by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice has been examined, but up to the present moment no mark or indentation has been found upon it. Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and take aim with the revolver, which was fired as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon passing probably the upper part of the back of the carriage and dropping in the station yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot. The Royal equipage never paused in its progress till it reached the High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel, where Mr. Brown entered the carriage, it is presumed at the request of the Queen, probably to detail what he had seen of the occurrence. As an instance of the indignation of the people at the moment of the attempt, it may be stated that while Superintendent Hayes and Inspector Fraser were seizing Maclean an Eton student rushed up to the Prisoner, and, in an excited manner, belaboured him over the head and shoulders with his umbrella. Maclean since Saturday has been living at 84, Victoria Cottages, Windsor, where he has had tea, getting his dinner at the Royal Borough Coffee Tavern Inn, Peascod-street. Upon inquiring this evening at the Castle I was informed, through General Sir H. Ponsonby, that her Majesty was not at all alarmed by the occurrence, and remained in very good health and spirits. According to the account given by the

Daily News it seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by the Princess Beatrice, who must have been alarmed by this very determined attempt by Maclean, who is believed to be a Scotchman or an Irishman. It appears that while Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes was near the wicket-gate of the station-yard he saw the prisoner, who was standing midway between the entrance and the waiting-room, suddenly raise his right hand, take careful aim at the Queen's carriage, and fire deliberately at the occupants. Dashing upon Maclean, Superintendent Hayes seized him by the neck, this act causing him to drop the revolver in the roadway, where it was picked up by a young man named Barnesfield, a photographer; Mr. Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household Police, who is always in attendance upon her Majesty, running up at the same moment, and assisting in the capture of the prisoner. It is needless to state that this attempt to destroy the life of the Sovereign, which like others has providentially failed at the supreme moment of its well-planned execution, has excited the most profound feelings of detestation and abhorrence of the act in the minds of the loyal and peaceful residents of the Royal borough, as it will indeed throughout the British Empire. The prisoner when arrested was followed by crowds of people to the station, and throughout the evening groups of residents have collected in the streets, commenting upon the attempted assassination. Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and aim the revolver, which exploded as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon probably passing Mr. Brown and the upper part of the back of the carriage, and, dropping, it is believed in the station yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot. The Royal carriage never paused in its progress till it reached the High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel, where Mr. Brown entered the carriage, it is presumed, at the request of the Queen, probably to detail what he had seen of the occurrence.

Another account from Windsor states that the charges from the revolver were drawn by Superintendent Hayes in the presence of Inspector Fraser, of A division, on duty at Windsor Castle, and it was ascertained that two of the chambers, which remained charged, were loaded with ball cartridge, and two others with blank cartridge encased in copper. One chamber had evidently been recently discharged, and judging from the sound it was only blank cartridge that was discharged After the Royal carriage was taken to the mews an examination was made by the offi-cials, but no bullet marks could be traced on any part of it. The Queen's dinner party was held as usual, and her Majesty appeared to possess her ordinary calm. The distance between the barrier against which the man stood when firing and the horses' heads was exactly thirty firing paces. Though the revolver is a small one, it is quite capable of taking fatal effect at the distance named, especially as the horses at the time had not got out of a walking pace. It has been rumoured that after the occurrence a man was heard to say that the man in custody had not "done it," but this has not yet been reported to the police. After the Queen and Royal suite had left the railway station a spare carriage from the Royal mews was offered to the police for the conveyance of the prisoner to the station, but it was not required, as Superintendent Hayes had sent on a constable to the adjacent cab-stand for a fly, into which the prisoner was placed after having been led up the hill to the High-

On being searched Maclean had upon him, among other things, a purse containing a penny, three farthings, and numerous other odds and ends. There was also an unaddressed letter, written in pencil, and bearing date," Windsor Railway Station, March 2nd. This was evidently written shortly before the arrival of the Royal train, although the authorities have not up to the present published its contents. There was also found upon him a card upon which was written in pencil, Mr. Hucker, 13, Cecil-grove, Southsea, Hants, Feb. 21st, 1882, and also a rough pocketbook, evidently of his own construction, in which were written numerous memoranda, amongst other entries being the following:-"Reynolds's newspaper gives as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides the people of England as any newspaper in the world. I venerate the free outspoken principles of an unbiassed thinker.— Roderick Maclean, February 27, 1882, Windsor Berks." Then followed on another page the following in large letters:—" The Fourth Path, a novel by Robert Maclean. Four drops of sweet nitre and half a tumbler of water." There were several draft letters, also in pencil, addressed to "Dear Annie," and numerous notes with regard to his monetary dificulties. There was a piece of a match-

then proceeded to his lodgings, which are situated in Victoria-cottages, Windsor, one of the poorest neighbourhoods of the town. There, however, they have found nothing which in the slightest degree throws a light upon his extraordinary conduct. At present there seems to be no idea that the crime has a political significance, as there is not the slightest evidence to indicate that Maclean has in any way mixed himself up with any society or brotherhood which would in any way account for his extraordinary conduct. That there is not the slightest shadow of insanity about him is unquestioned by those who have seen him, and the only motive for the outrage that can be conceived is a morbid craving for notoriety, even though it be of the most debased and horrible character. The most debased and horrible character. The culprit is said to have presented a far happier appearance when safely inside the station-house than he did on the way to it, as for some time there appeared every chance of his being roughly handled by the mob. Having washed himself and partaken of tea, he asked the attendant what damage he had done, but his conjustive was not restricted, as the attendant his curiosity was not satisfied, as the attendant pleaded ignorance on the point. No special measures are being adopted to watch the culprit, as it is believed he has not the slightest intention, even if he had the means, which he has not, to do himself any bodily

The following requisition is in course of signature to the Mayor of Windsor:—" We, the undersigned, the loyal inhabitants of the borough of New Windsor, request your worborough of New Windsor, request your wor-ship to call a public meeting at your earliest convenience, that we may have an oppor-tunity of expressing our deep loyalty and love to the person of her M.jesty, returning our thankfulness to the Lord for His protection given her Gracious Majesty, our detestation and abhorrence at the dastardly and wicked attempt on the life of our Queen, with the deepest sorrow that it occurred within the deepest sorrow that it occurred within the precincts of the Royal borough."

Almost immediately on reaching Windsor Castle the Queen telegraphed to the absent members of the Royal family a message calculated to allay their anxiety. The following is a copy of the telegram received at Marlborough House:—

"The Queen, Windsor. "To the Prince of Wales,
"Marlborough House.

"In case exaggerated report should reach you I telegraph to say that, as I drove from this station here, a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hit no one. He was instantly

arrested. I am not the worse. So promptly had the Queen despatched this message that the intelligence was, it is be-lieved, the first news of her Majesty's danger and providential escape which had reached the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The telegram reached Marlborough House at about 30. A similar despatch was received by Prince Leopold and Princess Helen a short time before the departure of the bride elect for the Continent. The gratification which their Royal Highnesses experienced was heightened by the evidence which the telegram afforded of her Majesty's complete self-possession, and that it had been almost her first solicitude to prevent anxiety on the part of members of her family. Their Royal High-nesses replied at once by telegraph, expressing gratitude to God for her Majesty's safety, and for the assurance that the Queen was none the worse. The Queen's message, which was deemed so satisfactory that no change took place in the arrangements which had been formed for the evening, was shown to distinguished visitors who called to make inquiries. Included in this number were the Russian, German, Turkish, and Swedish Ambassadors. A large number of calls were also made at Buckingham Palace. Subsequently the Prince of Wales went to the Court Theatre, and he authorised Mr. Clayton to make known the contents of the Quee telegram. The intelligence that her Majest had in no way suffered by the dastardly attempt upon her life was received by a crowded house with prolonged cheering. The audience rose en masse to greet his Royal Highness, and the orchestra played National Anthem. At many of the other theatres and music-halls there were similar expressions of lcyalty, the whole of those present rising to join in cheers for the Queen and joining in the National Anthem.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Queen first reached the House of Commons a dittle after six in the evening, when a telegram forwarded by General Ponsonby to the Premier announced that a shot had been fired at her Majesty, but happily without effect. Subsequently another message, which was handed down the Government bench and thence to the front Opposition, stated that the shot had been fired by a clerk named Roderick Maclean, who lived in Victoriacottages, Windsor, that he was a thin and meagrely-dressed individual, that he was armed with a revolver, one chamber of which he had discharged, that he was ten yards distant only from the Royal carriage, that he had given vent to some incoherent exclamation on arrest, but that he had been found to be sane when lodged in the Windsor Policestation. This intelligence thus communicated was quickly spread through the House and its precincts, and for a long time was the topic of conversation everywhere; but as it became plain that the Queen had neither been injured nor seriously alarmed the subject gradually despred. The Duke of Teck, who gradually dropped. The Duke of Teck, who was present in the Peers' gallery when the news arrived, left immediately afterwards to send a message to congratulate the Queen on

her escape.

Before the adjournment of the House of Commons on Friday morning. Sir Stafford Northcote said:—I believe that, before the House adjourns, it would be a great relief to the anxiety which is felt by hon, members if the Government are able to give us any information with regard to the atrocious outrage which has caused such a feeling of horror to pass through all our minds to-night, and especially if they could inform us whether her Majesty has escaped, not only unhurt, but also whether her health has suffered, so far as they are aware, from the shock she has received. There must be a feeling of thankfulness that no more serious consequence is anticipated, but any other information I am sure will be thankfully received. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I regret to state that at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, as her Majesty was driving out of the station at Windsor in a closed carriage, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, a shot was fired from a revolver by a man who is arrested. His name is Roderick Maclean; he appears to be a clerk, and he states that he is a native of London. I do not think it would be well that I should state further particulars with regard to him at present. I am happy to be able to assure the House that the Queen has sustained no injury-(cheers.) Sir Henry Ponsonby, in his telegram to me adds: "The Queen is not alarmed"—(cheers.) I am also happy to be able to state that no person was injured by the shot that was fired -(hear, hear.) I need not say that the right hon. gentleman opposite has expressed the feeling of every member of the House, and of every man in this country, in expressing the deepest sympathy with her Majesty in this

Late on Thursday night the Empress of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, and the Czar telegraphed congratulations to the Queen upon her escape. In all quarters of London the news gave rise to much excitement and box, also with his name and address upon it, and a large piece of paper covered with small sketches of chairs, a pair of steps, barrows, etc., and the words "An hypocritical scoundrel." Having Maclean conveyed to the cells of the station, the police to the cells of the cells of

known, and when the bulletin was communicated to them by the police on guard a hearty cheer was given. An adjourned meeting of representative Irishmen from all parts of the Metropolis, held in London, to arrange for a great national demonstration on St. Patrick's day, passed a resolution deploring the attempt. The Liberal Six Hundred at Sidham have resolved—at a meeting—" That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow on hearing of the dastardly attempt on the life of her Majesty, and desires to show its hearth sympathy with her, and to congratulate her Majesty and the country upon her providential escape, at the same time expressing its strong and unabated reverence and loyalty towards her person." The meeting enthusiastically sang a verse of the National Anthem.

THE PRESS ON THE OUTRAGE. The Times says :- There is a kind of in-

famous notoriety, much coveted by some disordered minds, which can be easily and certainly earned by such deeds as that of Maclean's on Thursday. To have fired a pistol at a woman and that woman the Queen of England confers on the culprit a most unenviable distinction, but a distinction none the less. But the cost has yet to be considered. We are glad to learn that no harm has been suffered by her Majesty, but the case might easily have been otherwise. We trust, how-ever, that the cost of Maclean's notoriety will be borne only by himself. It may chance to be a somewhat heavy one. If all other restraints fail, if men there are with whom decency and manliness count for nothing, some strong deterrent must be brought to bear. If Maclean proves to be a madman, there is no to be done than to have good care taken that he shall play no more madman's pranks of the same kind as that of Thursday. But there must be some good evidence that he is mad before such a plea can be ad-mitted. The mere fact that he has been guilty of a motiveless crime may be enough in the opinion of a professional mad-doctor, but it will satisfy nobody else. If no more can be said for Maclean than could be said for Guiteau or Lefroy, he can as little expect to e cape the punishment he has brought upon himself. This is the seventh occasion on which her Majesty has been exposed to danger or outrage by the act of one of her sub-jects. It was by Edward Oxford, in 1840, that the first attempt and the most determined of all was made upon her Majesty's life. This was followed, in 1842, by two separate attempts. In that year John Francis fired a pistol at her, and later in the same year Bean took aim at her with a pistol, but did not succeed in discharging it. Seven years afterwards she was again fired at by one Hamilton, an Irish bricklayer, but the weapon this time was charged with powder only. The next year she suffered the most gross and insulting outrage of all, being struck in the face with a cane by a man who had at one time borne her commission as lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars. Next, in 1872, after a quiet interval of two-and-twenty years, a lad forced himself upon her, holding in one hand a pistol and in the other a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. The pistol on this occasion proved not to be loaded. The years that have passed since 1872 have been marked by fearful outrages on rulers and crowned heads in other countries, though not in this country. Twice has the Emperor of Germany been shot at and once severely wounded. On the late Emperor of Russia a long series of murderous attacks were made, down to the fatal day, not quite a year ago, when he was struck down mortally wounded and was taken home to die. The list up to Thursday was completed by Guiteau's foul crime against the President of the United States. We must now add to it the deed, however it is to be described, whether as an outrage or an attempt at murder, of which her Majesty has been the mark. It is distinguished from the others, not only by its want of motive, but more happily still by its complete want of success. Her Majesty has been neither hurt nor alarmed, although the occasion has been a trying one, calling once more for a display of he nerve and self-possession which

The Standard declares that it would be preposterous to speak of the outrage of Thursday as an evidence of disaffection to the principle or the representative of English Monarchy. It is equally without national or political significance. The Queen herself is, we may be sure, as thoroughly conscious of this as any of her subjects, and the telegram which she addressed to the Prince of Wales immediately after the occurrence shows that she, at least, does not attach undue import-ance to it. Not the less on this account, however, will the loyalty and good feeling of the English people be pained and scandalised by Maclean's detestable crime. His outrage was directed, not against the Sovereign alone; it is an attack upon the affections and feelings of the people. That nothing could be better calculated to intensify and to kindle to enthusiasm the devotion to the Crown, and its present august and beloved wearer, which is the predominant characteristic of all sections of the British race, however great may be their political differences or social dis tinctions, is a point on which it is unnecessary to dwell. Disloyalty is as completely unknown in this country as treason is abnormal. Murderous conspiracies, planned against the persons of foreign Monarchs, are, unhappily, apt to attract the sympathies of an appreciable, if a very small, proportion of their subjects. They may be condemned by public opinion, but they are not reprobated with the same fervent, spontaneous, and all-pervading indignation that is the case with us. What is really remarkable, and, so far as the modern annals of European Monarchy are concerned, unique in the position of the English Sovereign, is not that she has been on some half-dozen occasions the object of such dastardly attempts as that of yesterday, but that she is more deeply rooted in the love of her people than she was even at the commencement of her reign. It is just forty-two years ago, when the Queen of England was a bride, that the pistol of Oxford was levelled at her carriage. a decade of this the fires of Revolution raged throughout the Continent of Europe. With the exception of England there was not a country between the Atlantic and the Euxine in which Thrones did not topple down into the abyss of anarchy, or in which their foundations were not seriously shaken. Yet the tradition of Monarchical stability was not then, even in Great Britain, two centuries old. Language can scarcely exaggerate the fresh strength which it has gathered during the eventful interval that has elapsed since that date. For this steadily-growing accretion of authority in the best sense of the word—popularity and respect—the Monarchical principle amongst us is signally indebted to the personal influence and example of Queen Victoria. To the wisdom and the virtues which she has consistently illustrated we largely owe it that the British Crown has been exempt from those vicissitudes of disaster against which Foreign Thrones have failed to stand. Her Majesty's life has been repeatedly attempted, and providentially preserved. Other potentates have had the same experience, but there is not had the same experience, but there is not one of their number who can boast that, after a reign wanting only five years of half a century, and after so many ordeals of danger, passed through with safety, the loyalty of their subjects is not only undiminished, but materially augmented and unalterably fixed. attack which has been made upon her-

Majesty in all circumstances has never yet

failed to show.

While personal sympathy and popular

valence of any turbulent or discontented spirit. Of Maclean himself, who is said to have come to Windsor about a week ago from Portsmouth, we shall doubtless hear more. The wretch is probably mad. But, whatever he is, his importance as a social fact can very easily be exaggerated. Every now and then crimes like his are perpetrated, and all that can be done is to use adequate precau-tions beforehand, and inflict suitable punishment afterwards. It is more than undignified and worse than useless, to show excitement and alarm where only contempt and disgust are appropriate. Though attempts to take her Majesty's life have, as we all know, been made before, she is entitled to say that they have never been made by anyone in his senses, by anyone who in the ordinary affairs of life would have been regarded as sound in mind. It was quite natural to conclude, as soon as the news of Maclean's act became known, that he must be insane, or he could not have done such a thing. In this respect the Queen differs from other Sovereigns. There have been many Monarchs, of high character perhaps and patriotic disposition, of whom this was scarcely true. Their relations with their subjects, whether by their own fault or not, have been of a kind which accounted for, if it did not excuse, popular resentment. But the Queen throughout her long and prosperous reign has so borne herself in all public affairs that a deliberate purpose of doing her injury can scarcely be imagined to have been harboured by any but a diseased intelligence. The danger of such acts as Maclean's engendering or attracting imitators is a common-place of the alarmist critic. But it has not been experienced in the case of Queen Victoria. It is many years since Connor shot off his toy pistol, and we are justified in hoping that Maclean's performance will remain an isolated outburst of malignant folly. The Queen will shortly leave England for a few weeks' rest and refreshment. will have the gratification of carrying with her the best wishes of the English people, all the warmer and all the stronger for the insult she has endured and the peril she has escaped.

The Daily Telegraph observes that innumerable English minds will appreciate to-day more keenly than before—in the light of this happy escape—what it is that the Kingdom owes to its Queen for her blameless legend her dutiful life, and her cares and sympathies for every class and every interest among her subjects. Rash ideas are sometimes fostered and foolish things uttered by people who do not, or cannot, reflect upon the immense obligations which our liberties and reforms have incurred to the virtues of a Throne that unites for us the solidity of Monarchical institutions with the freedom of the most perfect Republic. In realising the peril through which her Gracious Majesty was providen-tially brought on Thursday—a peril of the gravest kind, as every fresh particular shows we are persuaded that all sensible persons, even among the wildest of these theorisers, will join in the gratitude felt by the vast mass of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and will thank Heaven devoutly that the British Empire is not now plunged into mourning, or agitated, like the kindred people of the United States of America, while watching such a struggle between life and death as that to which President Garfield at last succumbed.

FEELING IN THE PROVINCES. At a crowded public meeting on the temperance question, at the Wellington Hall, Dover, on Thursday Mr. John James Jones, a member of the London School Board, rose on the platform and stated that he had just heard that her Majesty the Queen had been shot at, but was happily safe. He begged the meeting to join with him in expressing his alhorrence of the act, and thanks to God that their Queen was still spared to reign over them. The proposal was carried by ac-clamation. Great consternation and indigna-tion have been caused in Dover.

At Preston the report of the attempt on the life of her Majesty, announced on the newspaper office windows, was read by crowds, large bodies of people having assembled to see the result of the Northampton election. The greatest indignation and astonishment was expressed on all hands, and it was felt that the miscreant must have been insane.

The intelligence reached Newbury by telegraph shortly after seven o'clock, and its publication caused the greatest possible horror and excitement. Her Majesty's escape evoked expressions of thankfulness from all

News of the escape of her Majesty was received at Plymouth with enthusiasm. At a choral concert and at the theatre the intelligence was announced, and the national anthem was sung by the choir at the concert, and played by the orchestra at the theatre.

The intelligence was received at Bristol with a general feeling of indignation and profound regret. The telegram, posted outside the newspaper offices, was eagerly read by large crowds, who expressed their hearty satisfaction at learning that her Majesty had

received no injury.

The uttermost indignation at the Windsor outrage was expressed on all sides at Not-

The news of the attempted assassination of the Queen was made known at Brighton in the local papers, and caused a great sensation. A great relief was experienced when a second telegram was published announcing

that her Majesty was unhurt.

At Bath the news was proclaimed at the theatre, when the National Anthem was sung by the audience. At a missionary meeting in the town great enthusiasm was mani-

Intelligence was received at Croydon just as the Croydon Farmers' Club were holding their annual dinner, and reached them at the very moment when the Queen's health was being drunk. The chairman (Mr. Fuller) at once proposed a vote of sympathy with the Queen and Royal family, which was passed

amid great cheering.

At Manchester the news of the attempt only became known to a few persons on Thursday night. Telegraphic messages to the clubs and reading-rooms were the only intimation received outside the newspaper offices. The intelligence was at first treated with incredulity, but when it was known to be true, great satisfaction was expressed that the shot had missed, and that the would-be regicide had been captured.

On the news reaching a meeting of the Liberal party at Wigan, a resolution was immediately passed, expressing horror at the outrage, and thankfulness that her Majesty

At the Glasgow Parliamentary Debating Society, on Thursday night, in the presence of between 700 and 800 members, horror an detestation were expressed on all sides at the dastardly attempt on the Queen's life. A telegram was sent to her Majesty, most respectfully offering sincere sympathy and heartfelt congratulations on her escape.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Thursday, the Post Cards (Reply) Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Thurlow, who explained that it had passed the Commons, and that its object was to introduce reply cards after the pattern of those which had been in use for several years in Germany. In the House of Commons, Mr. Mur nformed Mr. Bryce that a measure would be

brought in during the present Session for continuing the work of the Endowed Schools Commissioners.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence having put a question to the Home Secretary relating to the supposed insecurity of the Thames Embankments at nights, in consequence of the gangs of roughs infesting them, Sir W. Haracutt realied that he had seen the Chief Comcourt replied that he had seen the Chief Commissioner of Police on the subject, and was

assured by that functionary that there was no connection whatever between the fact that eight bodies had recently been taken out of the river and any supposed acts of violence or disorder on the embankments. Each case had been carefully investigated, and the Chief Commissioner stated that there was no reason to doubt that suicide, and not acts of violence, was the cause of the deaths of

Sir C. DILKE told Mr. Bryce that no steps had yet been taken by the Porte to carry out the reforms in Armenia under the Treaty of Berlin, and that the Government would continue to press upon the Porte at every possible opportunity the necessity of executing those reforms.

Replying to Mr. MacIver, Sir C. DILKE stated that Lord Lyons and M. de Freycinet had two days ago signed a Convention prolonging for ten years the existing Treaties with regard to navigation, trade-marks, and

The debate on the Irish Land Act, adjourned from Monday, was resumed by Mr. Sexton, who criticised at considerable length some of the decisions of the Sub-Commissioners, and the construction put upon the "Healy Clause" by the Court of Appeal, which, he contended, went to threaten with wholesale confiscation the property of the

Sir M. Hicks-Beach called on the Government to explain why they asked the House to continue the debate. It was said that the interpretation placed by the Lords Committee on the order of reference was directly at variance with that of the Prime Minister, and, if that were so, surely the House was entitled at the earliest moment to a full explanation of what the variation consisted. If, however, an explanation was not forthcoming, he could an explanation was not forthcoming, he could only say that such a non possumus policy was utterly unaccountable. The right hon. Baronet proceeded to say that the Land Act had satisfied no party in Ireland, and contended that an inquiry into the operation of the measure was not onen to the objections. the measure was not open to the objections alleged by Mr. Gladstone, and that, properly limited and fairly conducted, it was not only unobjectionable, but absolutely necessary in

the circumstances.

Mr. Healy contended that inquiry into the working of the Act was necessary within a month of its passing, in consequence of the character of the appointments as Sub-Commissioners and of the action of the Commissioners themselves, which had deprived the Irish people of all confidence in the measure.

The Solicitor-General for Ireland maintained that premature inquiry would cause alarm and discontent among the Irish tenantry, and imperil the independence of the Commissioners. There was no precedent to justify such an inquiry. A Committee constituted as was that of the House of Lords in this instance could not possess the confidence of those whose confidence was vited to its usefulness. If the inquiry was invital to its usefulness. If the inquiry was intended to lay the foundation of a claim for compensation, this indirect method of doing it was not fair to the House. The object was to show that the Commissioners were robbing the landlords, and that it would lead to a "temporary paralysis" of the machinery of the Act had been avowed by the Standard

newspaper.
Mr. PLUNKET remarked upon the fact that since Mr. Gladstone submitted his Resolution the situation has undergone a marked change, for interest was no longer centred in the right hon. gentleman's proposed censure of the Lords, but the general operation of the Land Act. He dwelt upon the hardship of individual cases where the Assistant Commissioners had reduced the proprietor's incomes by one third or fourth, and urged that if such cases could be proved, an opportunity ought to be given by means of inquiry to prove them. It was melancholy to be thus spending their time in discussing a motion which had its foundation in expediency, and in the limelight of the Prime Minister. other House had come half way to meet the Government, and if the latter persisted in wasting time in the discussion of a vote of censure on the House of Lords, public opinion would come to the conclusion that such conduct was unnecessary, aggressive, and

On the motion of Mr. C. Russell, the debate was adjourned to Monday.

THE GREAT FRAUDS. At the Birmingham Police-court, on Thurs-

day morning, James Gething and Mary Jane Furnieux were again brought before the magistrates on a charge of forgery and conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences from Edward Beynon. Miss Furnieux, by the request of her solicitor, was allowed to sit on the bench of the dock.

Mr. Beynon was again called, and his ex-Mr. Beynon was again called, and his examination was continued by Mr. Pollard, one of the Treasury solicitors. Mr. Beynon was recalled for the purpose of identifying several of the letters received by him with respect to the affairs of Lord Clinton. The first letter produced was one of the Lord Coleridge forgeries, dated from the Court of Common Pleas, March 13, 1880. In this his Lordship was made to express regret to find that his client, Lord Clinton, had been the cause of witness's ruin, assuring him at the same time that if he would wait a little longer, and would not allow himself to be influenced by the unprincipled set of men in Birmingham who were going about because they could not get their money, he would be fully recom-pensed. His lordship added that he could not imagine witness wanted any more proof that his client would soon settle everything with credit and honour. Witness could not say which of the prisoners gave him the letter, or whether he received it through post. He identified other letters as addressed to him in the female prisoner's handwriting. On December 16, 1880, the prisoner communicated from Brunswick-road, Liverpool, to the effect that Lord Coleridge had written intimating that in the second week of the January following he should specially visit Liverpool, where he hoped to have the pleasure of seeing Screen, Beynon, and Bishop (laughter), but that in the meantime he should write to each of the three. His lordship had also added "that as I am about to have my portrait taken, you shall all have one if you think well (laughter). The Lord Chief Justices of all the English Courts are compelled to have their portraits taken" (much laughter). At the beginning of last year, when the trial of Fowell was approaching, witness received a letter from "Lord Cole-"as adviser, friend, and supporter of the cause of Lanesborough versus Regina, I must inform you that any correct statement you can make against that most infamous of men, Benjamin Fowell, it will become your bounden duty to do so. Mr. Pollard said he had hundreds of other letters, some of which would be read at the trial. The last letter he should read was one in which Lord Coleridge was made to an-nounce that the Queen had graciously connounce that the Queen had graciously consented to accept a visit from Lord Clinton and witness at Balmoral, and to state that the expenses of the journey would be at least £25. Mr. Pollard added that these letters, purporting to be signed by the Lord Chief Justice, were altogether unlike Lord Coleridge's handwriting.

Mr. Benbow Hebbert then began the crossexamination of Benyon on behalf of Gething.

The witness said Gething formerly worked at Elliott's with him, but he had not done so for eight or ten years past. He thought the

for eight or ten years past. He thought the middle of 1874 was the first time Gething spoke to him about Furnieux. Gething told him there was a nobleman in disgrace at the house of his sister, Mrs. Ward. You told us last week you asked whether the nobleman was Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton?—Yes. Why did you ask the question?—Because it was fresh in my mind at the time PARIS, SUNDAY, MARCH 5, 1882.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 2-3, 1882.

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE OUEEN.

The following detailed account of the attempt on the life of the Queen at Windsor on Thursday is taken from the Standard, whose Windsor correspondent telegraphed on the crime as follows :-

A determined attempt to shoot her Majesty was made upon her arrival at Windsor from London this evening. The Royal train conveying the Queen and Princess Beatrice, General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, and the Ladies in Waiting, arrived safely at the Windsor Terminus at 5.25, and a number of the residents assembled on the platform to welcome the Queen upon her return to the Castle. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice had a most enthusiastic reception, and were loudly cheered as the carriage, drawn by a pair of grey ponies, left the station. Just as the Royal carriage was about to pass through the gates of the station yard on its way to the Palace, a man who was standing in the road pointed a revolver at the Queen and Princess Beatrice, and deliberately fired just as the cheers were subsiding, the report being distinctly heard throughout the terminus. Superintendent Hayes, of the Borough Police; Inspector Fraser, Serjeant Jackson, and Policeconstable Alexander were close at hand, and the man was arrested in a moment. before he could fire again.

There was a general rush towards the man who fired. Colonel Sir J. C. McNeill, General Sir H. Ponsonby, and Viscount Bridport, who at the time were waiting to enter their carriage, ran to the vicinity of the Queen's equipage, when it was ascer-tained that her Majesty had received no injury, the shot from the assassin's revolver having missed its aim owing to the vehicle being driven rapidly out of the yard. Her Majesty and the Princess continued their progress to the Palace, followed by the ladies of the suite in the remainder of the carriages. While the Royal party were on their way thither, the man who fired the pistol was placed in a cab for conveyance to the police-station. This was not accomplished without some difficulty, owing to the indignation of the crowd in Thames-street. The prisoner was driven rapidly through High-street and Sheet-street to the Borough Policestation, where, in the presence of Mr. H. L. Simpson, one of the Justices, he was at once charged by Mr. Superintendent Haves.

The prisoner, who is 27 years of age, and gave the name of Roderick Maclean, is of medium height and slim build. He is poorly clad, apparently in reduced circumstances, and states that he is a grocer's assistant. He says that he walked from Portsmouth to Windsor, where he has been staying for a week. The Mayor of Windsor (Mr. Joseph Devereux), Mr. H. Darvill (Town Clerk), General Sir H. Ponsonby, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. McNeill were present in the chargeroom while the prisoner was being

Later on the prisoner was examined in the cell by Dr. Holderness, who pro-nounced him sane. After he had been searched by Inspector Fraser and Chief Superintendent Hayes, the weapon, a medium-sized six-chambered Colt's revolver, of American make, was examined. It was found that two of the chambers still remained loaded, and two had been recently discharged, while the other two were empty. A package containing fourteen ball cartridges, several papers and valueless articles, were also discovered upon Maclean, who said he should make no defence, but should reserve what he had to say till his examination.

Maclean declared that hunger had driven him to the crime; he is certainly very wretchedly attired. This scarcely seems to coincide with his being in possession of such a weapon as the revolver, which is almost new. It seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by the Princess Beatrice, who must have been alarmed. Maclean is believed to be a Scotchman or

It appears that while Chief Superintendent Hayes was near the wicket-gate of the station-yard he saw the prisoner, who was standing midway between the entrance and the waiting-room, suddenly raise his right hand and take careful aim at the Queen's carriage, and fire deliberately at those in the equipage—the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and a Lady in Waiting. Dashing upon Maclean, Superintendent Hayes seized him by the neck, causing the man to drop the revolver in the roadway, whence it was picked up by James Barnesfield. Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household Police, who is always in attendance upon her Majesty, ran up at the same moment, and assisted in the capture of the

prisoner. When Maclean was seized he exclaimed "Don't hurt me." Mr. Fraser replied, Certainly not," and the Prisoner then observed, "I have done it through starva-The prisoner when arrested was followed by crowds of people to the station. and throughout the evening groups of residen's have collected in the streets commenting upon the alarming occurrence.

The carriage occupied by her Majesty and Princess Beatrice has been examined, but up to the present moment no mark or indentation has been found upon it. Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and take aim with the revolver, which was fired as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon passing probably the upper part of the back of the carriage and dropping in the station yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot. The Royal equipage never paused in its progress till it reached the High-street, opposite the White Harf Hotel, where Mr. Brown entered the carriage, it is presumed at the request of the Queen, probably to detail what he had seen of the occurrence. As an instance of the indignation of the people at the moment of the attempt, it may be stated that while Superintendent Hayes and Inspector Fraser were seizing Maclean an Eton student rushed up to the Prisoner, and, in an excited manner, belaboured him over the head and shoulders with his

umbrella. Maclean since Saturday has

been living at 84, Victoria Cottages.

Windsor, where he has had tea, getting

his dinner at the Royal Borough Coffee

Tavern Inn, Peascod-street. Upon inquir-

ing this evening at the Castle I was in-

formed, through General Sir H. Ponsonby,

LATER.

that her Majesty was not at all alarmed by the occurrence, and remained in very good health and spirits. According to the account given by the Daily News it seems that Maclean, when he tried to shoot the Queen, was slightly in advance of the Royal carriage, and fired the revolver as it was approaching him. His action was perceived by the Princess Beatrice, who must have been alarmed by this very determined attempt by Maclean. who is believed to be a Scotchman or an Irishman. It appears that while Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes was near the wicket-gate of the station-yard he saw the prisoner, who was standing midway beween the entrance and the waiting-room, suddenly raise his right hand, take careful aim at the Queen's carriage, and fire de-liberately at the occupants. Dashing upon Maclean, Superintendent Hayes seized him by the neck, this act causing him to drop the revolver in the roadway, where it was

picked up by a young man named Barnes-

field, a photographer; Mr. Inspector Fraser, of the Royal Household Police,

who is always in attendance upon her

Majesty, running up at the same moment,

and assisting in the capture of the prisoner. It is needless to state that this attempt to destroy the life of the Sovereign, which like others has providentially failed at the supreme moment of its well-planned execution, has excited the most profound feelings of detestation and abhorrence of the act in the minds of the loval and peaceful residents of the Royal borough, as it will indeed throughout the British Empire. The prisoner when arrested was followed by crowds of people to the station, and throughout the evening groups of resi-dents have collected in the streets, commenting upon the attempted assassination. Mr. John Brown, the Queen's personal servant, was sitting in the rumble, and saw Maclean raise his hand and aim the revolver, which exploded as the carriage dashed towards the prisoner, the bullet from the weapon probably passing Mr. Brown and the upper part of the back of the carriage, and, dropping, it is believed in the station yard. Her Majesty happened to be sitting on the right side of the back seat of the vehicle, the furthest place from the prisoner, who was to the left of the carriage when he fired the shot. The Royal carriage never paused in its progress till it feached the High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel, where Mr. Brown entered the carriage, it is presumed, at the request of the Queen, probably to detail what he had seen of the occurrence

Another account from Windsor states that the charges from the revolver were drawn by Superintendent Hayes in the presence of Inspector Fraser, of A division, on duty at Windsor Castle, and it was ascertained that two of the chambers, which remained charged, were loaded with ball cartridge, and two others with blank cartridge encased in copper. One chamber had evidently been recently discharged, and judging from the sound it was only blank cartridge that was discharged. After the Royal carriage was taken to the mews an examination was made by the officials, but no bullet marks could be traced on any part of it. The Queen's dinner party was held as usual, and her Majesty appeared to possess her ordinary calm. The distance between the barrier against which the man stood when firing and the horses' heads was exactly thirty paces. Though the revolver is a small one is quite capable of taking fatal effect at the distance named, especially as the horses at the time had not got out of a walking pace. It has been rumoured that after the occurrence a man was heard to say that the man in custody had not "done it," but this has not yet been reported to the police. After the Queen and Royal suite had left the railway station a spare carriage from the Royal mews was offered to the police for the conveyance of the prisoner to the station, but it was not required, as Superintendent Hayes had on a constable to the adjacent cab-stand for a fly, into which the prisoner was placed after having been led up the hill to the Highstreet

On being searched Maclean had upon him. among other things, a purse containing a penny, three farthings, and numerous other odds and ends. There was also an unad dressed letter, written in pencil, and bearing date, "Windsor Railway Station, March 2nd." This was evidently written shortly before the arrival of the Royal train, although the authorities have not up to the present published its contents. There was also found upon him a card upon which was written in pencil, Mr. Hucker, 13, Cecil-grove, Southsea, Hants, Feb. 21st, 1882, and also a rough pocket-book, evidently of his own construction, in which were written numerous memoranda amongst other entries being the following :-"Reynolds's newspaper gives as correct an idea of the wide difference that divides the people of England as any newspaper in the people of England as any newspaper in the world. I venerate the free outspoken principles of an unbiased thinker.—Roderick Maclean, February 27, 1882, Windsor Berks." Then followed on another page the following in large letters:—"The Fourth Path, a novel by Robert Maclean. Four drops of sweet nitre and half a tumbler of water." There were several draft letters, also in pencil, addressed to "Dear Annie," and numerous notes with regard to his monetary difficulties. There was a piece of a matchficulties. There was a piece of a match-box, also with his name and address upon it, and a large piece of paper covered with small sketches of chairs, a pair of steps, barrows, etc., and the words "An hypocritical scoundrel." Having Maclean conveyed to the cells of the station, the police

a political significance, as there is not the slightest evidence to indicate that Maclean has in any way mixed himself up with any society or brotherhood which would in any way account for his extraordinary conduct That there is not the slightest shadow of insanity about him is unquestioned by those who have seen him, and the only motive for the outrage that can be conceived is a morbid craving for notoriety, even though it be of the most debased and horrible character. The culprit is said to have presented a far happier appearance when safely inside the station-house than he did on the way to it, as for some time there appeared every chance of his being roughly handled by the mob. Having washed himself and partaken of tea, he asked the attendant what damage he had done, but his curiosity was not satisfied, as the attendant pleaded ignorance on the point. No special measures are being adopted to watch the culprit, as it is believed he has not the slightest intention, even if he had the means, which he has not, to do himself any bodily

harm. The following requisition is in course of signature to the Mayor of Windsor:—"We, the undersigned, the loyal inhabitants of the borough of New Windsor, request your working the state of the borough of New Windsor, request your working the state of the ship to call a public meeting at your earliest ship to call a public meeting at your earnest convenience, that we may have an oppor-tunity of expressing our deep loyalty and love to the person of her Majesty, returning our thankfulness to the Lord for His protection given her Gracious Majesty, our detestation and abhorrence at the dastardly and wicked attempt on the life of our Queen, with the deepest sorrow that it occurred within the precincts of the Royal borough.

Almost immediately on reaching Windson Castle the Queen telegraphed to the absent members of the Royal family a message cal-culated to allay their anxiety. The following is a copy of the telegram received at Marl-borough House:—

"The Queen, Windsor. "To the Prince of Wales,

arrested. I am not the worse

"In case exaggerated report should reach you I telegraph to say that, as I drove from this station here, a man shot at the carriage, but fortunately hit no one. He was instantly

So promptly had the Queen despatched this message that the intelligence was, it is believed, the first news of her Majesty's danger and providential escape which had reached the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. The telegram reached Marlborough House at about 5.30. A similar despatch was received by Prince Leopold and Princess Helen a short time before the departure of the bride elect for the Continent. The gratification which their Royal Highnesses experienced was heightened by the evidence which the telegram afforded of her Majesty's complete self-possession, and that it been almost her first solicitude prevent anxiety on the part of members of her family. Their Royal High-nesses replied at once by telegraph, express-ing gratitude to God for her Majesty's safety, and for the assurance that the Queen was and for the assurance that the Queen was none the worse. The Queen's message, which was deemed so satisfactory that no change took place in the arrangements which had been formed for the evening, was shown to distinguished visitors who called to make inquiries. Included in this number were the inquiries. Russian, German, Turkish, and Swedish Russian, German, Turkish, and Swedish Ambassadors. A large number of calls were also made at Buckingham Palace. Subsequently the Prince of Wales went to the Court Theatre, and he authorised Mr. Clayton to make known the contents of the Queen's telegram. The intelligence that her Majesty had in no way suffered by the dastardly attempt upon her life was received by a crowded house with prolonged cheering. The attempt upon her life was received by a crowded house with prolonged cheering. The audience rose en masse to greet his Royal Highness, and the orchestra played the National Anthem. At many of the other theatres and music-halls there were similar expressions of loyalty, the whole of those present rising to join in cheers for the Queen and joining in the National Anthem.

The news of the attempt on the life of the Queen first reached the House of Commons a ittle after six in the evening, when a tele gram forwarded by General Ponsonby to the fired at her Majesty, but happily without effect. Subsequently another message, which was handed down the Government bench and thence to the front Opposition, stated that the shot had been fired by a clerk named Roderick Maclean, who lived in Victoria-cottages, Windsor, that he was a thin and meagrely-dressed individual, that he was armed with a revolver, one chamber of which he had discharged, that he was ten yards distant only from the Royal carriage, that he had given vent to some incoherent exclamation on arrest, but that he had been found to be station. This intelligence thus communicated was quickly spread through the House and its precincts, and for a long time was the topic of conversation everywhere; but as it became plain that the Queen had neither been injured nor seriously alarmed the subject gradually dropped. The Duke of Teck, who was present in the Peers' gallery when the news arrived, left immediately afterwards to send a message to congratulate the Queen on

Commons on Friday morning. Sir Stafford Northcote said:—I believe that, before the House adjourns, it would be a great relief to the anxiety which is felt by hon. members if the Government are able to give us any information with regard to the atrocious out-rage which has caused such a feeling of horror to pass through all our minds to-night, and especially if they could inform us whether her Majesty has escaped, not only unhurt, but also whether her health has suffered, so far as they are aware, from the shock she has received. There must be a feeling of thankfulness that no more serious consequence is anticipated, but any other in-formation I am sure will be thankfully re-

ceived. (Hear, hear.)
Sir W. Harcourt.—I regret to state that at half-past five o'clock this afternoon, as her Majesty was driving out of the station at Windsor in a closed carriage, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, a shot was fired from a revolver by a man who is arrested. His name is Roderick Maclean; he appears to be a clerk, and he states that he is a native of London. I do not think it would be well that I should state further particulars with regard to him at present. I am happy to be able to assure the House that the Queen has sustained no injury—(cheers.) Sir Henry Ponsonby, in his telegram to me adds: "The Queen is not alarmed "-(cheers. I am also happy to be able to state that no person was injured by the shot that was fired —(hear, hear.) I need not say that the right hon. gentleman opposite has expressed the feeling of every member of the House, and of every man in this country, in expressing the deepest sympathy with her Majesty in this attack which has been made upon her—

Late on Thursday night the Empress of Austria, the Emperor of Germany, and the Czar telegraphed congratulations to the Queen upon her escape. In all quarters of London the news gave rise to much excitement and discussion. The string of carriages at Buckdiscussion. The string of carriages at Buck-ingham Palace to inquire after her Majesty was augmented to a late hour by callers. A knot of people had collected outside Marl-borough House when the news first became

then proceeded to his lodgings, which are situated in Victoria-cottages, Windsor, one of the poorest neighbourhoods of the town. There, however, they have found nothing which in the slightest degree throws a light upon his extraordinary conduct. At present there seems to be no idea that the crime has Patrick's day, passed a resolution deploring the attempt. The Liberal Six Hundred at Oldham have resolved—at a meeting—" That this meeting expresses its deep sorrow on hearing of the dastardly attempt on the life of her Majesty, and desires to show its hearty sympathy with her, and to congratulate her Majesty and the country upon her providential escape, at the same time expressing its strong and unabated reverence and loyalty towards

> THE PRISONER BEFORE THE MAGISTRATES.

Roderic Maclean was driven to the Windson Town Hall in an open fly at half-past one on Friday, in charge of Superintendent Hayes and a plain-clothes officer. He had a very wretched look, and seemed a man very much of the Lefroy type. He looked uncleaned and unshaven, and had a slight black moustache. He was immediately taken before the bench of magistrates, the Mayor of Windsor presiding. Mr. Stevenson, Solicitor to the Treasury, prosecuted on behalf of the Public Prosecutor. Amongst the magistrates present were Mr. Alderman Chamberlain and Mr. G. Poole. In reply to the Mayor, the prisoner said in a most off-hand manner, and in a firm voice, that his name was Maclean—Roderic Maclean. Mr. Stevenson said he was in-structed to prosecute by the Secretary of State. The prisoner would be charged with shooting at her Majesty, with intent to murder. He intended to produce evidence to justify a remand. He also stated that yesterday a second letter had been written by the prisoner, which would be put in as evidence. Superintendent Hayes stated that her Majesty arrived at the station at 5 25 yesterday. She was accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, and Mr. Brown was sitting behind the carriage.

After the carriage had started and had got half way to the gate, he heard a report, looked to the left, and saw the prisoner. The prisoner here asked whether he was allowed to ask any questions? The Mayor said certainly he would presently.

Examination continued.—He looked to the

left and saw the prisoner in the act of pre-senting a pistol at her Majesty. He did not hear more than one shot fired. The prisoner was about 15 yards from the carriage. When he first saw the prisoner he was holding the pistol straight out in the direction of the carriage. He immediately sprang on him, and seized him by the collar and neck. He stopped to take the pistol from him, when a young man named James Burnside subsequently got possession of the pistol, and handed it over to him. He produced the pistol, which had been in his possession ever since, and he put in his possession ever the put he put h prisoner against the wall, and was assisted by Inspector Fraser and others. The prisoner said, "Don't hurt me; I will go quietly." A little Eton boy came up and gave him a blow on his head. He then took the prisoner to the police-station. When there, he asked him his name and address. He gave his name and address, and said he had been in Windsor about a week. On the way to the police station in the cab the prisoner said, "I was starving, or I should not have done this." At the station, when charged, he said, "Oh, the Queen." He saw the pistol. It was a German revolver. It had two empty cartridge cases in it-that was to say, exploded cartridges. There were full whole cartridges and two chambers empty. He drew the cartridges and produced them. He searched the prisoner, and on him found fourteen other cartridges of the same make. They were in a piece of rag. He found other articles of no value, including a pocket-book, a knife, etc. Amongst other things a letter was found. It was taken from him by Inspector Fraser.

The letter was then read. In it the prisoner

stated that he could not have dared the crime had the sum of 10s. been given to him instead of his being offered the insultingly small sum of 6s. He was compelled to commit the crime against the bloated aristocrat headed by that old lady Mrs. Vic. The witness further said that at half-past 10 on Friday morning the prisoner said he wished to make a statement, and that he had a complete answer to the charge. He then wrote a letter, which was put in and read, in which the prisoner said he was not guilty of shooting at the Queen with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. His object was only to cause the public alarm, with the result of having his grievances redressed, such being the pecuniary strait in which he was. All the circumstances tended to prove this statement. Had he cared to have injured the Queen, he would have fired at her when she was getting into the carriage. As it was, he shot at the wheels, but the pistol kicked, and the bullet might have hit the carriage door. The only consolation he could ofter her Majesty was this statement; and if the charge of intent to do the Queen grievous bodily harm was withdrawn, and a charge of attempting to intimidate others sub-stituted, he would do all in his power to elu-cidate the mystery, and to bring the matter to a speedy issue. At the end of the letter the prisoner said that was the whole truth. The witness was cross-examined by the prisoner, with a view of showing that he had

not fired at the Queen's carriage. Prisoner asked whether some time must not have elapsed before the Superintendent noticed the tol in his hand, and whether he might not have changed the position of the pistol? Witness said this could not have been. The prisoner asked, was witness ready to swear on his oath that his arm was not inclined downwards? Witness said it was in a straight line with the carriage. At this point the pri-soner said he had made the statement on the understanding that the charge was not to be a capital one. Witness continued, in reply to Mr. Stevenson.—Prisoner asked was the Queen hurt? and would he be charged with the capital offence of murder? Then he gave him the letter. Prisoner said, "On these conditions?" Witness said, "Certainly." A magistrate asked whether the prisoner told that any statement he made would be used in evidence against him? Witness said "No." He had said nothing one way or the other. James Burnside was then called, and corroborated the evidence as to taking the pistol from the prisoner. Mr. Turner, inspector of the permanent way of the Great Western Railway, spoke as to picking up the bullet in a direct line with the place where the Queen's carriage was and the place where the prisoner was standing. It had evidently struck a truck which was standing near, and which was standing near, and which had since been taken away from Windsor. Witness was cross-examined by the prisoner as to the elevation of the mark on the truck. He (the prisoner) said he should like evidence on this point at the next examination. James Burnside, re-called, cross-examined by the prisoner, said he saw the prisoner's arm at the carriage in a straight line. The prisoner must have fired a little too soon. Mr. Stevenson then applied for a remand, and the Magistrate remanded the prisoner until this day week at eleven o'clock. The prisoner: On what charge? The Mayor: On the charge of shooting at the Queen with intent to murder. The prisoner: I made the statement I have made on the understanding that the charge was to be with intent to intimidate other persons. That was my intent and meaning. The Mayor said they had nothing to do with that The prisoner was then removed, and driven to the police-station, followed by a large

ANTECEDENTS OF THE PRISONER The prisoner lodged at the house of Mr. Knight, an operative baker, 84, Victoria-cottages, Windsor. He arrived there about

crowd.

week's payment in advance; whereupon Maclean, without saying where he came from, stated that he was short of money and could pay only 1s., which she accepted. He told her he was out of employment, but had a her he was out of employment, but had a situation in view at Eton, and besides had some independent means, adding that a letter with money was to arrive on the following Wednesday, but no letter or other message of any kind came for him. After breakfast each morning he went out and remained absent the greater part of the day, returning in the evening in time for tea. No one in the house where he lodged saw a revolver in his possession or observed anything peculiar manner. They describe him as a quiet man. He went out every day ostensibly in search of work, but remained indoors on Wednesday, stating that he had the tooth-ache. Yesterday afternoon he dined at his lodgings for the first time since he went there. It is stated that one evening he attracted some attention at a public-house in Windsor by a somewhat rambling conversation and a dis-position to talk to himself, but those who have had frequent conversation with him do not confirm this statement as to any strange-

ness in his manner. A Portsmouth corrrespondent writes:— Further inquiries show that Maclean stayed only temporarily at Southsea. On Thursday week he left Cecil-grove, where he had rented a bedroom for a fortnight, intending to walk to London. He said that his friends had supported him for eight years, that several of them are in independent circumstances, and that his father was once proprietor of a Londen journal, but was ruined by the failure of a bank. He was eccentric in his behaviour. He professed to be a literary man. He spoke French, and said that he had once been a commissioner at Boulogne. When at South-sea he had inquired whether members of the Royal family often visited the place, and being told that the Queen was at Osborne, asked many questions concerning her, and whether he could get into the grounds, and whether the Queen walked out alone. He had money when he started from Southsea, having re-ceived a remittance, and also sold his concertina and a scarf. A letter from Croydon, enclosing, it is thought, another remittance, arrived at his lodgings after his departure.

THE PRESS ON THE OUTRAGE. The Times says :- There is a kind of in

famous notoriety, much coveted by some disordered minds, which can be easily and certainly earned by such deeds as that of Maclean's on Thursday. To have fired a pistol at a woman and that woman the Queen of England confers on the culprit a most unenviable distinction, but a distinction none the less. But the cost has yet to be considered. We are glad to learn that no harm has been suffered by her Majesty, but the case might easily have been otherwise. We trust, howthat the cost of Maclean's notoriety will be borne only by himself. It may chance to be a somewhat heavy one. If all other restraints fail, if men there are with whom decency and manliness count for nothing, some strong deterrent must be brought to bear. If Maclean proves to be a madman, there is no more to be done than to have good care taken that he shall play no more madman's pranks of the same kind as that of Thursday. But there must be some good evidence that mitted. The mere fact that he has been guilty of a motiveless crime may be enough in the opinion of a professional mad-doctor, but it will satisfy nobody else. If no more can be said for Maclean than could be said for Guiteau or Lefroy, he can as little expect to escape the punishment he has brought upon himself. This is the seventh occasion on which her Majesty has been exposed to dan-ger or outrage by the act of one of her sub-It was by Edward Oxfe d, in 1840, that the first attempt and the mo. determined of all was made upon her Majesty's life. This was followed, in 1842, by two separate attempts. In that year John Francis fired a pistol at her, and later in the same year Bean took aim at her with a pistol, but did not succeed in discharging it. Seven years after-wards she was again fired at by one Hamil-ton, an Irish bricklayer, but the weapon this time was charged with powder only. next year she suffered the most gross and insulting outrage of all, being struck in the face with a cane by a man who had at one time borne her commission as lieutenant in the Tenth Hussars. Next, in 1872, after a quiet interval of two-and-twenty years, a lad forced himself upon her, holding in one hand a pistol and in the other a petition for the release of the Fenian prisoners. The pistol on this occasion proved not to be loaded. The years that have passed since 1872 have been marked by fearful outrages on rulers and crowned heads in other countries, though not in this country. Twice has the Emperor of Germany been shot at and once severely wounded. On the late Emperor of Russia a long series of murderous attacks were made, down to the fatal day, not quite a year ago, when he was struck down mortally wounded and was taken home to die. The list up to Thursday was completed by Guiteau's foul crime against the President of the United States. We must now add to it the deed, however it is to be described whether as an outrage or an attempt at murder, of which her Majesty has been the mark. It is distinguished from the others, not only by its want of motive, but more happily still by its complete want of success. Her Majesty has been neither hurt nor alarmed, although the occasion has been a trying one, calling once more for a display of nerve and self-possession which her Majesty in all circumstances has never yet The Standard declares that it would be

Thursday as an evidence of disanction to the principle or the representative of English Monarchy. It is equally without national or political significance. The Queen herself is, we may be sure, as thoroughly conscious of this as any of her subjects, and the telegram which she addressed to the Prince of Wales immediately after the occurrence shows that the set least the set tack under important she, at least, does not attach undue import-ance to it. Not the less on this account, however, will the loyalty and good feeling of the English people be pained and scandalised by Maclean's detestable crime. His outrage was directed, not against the Sovereign alone; it is an attack upon the affections and feelings of the people. That nothing could be better calculated to intensify and to kindle to enthusiasm the devotion to the Crown, and its present august and beloved wearer, which is the predominant characteristic of all sections of the British race, however great may be their political differences or social disis a point on which it is unnecessary to dwell. Disloyalty is as completely unknown in this country as treason is abnormal. Murderous conspiracies, planned against the persons of Monarchs, are, unhappily, apt to attract the sympathies of an appreciable, if a very small, proportion of their subjects. They may be condemned by public opinion, but they are not reprobated with the same fervent, spontaneous, and all-pervading indignation that is the case with us. What is really remarkable, and, so far as the modern annals of European Monarchy are concerned, unique in the position of the English Sovereign, is not that she has been on some half-dozen occasions the object of such dastardly attempts as that of yesterday, but that she is more deeply rooted in the love of her people than she was even at the commencement of her reign. It is just forty-two years ago, when the Queen of England was a bride, that the pistol of Oxford was levelled at her carriage. Within Within

preposterous to speak of the outrage of Thursday as an evidence of disaffection to

six o'clock last Saturday evening, and engaged a bedroom, for which he undertook to pay 2s. 6d. per week. The landlady, Mrs. Knight, told him that her custom was to receive a week's payment in advance; whereupon Maclean, without saying where he came from, stated that he was short of money and could pay only 1s., which she accepted. He told her he was not a country between the Atlantic and the Euxine the abyss of anarchy, or in which their foundations were not seriously shaken. Yet the tradition of Monarchical stability was not a country between the Atlantic and the Euxine the abyss of anarchy, or in which their foundations were not seriously shaken. Yet the tradition of Monarchical stability was not a country between the Atlantic and the Euxine the abyss of anarchy, or in which their foundations were not seriously shaken. not then, even in Great Britain, two cen-turies old. Language can scarcely exaggerate the fresh strength which it has gathered during the eventful interval that has elapsed since that date. For this steadily-grow-ing accretion of authority in the best sense of the word-popularity and respect—the Monarchical principle amongst us is signally indebted to the personal influence and example of Queen Victoria. To the wisdom and the virtues which she has consistently illustrated we largely owe it that the British Crown has been exempt from those vicissi-tudes of disaster against which Foreign Thrones have failed to stand. Her Majesty's life has been repeatedly attempted, and pro-videntially preserved. Other potentates have had the same experience, but there is not one of their number who can boast that, after a reign wanting only five years of half a century, and after so many ordeals of danger, passed through with safety, the loyalty of their subjects is not only undiminished, but materially augmented and unalterably fixed.

While personal sympathy and popular anger are freely expressed, it is to be hoped, says the *Daily News*, that no groundless panic will follow this atrocious act. There is not the slightest reason for suspecting the exis-tence of any conspiracy, or inferring the pre-valence of any turbulent or discontented spirit. Of Maclean himself, who is said to have come to Windsor about a week ago from Portsmouth, we shall doubtless hear more. The wretch is probably mad. But, whatever he is, his importance as a social fact can very easily be exaggerated. Every now and then crimes like his are perpetrated, and all that can be done is to use adequate precau-tions beforehand, and inflict suitable punishment afterwards. It is more than undignified and worse than useless, to show excitement and alarm where only contempt and disgust are appropriate. Though attempts to take her Majesty's life have, as we all know, been made before, she is entitled to say that they have never been made by anyone in his senses, by anyone who in the ordinary affairs of life would have been regarded as sound in mind. It was quite natural to conclude, as soon as the news of Maclean's act became known, that he must be insane, or he could not have done such a thing. In this respect the Queen differs from other Sovereigns. There have been many Monarchs, of high character perhaps and patriotic dis-position, of whom this was scarcely true. Their relations with their subjects, whether by their own fault or not, have been of a kind which accounted for, if it did not excuse, popular resentment. But the Queen throughout her long and prosperous reign hasso borne herself in all public affairs that a deliberate purpose of doing her injury can scarcely be imagined to have been harboured by any but a diseased intelligence. The danger of such acts as Maclean's engendering or attracting imitators is a common-place of the alarmist critic. But it has not been experienced in the case of Queen Victoria. It is many years since Connor shot off his toy pistol, and we are justified in hoping that Maclean's performance will remain an isolated outburst of malignant folly. The Queen will shortly leave England for a few weeks' rest and refreshment. She will have the gratification of carrying with her the best wishes of the English people, all the warmer and all the stronger for the insult she has endured and the peril she has escaped.

The Daily Telegraph observes that innumerable English minds will appreciate to-day more keenly than before—in the light of this happy escape—what it is that the Kingdom owes to its Queen for her blameless legend, her dutiful life, and her cares and sympathies for every class and every interest among her subjects. Rash ideas are sometimes fostered and foolish things uttered by people who do not, or cannot, reflect upon the immense obligations which our liberties and reforms have incurred to the virtues of a Throne that unites for us the solidity of Monarchical insti-tutions with the freedom of the most perfect Republic. In realising the peril through which her Gracious Majesty was providentially brought on Thursday—a peril of the gravest kind, as every fresh particular shows we are persuaded that all sensible persons, even among the wildest of these theorisers, will join in the gratitude felt by the vast mass of Englishmen and Englishwomen, and will thank Heaven devoutly that the British Empire is not now plunged into mourning, or agitated, like the kindred people of the United States of America, while watching such a struggle between life and death as that to which President Garfield at last succumbed.

FEELING IN THE PROVINCES.

At a crowded public meeting on the temperance question, at the Wellington Hall, Dover, on Thursday Mr. John James Jones, a member of the London School Board, rose on the platform and stated that he had just heard that her Majesty the Queen had been shot at, but was happily safe. He begged the meeting to join with him in expressing his abhorrence of the act, and thanks to God that the third Queen was still greated to raign that their Queen was still spared to reign over them. The proposal was carried by acclamation. Great consternation and indignation have been caused in Dover.

At Preston the report of the attempt on the life of her Majesty, announced on the newspaper office windows, was read by crowds, large bodies of people having assembled to see the result of the Northampton election. The greatest indignation and astonishment was expressed on all hands, and it was felt

that the miscreant must have been insane. graph shortly after seven o'clock, and its publication caused the greatest possible horror and excitement. Her Majesty's escape evoked expressions of thankfulness from all

classes.

News of the escape of her Majesty was received at Plymouth with enthusiasm. At a choral concert and at the theatre the intelligence was announced, and the national anthem was sung by the choir at the concert, and played by the orchestra at the theatre. The intelligence was received at Bristol with a general feeling of indignation and profound regret. The telegram, posted outside

the newspaper offices, was eagerly read by large crowds, who expressed their hearty satisfaction at learning that her Majesty had received no injury.

The uttermost indignation at the Windsor outrage was expressed on all sides at Not-

The news of the attempted assassination of the Queen was made known at Brighton in the local papers, and caused a great sensa-tion. A great relief was experienced when a second telegram was published announcing

that her Majesty was unhurt.

At Bath the news was proclaimed at the theatre, when the National Anthem was sung by the audience. At a missionary meeting in the town great enthusiasm was mani-

Intelligence was received at Croydon just as the Croydon Farmers' Club were holding their annual dinner, and reached them at the very moment when the Queen's health was being drunk. The chairman (Mr. Fuller) at once proposed a vote of sympathy with the Queen and Royal family, which was passed

amid great cheering.

At Manchester the news of the attempt only became known to a few persons on Thursday night. Telegraphic messages to the clubs and reading-rooms were the only intimation re-ceived outside the newspaper offices. The intelligence was at first treated with incre-dulity, but when it was known to be true,

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

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THE QUEEN.

The Spectator points out that although no attempt has ever been made to assassinate her Majesty for political reasons, her risk, nevertheless, not from assassins proper, but from murderers, is very considerable, and our contemporary goes on to say:-We have not the smallest sympathy with the idea that lenity to such persons is either just or expedient. The special law of treason rests on the same basis as the right of making war, viz., the just claim of every organised nation to defend its organised existence by inflicting death; and if it did not, the man who deliberately shoots at an elderly lady, who never can by possibility have given him the smallest provocation, and whose life is of special importance to the community, is a murderer almost of the worst kind. He knows he is, and is tempted by the knowledge, and deserves, therefore, any fate decreed by law. We would not step an inch beyond the law; but we see no reason for any disposition to extra lenity, or any readiness to impute such offences to insanity. Let the assassin of a King die, if successful; and if unsuccessful, be kept in penal servitude fer life, just as if the King were a policeman. The national horror of the crime is no excuse for torture, but it is no reason whatever for departing from the strictest rigour of the law. We do not believe that pardons or commutations excite any gratitude among fanatics, or will move the hearts of any future criminals. There is no restraint, more especially upon semi-lunatics, like the certainty that general law will be fairly, but rightly, carried out. The oc-currence of Thursday shows that those who protect the Queen are not without reason for precautions which often strike observers, and have sometimes struck ourselves, as excessive or absurd. The highest person in any realm attracts the attention of the half-insane as the highest point attracts the lightning, and their attempts, which, be it remembered, will always be made in unaccountable and unexpected ways, ought to be provided for, though we adhere strongly to our belief that the provision should be silently made, and left unreported. The death of the Queen by a murderer's hand, besides the moral shock to the country, must be an enormous misfortune, and might be an irreparable one. It would terminate the Victorian era, and every one can feel what that means-while it might inflict injury on the body politic such as even time could not repair. It is a subject for gratitude to Providence that the Queen was not killed, and even a greater one that the intending assassin was not an Irishman. He might very well have been a Macarthy, instead of a Macen only a murderer; but no conceivable evidence would have convinced the country that the Land

THE DEBATE ON THE JEWISH QUESTION.

Leaguers were not responsible, or have

induced them for half a century to come to

trust any popular party in Ireland.

The Times considers that no other termination than that actually arrived at was either to be expected or desired from the resolution brought forward on Friday night by Baron Henry de Worms on behalf of the persecuted Jews in Russia. Everything, and more than everything, that the most sanguine friend of the Jews could promise himself from the action of the British Government is now actually attained. The only result of official interference would be to weaken the effect of the protest recorded by the unanimous voice of the British people, and to expose us to a diplomatic rebuff of the severest kind. The gain of what has passed in England during the last six weeks lies in the proof it affords to the Russian Government that, in spite of the iron tyranny which gags the Press and strangles public opinion, the deeds permitted or connived at in the interior of its vast Empire can be brought to the bar of the public opinion of the world. That the reprobation which has followed the exposure will operate with the force and conclusiveness of more material arguments is not to be expected but, on the other hand, it is a mistake to suppose that it will operate at all. Russian officials come in contact more or less with those of other nations, and cannot be altogether indifferent to such a general and severe condemnation as has now been passed upon them. We venture to anticipate that things will be somewhat more tolerable for the Russian Jews in consequence of the interest taken in their suf-ferings and the verdict passed upon their oppressors. At all events, England has done what it could in the cause of humanity; and if the universal condemnation, which, after repetition in many forms, has now been been crowned by an unequivocal expression of the opinion of the House of Commons, does not produce all the effect we could desire, it will, at least, produce all that is within our reach in dealing with an independent State. The affirmation of his resolution by the House would, no doubt, have been as prejudicial to the Jews as to England, but Baron de Worms probably knew that there was no risk of anything of the kind. Had the motion been negatived, there would have been some ground for the argument that the action of the House would be interpreted in Russia as a distinct disavowal of the conclusions of public opinion. It is impossible, however, for the most ignorant Russian who concerns himself with foreign opinion at all to misunderstand the withdrawal of the motion. Mr. Gladstone's own expressions, carefully guarded as they were, fortunately place in the clearest light the view taken of these disgraceful crimes by Englishmen of every creed and party. Neither Baron de Worms nor his co-re ligionists need regret a speech conceived in a spirit to which Mr. Gladstone paid a

just tribute of praise. The Daily Telegraph laments the " some what lame and impotent" conclusion of the debate. In former times Great Britain was wont to speak her mind boldly and openly before the world, without fear or favour, alike to small and to great Powers. We used not in those days to palter with crime or to excuse tyranny. But, as the French adage has it, "We have changed all that." By reason of the latter-day development of international etiquette, our Government declare themselves unable, even if they were willing, to interpose

directly in the internal administration of a friendly and, above all, a powerful nation. It is therefore open to question whether it would not have been the wiser, the more prudent, and possibly the more truly charitable course, to have let ill alone, without affording the Nationalist Russian press an opportunity of which they will not be slow to profit.

The Morning Post says :- The resolution was withdrawn, but not before it had served its purpose. It is impossible to doubt that the expression of opinion it evoked from both Ministerial and Opposition benches will produce more effect in Russia than any number of speeches delivered at the Mansion House.

THE LORDS AND THE COMMONS.

The Spectator says :- It is not that the Lords' Committee is itself powerful for mischief; it is that the appearance of a disposition on the part of the Government to acquiesce in the Lords' Committee is powerful for mischief. And the acceptance by the Government of the wholly unsatisfactory terms of Lord Cairns's communications as if they were satisfactory-indeed, the acceptance of any assurances, however adequate, that do not emanate from the House of Lords itself-would be interpreted, and not unreasonably interpreted by the people of Ireland as a sign of weakness ominous of retreat. We take it, therefore, that Mr. Gladstone, in waiving a formal division on his resolution, would be hauling down the flag of his new Irish policy, and would spread dismay throughout his friends in Ireland.

The Saturday Review says: — If Lord Cairns's offer only conveyed the decision of a Committee nothing would have been easier than for Lord Granville to have asked whether the House approved of it; and, as the answer would have been certain, the views of the House itself and not merely the views of a Committee would have been re-corded. But the offer made by Lord Cairns was not the offer which the Government had pledged itself to accept. The exclusion of examination into actual decisions was not what the Government meant by the exclusion of investigation into the judical administration

The Economist says:—The counter proposal alleged to have been made on Tuesday by the Committee—that they shall consider it beyond the scope of their reference to inquire into the correctness of any particular decision which the Commissioners or Sub-Commissioners have given—plainly does not meet the requirements of the case. The act may easily e discredited, its administrators made ridiculous, popular confidence in the stability of the rights which it confers undermined, and the existing social tension strained to the breaking-point, without the necessity for impeaching or even examining a single decision that has been pronounced. What is wanted that has been pronounced. What is wanted from the Committee is an explicit declaration that the working of the Land Act on its judicial side should be altogether excluded. The Government cannot accept any less effective guarantee without stultifying themselves, and ackowledging that their apprehensions were exaggerated and their judgment

THE CONTINENTAL OUTLOOK.

The Statist considers that the prospect on the Continent has decidedly cleared of late. "General Skobeleff has been recalled on account of his bellicose speeches and, it is said, has been reprimanded by the Czar. Explanations are reported to have been offered, both at Berlin and Vienna, and have been favourably received :-

"The French people have shown a marked disinclination for an alliance for hostile purposes with Russia, and the Sultan appears to support Austria-Hungary in suppressing the insurrection in the occupied provinces, while he Princes of Montenegro and Servia, as far as can be judged, are maintaining a strict neutrality. Of course, it is possible that the party of which General Skobeleff's is the party of which General Skobeleff's is the mouthpiece and the head may prove too powerful for the Czar, and may, after a longer or shorter interval, drive Russia into a struggle with its two great neighbours; but that remains to be seen. Meanwhile, the fact that General Skobeleff has been recalled in the tree for the seen. is in itself satisfactory, and it is to be hoped that the Czar may be able, not only to bridle his tongue, but to hold in restraint the manœuvres of the Panslavic party. The result of the events of the past couple of weeks is to give Austria-Hungary time to put down the insurrection, and if it is able to do so the insurrection, and if it is able to do so promptly and effectually, the danger of war may pass away, and Eastern and Central Europe may sink back again into that state of latent revolution in which it has been for some years past. Altogether the crisis, though abated, is by no means passed, and we await, not without anxiety, the results of the Austro-Hungarian advance. Still, it is to be observed that the opinion of the great capitalists served that the opinion of the great capitalists of the chief cities of the Europe is that peace will be maintained, and throughout all the vicissitudes of the Eastern Question of late years the capitalists of the chief cities have singularly right. It is evident, indeed, that the true interests of every State in Europe is peace, and the interests of States, great weight with them; but, as we have said, all depends upon the prompt suppression of the rising."

THE ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

The official report of the outrage on the Queen as given in the Court Circular runs

WINDSOR CASTLE, MARCH 3. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Bea-trice, and attended by the Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe, and the Equerries in waiting, arrived at the Castle at half-past five p.m. yester 'ay from London. As the Queen left the station at Windsor in a close carriage, a man, who was standing in the crowd, fired a shot from a revolver at her Majesty, and was instantly secured. The Queen heard the reort, but did not see the occurrence, though port, but did not see the occurrence, though Princess Beatrice, who was sitting on that side of the carriage, perceived the man raise his hand and fire. The Queen, was not alarmed, drove on to the Castle, and sent to make inquiries whether anyone had been hurt. Her Majesty is very well to-day, and has not suffered from the shock. Prince Leopold, attended by Captain Waller, arrived at the Castle at two p.m. to-day from London. The Representatives of Foreign Powers have in-quired in person after her Majesty at Windsor

quired in person after her Majesty at Windsor Castle to-day.

The general anxiety to learn what effect the daring attempt on the life of the Queen had produced upon the health of her Majesty was shown by the inquiries made at Windsor on Friday morning. General Ponsonby was able to state after nine o'clock that her Majesty had not suffered in any way from the occurrence of the previous day, and took her usual morning exercise within the Castle grounds.

The Queen had a dinner party at Windsor Castle on Friday evening, the guests invited including the Earl of Northbook, Lady Emma Baring, and the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam. A large number of distinguished personages visited the Castle and inscribed their name in the visitors' book at the

Equerries' entrance. Among them were the Turkish Ambassador and the Spanish, Chinese, Greek, and Netherlands Ministers, and the Danish Chargé d'Affaires. It is also believed that the German and Austrian Ambassadors called at the Castle.

Throughout the whole of Friday telegrams were received at Windsor Castle from foreign Sovereigns, Ministers, and persons of distinction in every country, expressing sympathy with the Queen and gratification at her escape.

The Queen on Friday evening received a long telegraphic message from President Arthur, representing the American Nation, in which was expressed abhorrence at the attempt and congratulations on the part of attempt and congratulations on the part of the Government at the escape of her Most Illustrious Majesty. The Queen, immediately after her drive, devoted her attention to compos-ing answers to the various telegrams that had been received, giving her whole time to this object. Sir Henry Ponsonby, with whom was Sir J. Carstairs McNeill, gave her Majesty assistance. The Chinese Chargé d'Affaires called at Windsor during the afternoon, and on behalf of the Chinese Emperor expressed his great grief at the attempt on her Majesty's

The Archbishop of Canterbury requests the Clergy to remember in their churches to-morrow the duty of offering thanksgiving to Almighty God for the deliverance of her Majesty the Queen from recent danger.

Majesty the Queen from recent danger.

Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes has received the following letter touching upon the mental condition of the prisoner:

Somerset and Bath Lunatic Asylum, Wells,

March 3d, 1882.

March 3d, 1882.

Dear Sir,—I have seen in to-day's paper an account of an attempt to shoot her Majesty the Queen, by a man named Roderick Maclean. It may be of service to you to know that a man of that name was a patient in this asylum for twelve months, and was discharged last July. The man who was here had a sister, Caroline Maclean, living at 112, Earl's-court-road, Kensington. I was not in charge of this asylum when Maclean was here, but I understand that he had been apparently quite well some months before his discharge. From the similarily of names and the description given in the papers, I fancy it possible that this is the same man.—I am, yours faithfully,

fully, A. LAWWADE, M.D., Medical Superintendent. A Roderick Maclean was tried at the Kent Winter Assizes in 1874, before Baron Bramwell, for aiding and abetting a child named Cheeseman in placing an obstruction on the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, at Ewell, in the August preceding. Maclean first gave the little boy a halfpenny and some tobacco to put a piece of chalk, about the size of his fist, on the rail, and a train having crushed that to atoms, he gave the boy six-pence to place a wooden sleeper on the rail. The boy tried, but was not strong enough to move the sleeper. The defence set up on Maclean's behalf was that the act was one of mere bravado, and that there was no intent to wilfully obstruct the traffic or endanger of the trains. The prisoner was acquitted, but the Judge severely reprimanded him for attempting to mislead the little boy, Cheeseman, who had been discharged as not knowing the mischievous nature of the act, and not being, therefore, criminally responsible. Maclean then gave his age as 19 years.

The revolver with which Maclean attempted

to shoot her Majesty was purchased at a pawnbroker's shop at Portsmouth for 5s. 9d.

The prisoner Maclean has been photographed in nine different positions.

Two letters addressed to the prisoner have been forwarded to the police authorities. been forwarded to the police authorities.
They are both from his sister, who lives at
Croydon, one being addressed to Southsea,
and the other to his lodgings at Windsor. It seems that Maclean's statement that he is in receipt of a small weekly allowance is true,

and it is believed that the letter addressed to

Windsor contains money.

As an illustration of the narrow escape of her Majesty, it may be mentioned that a man was placed on the spot from which the shot was fired and another at the place where the bullet was picked up, Sir J. C. M'Neill indicating the exact position of the Queen at the moment. It was at once evident that her Majesty was immediately in the line of fire, nion being that the bullet must have passed in the rear of the rumble or under the carriage, the latter being considered the more probable hypothesis.

After the removal of Maclean on Friday from the Town Hall to the Police Station, he appeared to be more calm in his mind, but expressed a dread as to his next appearance before the magistrates. He has been in com-munication with a solicitor, who will probably defend him at the next hearing. He has made no further allusion to his attempt, and will probably be kept at Windsor until the next examination takes place. He will have a policeman specially guarding him through-out the night. On Friday afternoon the crowd who assembled outside the Town Hall was exited to such a pitch that when the prisoner came out over twenty men attacked the wheels of the carriage, hoping to overturn it, some two hundred more being in readiness, should the ringleaders succeed in overturning the vehicle, to join the lynching.

The German official Reichsanzeiger, which rarely indulges in comment of any kind, writes:—"With disgust and indignation Germany will have received the news that nefarious and murderous attempt was yester-day made on her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India. But the feelings of bitterness of the crime will be mixed with hearty congratulation at the happy escape of the Sovereign so closely related to our Imperial house by ties of kin, and whose proceed person has thus have graciously proacred person has thus been graciously protected by God's hand."

The Governmental North German Gazette says:—"The barbarisation of public morals which goes hand in hand with the emancipation of the masses from the external principles of all temporal order (a rather obscure and irrelevant sentence, it must be said) has again given a sign of life which causes horror. From England, the classical home of modern popular liberties, comes the news of another murderous attempt upon the sacred person of the Sovereign, which, thanks to the working of Divine Providence, has missed, it is true, its lofty aim, but has proved afresh that the brilliant sunny sides of our civilisation are still opposed by unequally dark shadows. On the Continent, as well as In England, the sympathy is universal and not less so the sincere satisfaction that Queen Victoria has escaped the bullet of a wretched

The National Zeitung, the organ of the moderate Liberals, recounts the various at-tempts that have hitherto been made on the life of the Queen, and remarks that her salva-tion this time will be hailed with lively joy by

The Vienna Presse remarks that in the case of an attempt upon the life of Queen Victoria political considerations have no place, inas-much as the crime will not be followed by any political consequences.

The Neue Freie Presse expresses apprehension that the reactionary party in Europe may make capital of the attempt to further their object of obtaining legislation against Liberalism. The journal adds: "The author of the outrage is a fool, and has nothing to de with politics. His deed will have no other uences than to elicit from the English people fresh proof of their sincere and wellastified devotion to their Sovereign."

The Deutsche Zeitung quotes the words of Montesquieu, that criminals and fools never die out, and adds: "Notwithstanding the attempt, England will proceed to the systematic realization of the popular ideas of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright."

It is announced that on the receipt of the Intelligence of the attempt on the life of Queen Victoria Prince Bismarck took the first opportunity to send Dr. Busch, Under-Secretary of State, to the British Embassy, to convey his Highness's hearty congratula-tions to Lord Ampthill on her Majesty's fortunate deliverance.

The Roumanian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have unanimously passed resolu-tions congratulating Queen Victoria on her escape from the attempt on her life at

The Journal de St. Petersbourg says: "The Russian nation joins with all its heart in the feelings of satisfaction, joy, and relief expressed by the people of Great Britain at the escape of their Queen."

Telegrams from Brussels, Berlin, Vienza

Rome, Madrid, St. Petersburg, New York, Toronto, and other places, continue to bear testimony to the feeling of sympathy awakened throughout the world by the news of the

throughout the world by the news of the cruel attempt.

The Emperor of Germany did not confine his manifestations of sympathy with the Queen to a telegram congratulating her on her escape, but addressed to her an autograph letter in which, after repeating his congratulations, he touchingly alludes to his own trials of a similar kind. A thanksgiving service took place yesterday in the British chapel, the Court being present.

The Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, the Toronto Local Legislature, and the

the Toronto, Local Legislature, and the House of Assembly at St. John (New Brunswick), have adopted addresses congratulating the Queen on her escape.

The Municipal Council of Rome, on the

motion of Signor Vitelleschi, resolved that a telegram should be sent to Queen Victoria, expressing the sympathy of the citizens of Rome, and their congratulations upon her Majesty's escape.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

It may be simply said of the late Countess Dowager of Essex, as, happily, it may likewise be said of other charming English singers of whom the nation are proud—of Miss Paton, of Madame Clara Novello, of Miss Rainsforth, of Miss Romer, of Miss Piech of Miss Polley of Miss Polley. of Miss Birch, of Miss Dolby, of Miss Poole, of Miss Lucombe, of Miss P. Horton (needless to give their married names)—that she was emphatically a Good Woman, and that her voice was as pure as her fame. The "Good Woman" in the old tavern signs was pictured without a head (some malicious reference, I presume, to the feminine tongue); but "Kitty" Stephens had a very shapely head and a pretty face; and my mother, who knew her very well, often told me that Miss Stephens's head was painted by Harlow as one of the maids of honour in the picture of the Trial Scene in Henry VIII., which is at this present writing one of the attractions of the Exhibition of the Works of the Old Masters at the Royal Academy. The picture as we probably all know, also contains portraits of the Kemble family; John Kemble as Cardinal Wolsey; Charles Kemble as Crom-well; Stephen Kemble as Henry VIII.; and the unapproachable Sarah Siddons as Queen

Katharine. More than once has it been printed that there is no "Poet's Corner" in the "Echoes," and the hint may have had one beneficial effect in saving the distressed compiler of the page in question from being overwhelmed by avalanches of poetical manuscript. Still, it may be permissible to quote now and again a rare bit of printed verse. I cite one from the San Francisco News Letter :-

'Twas more than a million years ago, Or so it seems to me,
That I used to prance around and beau
The beautiful Annabel Lee.
There were other girls in the neighbourhood, But none was a patch to she. And this was the reason that long ago My love fell out of a tree, And busted herself on a cruel rock;

A solemn sight to see.

For it spoiled the hat and gown and looks
Of the beautiful Annabel Lee. We loved with a love that was lovely love. We loved with a love that was lovely lot I and my Annabel Lee,
And we went one day to gather the nuts
That men called hickoree—
And I stayed below in the rosy glow
While she shinned up the tree;
But no sooner up than down kerslup
Came the beautiful Annabel Lee.

Apart from the humour of the poem (I have not quoted the concluding stanza) curious Americanisms may be noticed.
"Busted," in the second stanza; "shinned
up the tree" and coming down "kerslup"
in stanza the third. "Shinning" is used in the States to express the act of walking as well as of climbing, "He was always shinning around the free lunches;" that is to say, "he was always prowling from restaurant to restaurant, where gratuitous lun-

cheons were served." As to the etymology of "kerslup" I am in the dark. My Bartlett's "Dictionary of Americanisms" I lent to a friend: and, the Greek Kalends not having yet arrived, he has not yet returned it. But I am the happy owner of a volume, entitled "Americanisms: the English of the New World," by Dr. Schele De Vere, Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. In Dr. De Vere's book I find "kerchunk" defined as an odd expletive which may in some vague way be associated with the noise caused by way be associated with the holes cased by the sudden falling of a "chunk" or clod of earth, a corruption of the old English "chump." Then there is "kershaw," the "chump." Then there is "kershaw," the Western name for a pumpkin, which Dr. De Vere thinks may possibly be a corruption of an Indian name—"though the relations to squash is nearer." Finally, there is "kerswosh," which occurs in his Excellency the American Minister's line—

Would all come down kerswosh! ez tho' the dam broke into a river.

Mem.: The English equivalent for to come down "kerchunk," "kerswosh," and "kerslup" is, of course, to come down "souse. But how fashions change in the use of words is, of course, to come down "souse. To "come down souse" (the French "tomber sus") is a thoroughly legitimate expression. It is defined in the most modern dictionaries as an adverb " with sudden descent and violence, plumply, directly." Yet have I not the slightest doubt that were I to write in a leading article, "Mr. Gladstone came down souse on Sir Stafford Northcote" (or vice versa), my udicious editor would expunge the word 'souse" as a vulgarism; unless, indeed, he preserved a vivid remembrance of a remarkable passage in a speech delivered in the House of Commons by Edmund Burke:—
How comes this Junius to have broken through the cobwebs of the law, and to range uncontrolled, unpunished through the land.
In these respects the North Briton is as much inferior to him as in strength, wit, and judgment. But while I expected in this daring flight his final ruin and fall, behold him rising still higher, and coming down souse on both Houses of Parliament.
I read in the papers that a gallant Colonel of Engineers and another gentleman are about to try to cross the Channel in a balloon. They may have crossed it ere this paragraph preserved a vivid remembrance of a remark-

about to try to cross the Channel in a balloon.
They may have crossed it ere this paragraph
is published. I learn that they have visited
Canterbury, "and completed their arrangements" for their aerial trip to France. An arrangement has been made with a gas company for the supply of 57,000 feet of gas for inflating the india-rubber balloon, and for other purposes. The start was to be attempted on Thursday, the Second of March; "but an unfavourable position of the wind might cause delay." Of course it might. A balloon is utterly and entirely at the mercy of the wind, which bloweth where it listeth. No means have yet been discovered of steering or navigating an aerial machine; and under these circumstances I am emboldened to asl Mr. Henry Coxwell, or some other really practical aeronaut, what practical purpose can possibly be served by a balloon trip to

A correspondent, whose letter I have mis-laid, but whose communication is couched in polygot diction and in jocular style, asks if here be any English translation of the 'Teatro Critico Universal' and the other bulky and erudite works of Don F. Benito Geronimo Feyjoo y Montenegro, Master-Gene-ral of the Order of St. Benedict in Spain and Counsellor of his Majesty. I know of no such translation of the writings of Don Benito. He was the Spanish Bayle—but a Romanist one; and Carlyle, I fear, might have denounced his ceaseless literary activity as "eternal scribble." He discoursed learnedly on astrology, eclipses, medical paradoxes, vulgar errors, miracles, "la portentosa porosidad de los cuerpos," premature interment, demoniacal incubi, the transfusion of blood, the "providencias economicas" of tobacco and chocolate, and of the "Anticipated Pro-

duction of a Perfect Child. It was quite by accident that I became, a long time ago, the possessor of the works of Don Benito Feyjoo y Montenegro. I wanted some "upper-shelf" books. You know what "upper-shelf" books are—Works of Jean Jacques Rousseau, thirty-five volumes; "Voyages and travels;" Rees's Cyclopædia; the European Magazine; and so forth—books, in fine, which you do not read every day; nor, for the matter of that, every week, nor month, nor year. The bookseller to whom I applied had some difficulty in finding some "upper-shelves" or "fill-ups" ready to his hand—reputable, decently-bound volumes, at moderate prices. Suddenly he asked, "Would you like a Feyjoo?" "A what?" "Would you like a Feyjoo?" "A what?" I returned. The bibliopole pronounced the name as though it rhymed with "taboo." But he brought his Feyjoo forward, and I looked into Don Benito; and when I got him home I gleefully found that there was much "meat" on the rare old Benedictine—notably in the "Cartas Eruditas y Curiosas."—G.A.S. in the Illustrated London News.

THE CHANNEL BALLOON TRIP.

The Evening Standard publishes the following series of despatches respecting the balloon trip across the Channel on Saturday :- The wind having changed to the desired direction, Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons intend to make the ascent. The process of inflating the balloon commenced at 8.30, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The wind is north-west by north, and, if it beens in that direction, the balloon will keeps in that direction, the balloon be carried to the south of Boulogne. aeronaut wishes it to be a little south, so that they may land at Calais. The wind is freshening, and will, it is calculated, make the balloon travel at the rate of about 30 miles an hour. The barometer is rising, thus indicating a continuance of the prevailing wind. The balloon, which is made of india-rubber and covered with bird-lime, is the property of Mr. Simmons, and holds between 30,000 and 40,000 cubic feet of gas. Three pigeons have been placed in the car. Two of these will be set free when the balloon arrives off The following provisions have been placed in the car :- Four loaves, four gallons of beer, four pounds of cheese, a bottle of brandy, and two gallons of water. Colonel Brine and the aeronaut are the only persons who will occupy seats in the car. Every point in the neighbourhood of the field from which a view of the balloon can be obtained is thronged, and immense excitement pre-

ELEVEN O'CLOCK. The balloon was filled by 10.30; the car and boat were then attached, and the aero-nauts proceeded to get themselves ready for the start. In the interval the balloon was photographed. The weather is most delightful, the sky bright and clear, and the wind favourable. Mr. Simmons says he should be across to the Continent in less than three hours with this breeze. Two cork jackets have been placed in the car. The following telegram has been received from the Meteoro-logical office:—"Wind at Dover and Cape Grisnez is now moderate from north, and is likely to draw north-westwards. Conditions very favourable."

At the last moment it was determined to dispense with the reversible boat, as it was thought it would be an encumbrance. In its place the life-saving apparatus was taken. Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons took their seats in the car at twenty minutes eleven, both having previously shaken hands, and said "Good-bye" to their numerous friends standing around. The last article to be tied to the ropes was a small cask of beer.
The order was then given, "See if she lifts,"
and the ropes were instantly lowered with
satisfactory results. Mr. Simmons then called out, "Now we are off," and, amid great excitement, the men who had been holding the ropes let go, and the balloon slowly the ropes let go, and the balloon slowly ascended. Ringing cheers broke forth from the multitude of people assembled on the field, on the surrounding banks, and on the terraces of the Dane John Gardens. The scene was most animating and picturesque, the bright sunshine adding considerably to the effect. It was exactly 11.30 when the start took place. The balloon ascended rapidly to a high altitude, ballast being thrown out until a sufficient elevation had been obtained. The wind had now decreased in power, and for some few minutes the aerial machine appeared to remain stationary high up in the air. There had been no change in the current, however, and Captain Harvey, R.N., who had been making the meteorological observations for the trip, stated that the balloon was bearing in the direction of Folkestone. By watching closely for a few minutes it was seen that the current had drifted the aeronauts due north-west, but their progress appeared to be slow, the breeze being much appeared to be slow, the breeze being much lighter than an hour previously. The balloon was not lost to sight for some considerable time. The last that was seen of it by means of telescopes was about 12.15, when it was bearing almost straight towards the coast.

DOVER, 1.28 P.M.

The balloon reached Dover this afternoon at a quarter to one. Travelling almost in a direct line with the London and Chatham Railway from Canterbury, it passed over the western extremity of Dover, the town, and the Shakespeare Cliff. It was first sighted over the south front barracks on the western heights. The weather is very fine, and there is only a very light breeze from the northwest, but from the appearance of the clouds, a strong wind may be expected later in the day. The balloon is travelling later in the day. The balloon is travelling at a very gentle rate, probably not more than four miles an hour, and is making direct for Boulogne. At one o'clock, just on the verge of the Channel, the balloon was suddenly seen to fall, and some excitement is caused here. Large crowds of people congregated on the sea front. The balloon is now hanging within a very short distance of the earth and almost stationary. Two P.M.

The balloon is now directly off Dover, the aeronauts evidently testing their powers of manipulating it, as they frequently drop to within a short distance of the water. The wind has come round to the south-west. The balloon is travelling not more than two miles an hour, and going up Channel slightly.

FOLKESTONE, 1.32 P.M.

Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons passed over Abbotscliff House, near Folkestone, in their balloon at five and twenty minutes to one. They spoke and said, "All well." The weather splendid. The wind north-west. The Observer of Sunday completes the ac-

count as follows :-Our Dover correspondent, telegraphing last evening, states:—"The balloon dropped into the sea about ten miles from Dover, when the Calais boat was near it. It is believed that the drop was made intentionally, in order to be picked up, as the balloon was fast drifting eastward by sudden adverse winds. The balloon and Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons

were brought to Dover by the Calais boat, and proceeded to Canterbury by the Chatham and proceeded to and Dover line."

The following telegram was forwarded by the President of the Balloon Society to the Mayor of Dover:—"Kindly wire full particulars of balloon crossing the Channel. If necessary send out steamer, and will come down to sight?

The Mayor replied as follows:—" Balloon descended mid Channel. Taken on board the Channel boat. Brought to Dover; occupants

Subsequently a telegram was received by the Society from Colonel Brine, announcing his arrival at Canterbury, and stating that he had been a good deal shaken, but that he hoped to be all right to-day (Sunday).

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Lord Carlingford, replying to Lord Midle-ton in the House of Lords on Friday, said the ton in the House of Lords on Friday, said the Irish Government were instructed that they had not the power of regulating fairs and markets in Ireland. A bill for the purpose of such regulation would necessarily be very complicated, and he could not promise that the Government would introduce one. Their leadships adjusted at twenty-five minutes to lordships adjourned at twenty-five minutes to

six o'clock.

In the House of Commons, at question time the Attorney-General for Ireland, in answer to an appeal from Mr. Healy, declined, on the part of the Government, to produce copies of the warrants issued against Mr. Healy and Mr. A. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor is a company of the control Healy and Mr. A. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor insisted that, as a matter of privilege, he had a right to know whether he was at liberty to visit his constituents without fear of arrest; but the Speaker held that a Minister could not be compelled to answer a question if he declined on the ground of injury to the public service. Mr. A. O'Connor thereupon moved the adjournment of the House, and challenged the Government to proceed against him and bring him to trial in this country. Mr. Healy also complained in bitter language of reticence which made it impossible for a member cence which made it impossible for a member to discharge his duty to his constituents. Sir W. Harcourt having corrected a statement of Mr. O'Conner that a warrant had been issued against him in this country, Mr. Gladstone said that no further information could or would be given, inasmuch as the demand pre-supposed that members of Parliament had some immunity or some special privileges not possessed by other persons. After some dis-cussion the motion was withdran.

On going into Supply, Baron de Worms called attention to the outrages on the Jews in Russia, and moved a resolution calling on the Government, either in concert with other Powers or alone, to use its good offices with the Russians to prevent the recurrence of similar acts of violence. He justified his action by the precedent of Mr. Gladstone and the Bulgarian atrocities, and by the terrible sufferings of his co-religionists. As to these, he contended that the Consular reports were quite untrustworthy; and, summing up these atrocities, he says that 201 women had been outraged, 56 Jews had been killed and 70 wounded, 20,000 were homeless, and sixteen millions of property had been wrecked. The connivance of the Russian Government he held to be proved. Mr. Slagg seconded the motion. Mr. Serjeant Simon blamed Baron De Worms for his temerity in taking a course which was deprecated by the great mass of the Jewish community. Mr. Gladstone held that it was not possible to pass a motion of this kind wisely and usefully. Moreover, he was firmly convinced that the effect of it must be injurious to the interests it was to serve. He agreed that deeds of terrible atrocity had been done, which he strongly reprobated; but he pointed out that a resolution of this kind must lead to mischief and must create a reaction of offended nationality and a feeling injurious to the Jews. Referring to his course in regard to the Bulgarian atroci-ties, he said he had always based it on the fact that, by the Crimean war and the Treaty of Paris we had deprived Russia of the right of interfering on behalf of the subject races of Turkey. To go beyond friendly counsel in a matter of this kind must do harm, and he hoped, therefore, that the motion would not be pressed. Sir S. Northcote agreed that the position was one full of delicacy, and that there was great danger of injury to those whom it was intended to serve by precipitate action. But, without anything approaching to official interference or remonstrance, he thought it would be possible to take steps which would serve the purpose, and if Baron le Worms received an assurance that the Government would take any measures which, on reflection, they might feel open to them, no doubt he would withdraw his motion. After further discussion, the motion was with-drawn, and the House went into Committee of Supply, when further progress was made with the Supplementary Estimates. The greater part of the time was occupied with the vote for the Irish Land Commission. The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

MR. BRADLAUGH. We (Standard) believe that Mr. Bradlaugh intends to present himself in the House of Commons for the purpose of taking the oath on Tuesday. There is some difference of on ruesuay. There is some difference of opinion on the question whether the Resolution of the 7th of February is still applicable to Mr. Bradlaugh; but it was stated on Friday night that the Speaker holds that Mr. Bradlaugh; night that the Speaker holds that Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion and re-election render it impossible to enforce it. In that case a new Resolution will be proposed by Sir S. Northcote. The Daily Telegraph says:—Considerable difficulty now exists in regard to the chance of Mr. Bradlaugh taking the oath. He has, it is understood, submitted to counsel the question of the power of the resolution passed on the first day of the session to exclude him now that he has been re-elected. But meanwhile the Speaker and the Clerk of the House of Commons have expressed their the House of Commons have expressed their opinion that the resolution is now inoperative. It is further held that, unless stopped by a direct motion, Mr. Bradlaugh can swear himself in without the aid of the Clerk, and also that he may do it either before the ques-tions or after the orders of the day have been disposed of—say, for example, when the adjournment of the House has been moved. The Conservatives, while holding the idea that the discussion on Mr. Gladstone's motion cannot conclude on Monday night, will send out a whip to their entire party for attendance during the whole evening of that day, it being considered possible that at a late hour Mr. Bradlaugh may step forward and demand the right to take his seat. On Mr. Bradlaugh's appearing at the table to take the oath, Sir Stafford Northcote will move a resolution identical with the one passed in April, 1881, declaring him to be an unfit person to perform such a ceremony. It is probable that a division will be taken immediately afterwards.

THE SALE OF JUMBO. There can be no doubt that Jumbo at the present time does not show the least sign of that ferocity which has been alleged as the chief reason for his sale. He has been visited chief reason for his sale. He has been visited not only by an immense number of adults, but also by thousands of children and "unprotected females," upon whom Jumbo has practised a few innocent tricks. There have also mingled with the public a number of professional detectives, who were employed to take close notice of all his ways, in order to establish, if the necessity arosa lacel proof of establish, if the necessity arose, legal proof of his gentleness. Mr. E. J. Stewart, under whose direction several men have been employed for this purpose, reports that nothing whatever has occurred since the sale was an-nounced which could lead to any unpleasant result being anticipated. The strangers, both adults and children, have not only crowded before his house, and fed him; but in the

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 5-6, 1882.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT. The negotiations between the Government and the House of Lords must now, we suppose, be held to have finally broken down. The Cabinet have decided that the limitations of the inquiry, suggested in Lord Cairns' letter, cannot be accepted, and Mr. Forster has declined the invitation of the Committee to give evidence before it. A week ago Mr. Gladstone stated that if the judicial administration of the Land Act were formally excluded from the cognisance of Lord Donoughmore's Committee, Ministers would be content. There were some who interpreted Lord Cairns' communication as an acquiescence in this condition, and on Thursday last Sir Michael Hicks-Beach appealed to the Government to explain why it was not satisfactory. To this appeal no answer has been given but if it should be specifically supplied by the Government to-night, there can be little doubt as to its substance. The "judicial administration of the Land Act" is a comprehensive phrase, including a good deal more than the particular judgments already given. The Cabinet apparently do not consider it enough to be assured that there is no intention on the part of the Committee retrospectively to invalidate these. The Assistant Com-missioners, they think, will be asked by the Lords to elucidate the broad principles on which some of their most representative decisions have been based, or, at least, to define them. What, for instance, does the live-and-thrive theory mean, reduced to precise language? It is obvious that when the business of definition is conducted upon so large a scale as this it must unfold a long vista of collateral and subordinate disputes which reach to the very heart of the Land Act and its working. In other words, what the Government object to is not an inquiry into the judicial administration of the measure, but any effective inquiry at all. The conclusion is irresistible that the conciliatory attitude adopted by the Government towards the House of Lords last week lacked sincerity. Mr. Gladstone, relying on his majority in the Commons, has not responded to the overtures of the Peers in the direction of compromise. This is one of those cases in which a small amount of courteous sagacity would have proved so easy, and might have effected so much. was perfectly in the power Ministers to have defined within certain broad limits the and the character of the inquiry. If they had used their personal and official influence, and had made explicit representations, instead of uttering vague and menacing denunciations, can any one doubt that the Committee would have hesitated to push their powers of investigation to the furthest legitimate degree? As it is, the Government have challenged the Committee to do their worst— to make, in other words, as plenary an exercise of their powers as they are by their natural prerogative justified in doing. They have actually gone out of their way to leave the hands of the Committee free and their discretion unfettered. Mr. Gladstone has provoked a conflict where a conflict might have been easily avoided. What will he have to show for it in return? Simply an embitterment of Party feeling at a moment when of all others the tactics of conciliation were an Imperial necessity. His majority in the House of Commons

people. - Standard. MR. BRADLAUGH.

may seem for the moment to justify this

course; its vindication will not be so ap-

parent to the common sense of the English

The persistency of the Northampton electors in again returning Mr. Bradlaugh furnishes another occasion of obstruction and delay. Sir Stafford Northcote, as was to be expected, has given notice that he will renew his opposition when Mr. Bradlaugh again attempts to take the oath and it is highly improbable that the Government will abandon the attitude it has consistently maintained. But this controversy has been thoroughly exhausted. There is not the smallest chance of altering a vote by any repetition of arguments which have already been repeated ad nauseam. It is not to be expected that either party will now listen, except with the utmost impatience, to anything that the other may urge. The House of Commons, as a whole, is, moreover, so deeply committed to a particular line of action that change would go far towards destroying confidence in the finality of any of its judgments. It has a recent and valid precedent of its own creation for its guidance, and it ought not, therefore, to require any lengthened discussion upon Mestion at issue. Nothing that has si nee happened affects in the smallest gree the grounds of the decision at which it arrived on the first night of the Session. Bradlaugh's third return does not be him a new man any more than did second, while the circumstances ma h led to his expulsion from the House the tend to make it more difficult than e to exclude considerations of personal fitnes: 1. The true solution of the difficulty is an i mpersonal one, and is to be sought abolition of an oath which, besides r failing to secure the object for which i t was instituted, has now become the subject of an embittered controversy and the occasion of serious injury to the It seems impossible to

terminate the dispute in that way at present, and meantime the House, the constituency, and the member must alike consent to endure the inconveniences of a false position. That is no reason, however, for further waste of time in discussing inadmissible or impossible methods of escape. - Times.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

In the course of Saturday morning Viscount Bridport, Equerry to her Majesty, Colonel the Hon. D. Hay, and another county magis-trate, visited the yerd of the Great Western Railway Station, and inspected the place whence Maclean fired at the Queen, the spot where the bullet was found, and the waggon against which it had struck. The vehicle at the time of the occurrence was laden with old iron, which was removed after its arrival at Reading, whence early on Saturday morning it was returned to Windsor, in order to be examined by Mr. Alfred Higgins, the divisional superintendent of the London district and other officials. The tarpaulin sheet, No. 21,377, was forwarded at the same time, the graze made upon the last figure 7 being clearly defined, and the dent at its termination corresponding with the small bruise upon the upper part of the wooden flap, and both of which were discovered by Inspectors Noble and Turner when at Reading. The mark made upon the truck by the bullet is about five feet from the ground. Inspector Turner, who was but a few yards from where the bullet fell, is of opinion that Maclean fired his revolver at a short distance from the Queen's carriage, the missile passing behind the vehicle as it was driven rapidly by. The Great Western Railway authorities have instructed Mr. Beynon, their district engineer, to prepare a sketch and plan of the station-yard for the use of the magistrates, and these will be completed in time for the use of the Bench during the next examination of the prisoner at the Town-hall, Windsor, on Friday. Mr. A. K. Stephenson, solicitor to the Treasury, who has been requested by the Home Secretary to assist the prosecution, has placed himself in communication with Mr. Philip Lovegrove, magistrate's clerk, of the firm of Long, Durnford, and Lovegrove, Windsor, and the statements of some of the witnesses not yet examined will it is believed be taken in writing for use during the case, the re-quisite instructions to that effect having been received from the authorities in the metropolis. There is every reason, as has already been observed, to infer that the accused is of unsound mind. Indeed, it is expected that important evidence to that effect will be forthcoming at the next examination.

An address congratulating the Queen upor

her providential preservation has been signed by the whole of the boys at Eton College, upwards of 870 in number, and will be pre-sented to her Majesty at the Castle by Mr. H. B. Smith, K.S., captain of the school, and Mr. F. B. Winthrop, captain of the Oppidans,

within the next few days.

On Saturday night Maclean, who since his arrest on Thursday had remained in the custody of Mr. Chief Superintendent Hayes, at the borough police-station, was very quietly removed to Reading gaol. He was hotographed previous to his departure from Windsor. He reached Reading about nine o'clock, and was at once lodged in the county gaol, where he will remain till Friday, when he will be brought back to Windsor for the next examination. Maclean has stated that he purchased the revolver for 5s. 6d. at a pawnshop in Portsmouth before he left the town, and inquiries are now being made by the police to ascertain if what he has said is correct. It has also been discovered that he valked from Guildford, in Surrey, on the day

that he reached Windsor.
On Sunday evening the Duke of Connaught and the Duke of Albany attended service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The chapel was crowded, and at the conclusion of the service Sir George Elvey played the National Anthem on the organ. Her Majesty the Queen attended service in the Private Chapel on Sunday morning with Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and other members of the Court. The Rev. Dr. Hornby, head-master of Eton College, preached from the First Epistle of St. John, chap iii., verse 21—" Beloved, if our hearts condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God." He said, touching that painful ordeal their most Gracious Majesty had passed through, that all condemned it because she least of all deserved it whose heart was pure.

Numerous thanksgiving services for the preservation of her Majesty's life were celebrated yesterday. At the meeting of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, on Saturday, a resolution was unanimously passed expressive of detestation and horror at the attempt on the life of the Queen, and conveying to her Majesty assurances of sympathy and loyalty. Similar resolutions have been voted by public bodies in many parts of the Kingdom. In the course of an interview on Saturday Maclean said his father and mother were both

dead, but that he had two brothers and a sister living. The latter was unmarried, and resided near Croydon, and at his request Superintendent Hayes, of the Windsor police, had written to her informing her of his position. He thought it was very kind of Superintendent Hayes to do so, as he did not know that he would have been allowed to communicate with any of his friends. He did not know the present address of his two brothers, and of course could not write to them; but he believed they lived somewhere in London. His father, who had been the proprietor of Fun, had, before failing in business, been in good circumstances, and had given him a liberal education. He had travelled, and had acquired a fair mastery of several modern languages, including German and French. It was true he was a native of London, and his father had also been born in the metropolis. He was 27 years of age, and had no actual trade or profession, although he had acted at times as shopman and clerk, as well as in other capacities, to eke out a living. It was untrue he was married or had ever been married. With respect to the crime, he said for weeks past he had not had enough to eat, and was in such a wretched condition that at times he did not know what he was doing. In fact he had been nearly, starved to death, as his emaciated condition proved. He had bought the revolver before coming to Windsor, paying 5s. 6d. for it, but with no clear idea of what he meant to do with it. No one had ever hinted to him to shoot the Queen. had always lived by himself a great deal, and had never belonged to any societies or clubs, and his views on political matters were im-bibed from books and newspapers. He disliked strange faces, and felt shy and nervous, but with friends who knew him and called him Mac he liked to converse freely. If his relations had given him the small sum of money he asked for he never would have fired at the Queen, but as they would not assist him he was forced to do something desperate. He was hardly conscious of what he was about when he fired at her Majesty except that he was sure he only intended to frighten people and get his wrongs redressed. It was not true he was preparing to fire a second shot as the witnesses Hayes and Burnside said was the case. He had written another short statement about the occur-rence, and given it into the hands of the police. He now felt far better and stronger than he did on Thursday or Friday last, thanks to a sufficiency of food. After his arrest his mind remained clouded for a time, and he was but dimly conscious of what he had done, and feared he would be hanged. A change, had, however, come over him ince then, and he began to realise his situation. By Friday next he hoped to be able to conduct his case with far more energy and

intelligence, and possibly he would have the assistance of a solicitor. At any rate he would give them more to do in Court than on

the last occasion. Maclean is found to have been in Croydon on Saturday week, his visit bringing about an occurrence which bears striking testimony to the man's feelings towards the Queen and the Royal family. A clothier, carrying on business in the town, states that a man who is evidently Maclean entered his shop on Saturday week last and purchased a common hat of the value of one shilling and threepence. In payment he tendered a foreign coin about the size of an English florin, and upon the coin being declined, Maclean proceeded to rail against the Royal family, saying in abusive terms that it was a shame that every coin should have the head of the Queen upon it, and adding that if he had his will he would shoot the lot. His proceedings culminated in his declaring that if ever he had the opportunity he would shoot her Majesty. Maclean was, as may be gathered, exceedingly strange in his manner, and created the impression that he was not right in his head.

The Daily News observes :- Local investigation tends to show that the Queen had a more narrow escape on Thursday than was at first supposed, Maclean having stood very near the carriage, and the bullet having passed close behind it. There can be no doubt that Maclean's attempt amounts to high treason under the well-known statute of Edward III., which is still law, if a jury decides that he "formed," and "displayed" by an "overt act," an "intention to kill" her Majesty. For this crime he is of course, unless he should be found insane, liable to be hanged. But, though such is the law, there is no likelihood of its being enforced in all its rigour. A sufficiently severe punishment could be found without recourse to the gal-The barbarous old penalties of drawing and quartering were formally abolished in 1870, but it seems that, probably owing to the inadvertence of the Legislature, the Crown may still direct that a traitor shall be beheaded. The Act providing for private executions within the precincts of gaols does not apply in cases of treason. It is to be observed, however, that there is a wholly different and much more modern statute under which Maclean might perhaps be indicted. Soon after Oxford's rial it was enacted that any one who points a firearm at the Queen in order to injure or alarm her, whether such firearm be loaded or not, might be sentenced to penal servitude for seven years, or to some shorter term of imprisonment, and might also be whipped not more than three times. It was under this Act that the lad Arthur O'Connor was punished in 1872. It is true that the pistol which he fired could not have done any one any harm, and that in the present case a bullet has been found, which might conceivably have caused her Majesty's death. But the Act of 1842 expressly includes loaded as well as unloaded firearms, and there seems nothing to take the present case out of it. The Law Officers of the Crown may, however, possibly think that to proceed against Maclean for any other offence than that of high treason, would be taking too light a view of a most heinous and shocking offence. That will depend upon facts and circumstances not yet fully ascer-

THE CHANNEL BALLOON VOYAGE.

The following is Mr. Simmons's narative of the balloon voyage on Saturday:-" We started," says Mr. Simmons, "under conditions so favourable that neither I nor Colonel Brine felt the least misgiving as to the result. After one of the most successful ascents I have ever made, with wind and light and everything in our favour, we got fairly away from the town at 11.30. As we passed over Earl Sondes' estate at Nackington, the aneroid gave our altitude at 118 feet, and the sun was very hot. At 11.35 we were a mile south-east of Lower Hardres Rectory. At 11.36 we had risen to an elevation of 300 feet, and were three and a half miles on our way. At 11.37 our altitude was 1,600 feet. A minute later we passed over a magnificent lake. At 11.40 we were coming down again; we were over a field, and got so low that we could distinctly hear some boys sing out, "They are coming down in our field." I consequently discharged ballast and we shot up to 400 feet. At 11.42 we found ourselves again descending, but by throwing out more ballast we went up to the same height as before, and remained at that altitude for three minutes. We were advised before starting to keep low, and we tried the force of the different currents. At 11.50 we lowered the grappling-iron, and went up to 1,800 feet. Up to this moment the atmosphere was perfectly clear in all directions. At 11.59 vessels out at sea were in full view, looking like small pilot-balloons in the air, and not appearing to be on the water at all. We could also see the Goodwin Sands, which presented the appearance of soles in the water. At 12 o'clock we had Dover iu full view, and heard the noon gun fired from the Castle. At 12.1 our course was straight for Folkestone. Our altitude now was 2,100ft. Up to 12.4 I had not occasion to touch the valve. At 12.20 we were midway between Dover and Folkestone, or on the

western side of both towns." Mr. Simmons then describes what he terms a perfect photograph of the balloon and car seen on a cloud which had then surrounded them, the effect produced being so remarkable as to strike the voyagers with a feeling of awe. Readers of Jules Verne will remember how a similar optical illusion-" the effect of a mirage "-created alarm to one of the occupants of the imaginary balloon, whose travels of five weeks through the clouds are so graphically depicted by that romantic writer. "We could see our own reflection (continues Mr. Simmons) and every detail, even to the untying of a knot which I was engaged in doing. It was a per-fect portrait. There was at this moment a lovely rainbow surrounding the car-not the balloon—about ten feet in diameter, and the beauty of the whole scene was strikingly grand. At 12.30 we had gained an altitude of 2,400 feet. At 12.31 Colonel Brine asked, 'Are you satisfied with everything?' and I replied, 'Yes!' At 12 40 we were over Shakespeare's Cliff. We observed that the sea was very green. We passed over a large residence on the summit of the cliff, and on its flat roof were assembled a number of people, who cheered us. We were not more than 500 feet above their heads, and we conversed with them. They promised to telegraph to the London newspaper offices the fact of our being just about to cross over to the sea. I determined at this point to get a little higher, and threw out about ten pounds of ballast. We thereupon gained an elevation of 1,900. The slight surf along the coast line, the green sea, and the chalk cliffs afforded us a magnificent sight. At one p.m. we noticed that some one was flashing a mirror at Dover, an operation which was repeated many times. At five minutes past one we threw out sand for the first time over the water. As it rattled down upon the surface it produced a terrific noise, and we observed that it left yellow streaks in the green sea. At 1.6 we were off the Admiralty Pier, and at 1.10 our altitude above the sea level was only 600 feet. We passed over a three-masted steamer, the crew of which raised a cheer. We were then in the right course for the French coast; but a few minutes afterwards I saw the shadow of the balloon in the sea, forming a beautifully coloured picture; this indicated to me that the wind was suddenly changing, and I at once perceived that we were going in a S.E. direction. Our altitude now was 2,200 feet. I let the balloon take a turn to come down, and endeavoured to remain at

With all our manœuvring, however, we found that the currents were bearing from the S.W., and we were swinging round about parallel to the circular form of the coast in this part. No current could be found which would take us to the French coast, nor could we see the coast on the other side, the atmosphere being misty. Colonel Brine repeatedly expressed his opinion that we were drifting towards the North Sea; but as I did not want to give it up until a few more attempts, I made no answer. However, at last I was obliged to confess that we were not going anywhere near Calais, and that if we kept on much longer we should find ourselves making for the German Ocean. This was about 2.10, and on taking another turn downwards we sighted the Calais mail packet. We were about mid-channel, and I could tell from the direction of the smoke from the vessel's funnels that the wind was south-west. This at once determined me to be prompt in action. alm, to put on his cork jacket, which he instantly did. I first let free a couple of the pigeons—one made straight for home, the other hovered about the car. With our cork jackets on we prepared for striking the water, which we did with great force at 2 32. The mail packet had then gone away from us some two or three miles, and there was not a minute to be lost if we were to be picked up by it. With the car in the water, and our legs completely submerged, we glided slowly on. The passengers on the steamer had ap-parently watched our movements, and, our difficult position being observed, the vessel immediately put about, reversed its course, and came up to us within a hundred yards. At 2.46, after considerable difficulty, owing to the flapping of the balloon against the vessel, and in keeping back the passengers so that they might avoid being

suffocated by the tremendous rush of gas, which I was letting out all the time, we were rescued from our perilous situation, and having, at 3.15, got the bailoon on board, we were brought into Dover, landed at the Admiralty Pier, where we were greeted with cheers from thousands of people. Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons agree in

stating that at the time they dropped into the ocean they were thirteen miles off Dover, or about eight from Calais. The vessel which picked them up was the mail steamer Foam, Captain Jutelet. By the 5 53 boat express the aeronauts returned to Canterbury, where they remain. Colonel Brine expresses a wish to attempt the voyage again, but it is doubtful whether he will do so.

It seems to be the general belief among those who have interested themselves in the matter that a mistake was made in not starting much earlier, when there was a good wind. Up to ten o'clock, at least, there was a stiff reeze, which would have carried the balloon across the Channel at a fine pace. After that nour, however, the chances of a successful trip were very considerably diminished.
Captain Jutelet, of the Calais mail packet
Foam, gives the following account of the

rescue :- "As we were on our voyage from Calais to Dover, and when about nine miles from that port, we saw the balloon about eleven miles from Dover, bearing north-northwest of us. The balloon was about five hundred yards up, and we hoisted our flags to salute the aeronauts. We cheered them several times as we passed under them. mediately after this we saw them drop something, but I did not know what it was then. afterwards learnt that it was an anchor, and that it was a signal for us to stop. I also saw some flashing; but did not know at the time that it was intended as a signal to us. After we had passed the balloon some little distance I saw it dropping, and I then bethought myself that they wanted our assist-I told the men to get ready with one of the lifeboats, and I then altered our course and went back after the balloon, which had by this time reached the water. We were about twelve minutes before we overtook them, as the balloon was dragging the car through the water at the rate of two knots an When we got alongside I called out, Do you want any assistance?' to which Mr. Simmons answered, 'Lower your boat and pick us up.' Mr. Simmons was very much afraid our paddle-wheel would come in contact with his car. At this time the balloon was quite upright, and had not lost a great quantity of its gas. I understood them to say they could not let the gas out, having lost the rope which had control of the valve. We lowered our boat and picked up Colonel Brine and Mr. Simmons, and fastened a hawser to the balloon, and hauled it on board at the bow of the vessel. I now found it necessary to take great precautions with the balloon, on account of the gas it contained. Mr. Simmons was afraid of any one getting near it, in case they should be asphyxiated, and I was afraid lest a light should get near it. I then altered our course to try to drive the gas out of the balloon, but it would not go. I then said they would have to cut the balloon, but to this neither of the aeronauts would agree for some time. At last Mr. Simmons complied with my request, and cut the balloon in two places, and the gas slowly passed out of it. The balloon was then got on board, and we proceeded full speed towards Dover. Altogether we lost twenty-seven minutes in rescuing the balloon. It was five minutes past three when I reversed to go to their assistance, and it was twenty-seven minutes after that when I resumed my voyage to Dover. The flood tide was running to the eastward at the time, and was rather strong, which would help to drift the balloon from us. When we first saw the balloon, some time before three, it was going almost south; but when we passed it it had altered its course, and the wind was veering south-west, which would have carried them up into the North Sea. The men were sitting the car up to the knees in water. If the balloon had been detached I do not think the basket would have sunk, as it had a cork buoy round it; and, at any rate, I think it would have floated for a time, provided the The breeze sea had not been very rough. certainly freshened considerably after we took them on board. Both the men had their cork jackets on. I had sixty-eight passengers on board, and there was a great deal of excitement, especially among the ladies. When the aeronauts were got on board Colonel Brine appeared all right, but Mr. Simmons was a bit excited, and they were both wet. While we were on our voyage to Dover the aeronauts got the balloon gear together.'

VANITY FAIRINGS.

The spring is opening with great promise of fair weather. The almond-trees of Kensington-gardens are in full blossom; 'Liver-Brigade" of early riders parades in great force every morning; the Queen has driven twice round Hyde-park; the Row is filled every day with people—in short, every-thing looks pleasant and encouraging for the beginning of the Season, which bids fair to beginning of the Season, which bids fair to be very cheerful and very lively. The air is full of politics. Every sort of canard is flying in every direction, and Society is consider-ably agitated. For were a Dissolution to take place, which was confidently predicted in more guardens as inequitable, then foregail in many quarters as inevitable, then farewell at once to all hopes of our cheery little pre-Easter season, and to the cosy dinners, the bright carpet dances, and snug parties to the play, which are so dear to the heart of the

There is certainly more enjoyment to be found in town just now than when the country-cousin time arrives. Friends can quietly relish each other's society, and the dinners of six or eight are far more sociable meals than the banquets of twenty or more during the broiling evenings of June and July. However, for the moment the idlers about 1,200 feet—that being the elevation which Colonel Brine wished me to keep. breathe again. One crisis has passed off without the anticipated explosion, and society | Her Grace is able to take nourishment.

may go on for the present undisturbed by the

storms hanging over the political world.

The last Drawing-Room was a long one, and produced a number of new young ladies, yet no extraordinary amount of beauty. The Princess Beatrice was remarked to have become more and more like her Royal Mother both in face and figure; and the Princess Helen, as the coming bride of Prince Leopold, attracted much observation.

The traditional magnificent Court days are things of the past when on bright June mornings a splendid cavalcade of the finest horses and best-turned-out-carriages in the world passed slowly down St. James's-street; when Club balconies, hung with red cloth, were filled with bevies of fair friends assembled to criticise carriages and their inmates as they ran the gauntlet of admiring eyes. In these bleak March days, and even in the later cold mornings of early May, very few care to air their best equipages or to expose themselves to the gaze of the public. Ladies sit far back in quiet broughams, carefully muffled up, and with nothing to distinguish them from the ordinary ruck of "carriage company but a bunch of white feathers on their heads A few notable exceptions there are, amongst whom was Lady Dudley, who looked her loveliest and stateliest amongst the crowd of Wednesday, as her carriage, driven by a pair of fine greys, rolled down St. James's-street. Some of the Ambassadors are rather smart in their turn-out; but then again the division between those who come past Buckinghamgate and those entering by Marlborough House entrance prevents anything like show or order, as in former days, when all had to pass down St. James's-street to reach the old

Palace of St. James's. On Sunday night Mr. and Mrs. Langtry gave a small and select party at their rooms in Victoria-street. The hostess herself looked extremely well, and quite unaffected by the fatigues of the stage—which, indeed, she adores—and it was pleasant to see her surrounded as she was, not only by her friends, but by all the members of her family, including her mother, her brother with his wife, and her husband. Among the guests were the Prince of Wales, Lord and Lady Walter Campbell, and Lord and Lady Colin Campbell.

Brighton has got up a great deal of forced gaiety lately. One or two fancy-dress balls have been given, some public and others private; and some very good private thea-tricals were performed at the Pavilion the latter end of last month. Concerts there abound; Brighton has always been famous for the encouragement of musical talent of every order. It is the natural residence of Herr Kuhe; and all the best singers and performers of the day, and for many years past, are and have been welcomed by large and appreciative audiences in the great London suburb.

Some time ago, Lord Queensberry wrote a letter on the Bradlaugh case to a correspondent in the West of England. In the course of this letter he made use of the expression, "I am only a thinker." The Times, anxious to keep up with Lord Queensberry the reputation for accurate reporting which has so endeared it to Sir William Harcourt, printed

this, "I am only a tinker."
As a sworn defender of our English climate, I feel great joy to learn that Greece is covered with snow, and that people who have gone there to get warmth are regretting that they left their native shores. I am tired and ashamed of the abuse which I still hear lavished every day upon the climate of these islands. I maintain that it is one of the best climates in the world, and the only one that produces a really fine day. As to its goodness or badness, its fruits are sufficient to show what it is. It produces certainly one of the hardiest races of men, undoubtedly the most beautiful women, the finest trees, the best horses, the finest beef and mutton, the sweetest-smelling flowers, the sweetesttongued birds, and, generally speaking, the best of all good things that a country should produce; and yet in the face of this admitted fact, people still come and tell me that it is a horrid climate, and only fit to be lived out of! Lord and Lady Cowper, who certainly do not lack the desire to make themselves popular in Dublin—"popular," by the way, is a word exclusively reserved for Royal and Viceregal uses—yet seem to lack the power of doing so. Just now they are unpopular because they are said to "import their company" from England, instead of reserving their hospitalities for the Irish. The truth is that the whole of this sham Viceregal Court is a mistake and a delusion, and the sooner it is abolished, with all its absurd fripperies and second-hand mummeries, the better will it be for everybody.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Evelyn Moore. The Duke of Con-naught and Princess Beatrice rode out. The Duchess of Connaught drove out yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and her Royal Highness, accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Duchess of Connaught drove out yesterday drove out this morning. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. James John Horaby, D.D., Head-Master of Eton College, and Honorary Chap-

lain to the Queen, preached the sermon. The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner on Saturday evening, at which the following were present:—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Lord President of the Council (Earl Spencer) and the Countess Spencer, the Marquis of Hartington, Earl and Countess Stanhope, Vice-Admiral the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam, Earl and Countess Granville, the Countess of Dudley, the Earl and Countess of Kimberley, the Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Baring, the Right Hon. the Speaker, and the Hon. Lady Brand, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, Count Herbert von Bismarck, Count de Sponneck, the Right Hon. J. G. and Mrs. Goschen, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. W. and Mrs. Carington, Major-General Sir Evelyn and the Hon. Lady Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Hussey Vivian, Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Oliphant, Lady Emma Osborne (in attendance on her Royal Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh), Captain the Hon. D. J. Monson (in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh), Lieut. General C. Tyrwhitt (in attendance on his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge) Lady Emily Kingscote, Lieut.-General Sir Dighton Probyn, the Hon. H. Tyrwhitt

Wilson.
The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Thomas's Hotel for Blenheim Pa-

Since the Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at Argyll Lodge, Campden-hill, from Scotland, on the 20th ult., her Grace has been suffering, at first from a slight cold, supposed to have been caught during the journey south, but which last week assumed a more serious aspect, as it was attended with congestion of the lungs, and bronchitis has recently set in. Sir W. Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman have been in attendance on her Grace. On Friday it was stated that the Duchess had had some sleep during the night, and that the symptoms were more favourable; and the medical report at 10.30 p.m. stated her Grace to be progressing favourably. On Saturday morning early the report was that her Grace had passed a tranquil night, and the more favourable condition of the previous day was maintained. On Sunday afternoon, after being visited by Sir W. Gull and Mr. Merriman, the following statement was issued : - "The Duchess of Argyll has passed another fair night, and to-day there is further increase of strength."

The Earl of Wilton, according to the last accounts received in town from Egerton Lodge, remains in the same condition, Saturday's bulletin stating that there was no improvement.

Lady Georgiana and Miss Codrington have Lady Georgiana and Miss Codrington have left Thomas's Hotel for Dodington Park.

The death is announced of Elinor Lady Burrows, wife of Sir George Burrows, F.R.S., and fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, who died on Saturday last at 18, Cavendish-square. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the celebrated John Abernethy. F.R S., President of the Royal College of Surgeons, and was married in 1834.

THE DRAMA. CRITERION THEATRE.

The new comedy by Mr. Byron produced at the Criterion on Saturday night with every in-dication of success is described on the pro-

gramme as "from the French of MM. Goudinet and Bisson," its origin being, we be-lieve, a play brought out in Paris last year under the title Un Voyage d'Agrément. How near the adapter or imitator has kept to his original we cannot say; but he is certainly to be congratulated on the result of whatever method of translation he has employed. Fourteen Days, as the new piece is called, is full of life and mirth. Brightly written, and with but little straining after mere verbal comicalities, it has the advantage—so often missed in farcial comedy—of a fairly rational and consequent plot. There is a sufficient dramatic motive for the fun, and the incessant Lughter evoked from beginning to end is almost always brought about by means which are legitimate in comedy as distinguished from mere pantomimic farce. It is not to be denied that Criterion playgoers are already pretty familiar with such complications as naturally ensue from a husband's comparatively venial deception of his trustful wife. This is, however, a case in which familiarity does not seem to breed contempt. Provided only that there is something fresh in the pattern of the tangled web, spectators never seom to tire of watching the foolish deceiver weave it around himself. In this particular instance there is much that is novel in the punishment duly meted out to a man who, having got himself into a silly scrape, chooses to involve himself in a series of fictions instead of taking his best friend into his confidence. Mr. Peregrine Porter's situation at the commencement of the play is certainly an awkward one. While Mrs. Porter was at the sea-side he and his elderly friend Brummles have accompanied to the theatre a couple of unknown ladies whom they met at dinner at the Transcendental Hotel. In the box Mr. Porter has been unlucky enough to lose his wife's portrait, and in his natural annoyance at his carelessness has managed to quarrel with a policeman and knock him down. And now when his wife has returned, and his sister-in-law's marriage is about to take place, he finds himself compelled to attend at Bow-street with every likelihood of being sentenced to imprison-ment for assaulting the police. While he and Brummles are racking their brains to extricate themselves from their troubles there appears on the scene a barrister named Glibson, who professes to have such influence as may induce the magistrate to let Porter off with a fine, or will at the worst ensure his comfort in prison. His price for rendering this ser-vice is the hand of Porter's sister-in-law, and it therefore becomes highly impo young lady's marriage with her lover, Mr. Spoonbill, should be stopped. Porter, who has not seen Glibson, but has left the interview to his friend Brummles, breaks off the marriage accordingly, on the ground that Spoonbill is an undesirable husband for his wile's sister; moreover, he manages to persuade his wife that the best explanation of the sudden change to give to the invited guests will be the announcement that he has been compelled to take a sudden trip to Italy. His wife agrees that it would be wrong to tell a falsehood, and that if he says he is going he must go. But it is a sad blow to her to discover that she is to be left behind, and the clese of the first act leaves her in tears over her husband's sudden departure-to catch the tidal train, as he says, but in reality to make his appearance in the police court. We next meet Mr. Porter in Hotbath Fields Prison, whither Mr. Glibson also has come to entreat the kind offices of his friend the Governor on the wretched captive's behalf. The incidents that follow are exceedingly droll, though it would be too long a story to describe them in detail. Suffice it to say that Claude Delafield, the governor of the gaol, is an easy-going gentleman of artistic tastes, who, having somehow got hold of Mrs. Porter's lost likeness, has fallen in love with her pretty face and transferred it to canvas. His behaviour to his prisoner "No. 28," when he learns from Gibson who he is, results in episodes of most diverting incongruity, and roars of laughter last night greeted the spectacle of Mr. Wyndham as Porter, dressed in his felon's garb and drinking brandy and soda whilst explaining the blunders of people who write in newspapers concerning the hardness of prison fare. How the dilettante Governor is entrusted by his prisoner with a letter to Mrs. Porter—which he is, of course, sup-posed to have brought from Italy; how he is suddenly superseded in his post, how the miserable Glibson gets incarcerated together with Porter, and how the suspicions of Mr. Porter's unhappy wife are aroused before his return at the expiration of his "fourteen days "-all this may readily be guessed, but is well worth seeing as it is illustrated at the Criterion. It is easy, too, to imagine the mistakes into which Mr. Porter and his confederates flounder, when, in the last act, they try to keep up the fiction of the Italian tour, and to corroborate one another in their story. The fun of the situation is, as has been said, sustained till the fall of the curtain. It is genuine of its kind, and completely attains its object in the merriment of its audience. One very old joke, however, about crater of Vesuvius, and some needless "business" in the last act with a saucepan of hot soup might be omitted with advantage. How well Mr. Wyndham and his colleagues-in many instances one might say pupils-understand stage-work of this kind has often been pointed out. In Fourteen Days they are at least as animated, as easy and as united in their efforts as they have ever been before. There is not a carelessly or clumsily played part in the piece, for the most is made even of comparatively insignicant characters by Mr. Lytton Southern, Mr. Redwood and Miss E. Vining. The quaint voice and attitude of Mr. Blakeley as Brummles, and the unmistakeable humour of Mr. Giddens as Glibson are of the very greatest service; whilst Mr. Standing gives a most finished and original bit of character-acting as the strangely illchosen Governor of Hotbath Fields. Rorke is a very refined representative of the much-enduring wife always allotted in farcical comedy to heroes like Mr. Peregrine Porter; and of that lively, excitable gentleman as he appears on the stage it is really almost enough to say that he is impersonated by Mr. Wyndham. None other of our actors can dash off these airy, mercurial characters in his peculiarly effective manner; and if that manner does not vary much in his successive impersonation it is obviously because it could not well be changed, with advantage to productions so thoroughly characteristic of his

" FAR FROM THE MADDING CROWD." A correspondent writes to us (Observer) from Liverpool concerning a specially interesting production there as follows:-Far from the Madding Crowd, a "pastoral drama" in three acts, by Messrs. Thomas Hardy and Comyns Carr, was produced for the first time at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Liverpool, last week. This is the piece concerning which and The Squire there has been so much controversy, and whatever Mr.

theatre as Fourteen Days .- Observer.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1882.

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LONDON:—Advertisements and Subseriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186, Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane, General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160, Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane. NICE :-15, QUAI MASSENA.

A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 6-7, 1882.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND THE OUEEN.

Following the practice of the Parliament on the previous occasions on which the Sovereign's life has been in danger from the attempts of miscreants or madmen, a joint Address to the Queen was on Monday night adopted by both Houses, expressing, on the part of their members and of the country at large, horror and indignation at the outrage of Thursday last, and heartfelt congratulations upon her Majesty's happy escape. The Address, it is needless to say, was unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons. The Premier, in introducing the subject, dwelt upon the fact that whilst in other countries, where these outrages have been rife, they have been committed by men often of no mean intelligence and in consequence of real or fancied grievances, yet in England and in the case of the Queen they have had no connection whatever with political discontent, and no one of even average sanity has been found to raise a hand against her Majesty's life. A low mental capacity and a morbid desire for notoriety have been the only apparent incentives to this as well as to the previous attacks upon the Sovereign. The Queen's courage was not only as conspicuous on this occasion as formerly when the assassin's shot was fired, but her Majesty's first care was to ascertain if anyone had suffered injury, thus showing how truly and constantly she has the welfare of the least of her subjects at heart. It was not the practice of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone reminded the House, to include in the Address reference to any life but the Queen's; but her Majesty's joy at the preservation of those who were near her from harm will be gratefully re-echoed by the country, especially in the case of the Princess, her daughter, who was exposed to equal and imminent peril. The Prime Minister, as is his wont on these occasions, spoke with some degree of stiffness and formality, and it was reserved for Sir Stafford Northcote to infuse real warmth into the speeches by the graceful and genuine sentences in which he referred to the ever-growing affection and gratitude of the people for their Sovereign, and of the thankfulness felt at her escape, not only in England, but throughout the civilised world. The sentiments embodied in the joint Address of the Lords and Commons are those of her Majesty's subjects throughout the length and breadth of her dominions. While messages and addresses are pouring in from Foreign Courts and from all classes and corporate bodies at home, one demonstration of loyal sympathy has been made of which the Queen has personally shown her gracious appreciation. The boys of Eton School were received by her Majesty on Monday and presented an address. As two of them who were present at the time seized the would-be assassin, and possibly prevented him from carrying out his purpose, the distinction conferred upon the School was eminently a proper one. The nine hundred Eton boys who took part in the ceremony on Monday will bear away with them a remembrance of the gracious Lady who thanked their comrades for their assistance, which cannot fail to have its good effect upon the coming generation. As for the miserable author of all this trouble, this is not the place to discuss the measure of his guilt, beyond saying that persons of his stamp ought to receive a plain lesson that they cannot indulge their evil passions with impunity or be allowed to jeopardise a life in which the whole nation has the deepest and most affectionate interest. The universal expression of loyalty and devotion which the incident has elicited is certainly gratifying, but it is due to the Queen herself that every care should be taken to prevent her from again becoming the object of a similar outrage. Sympathy for creatures like Maclean is misplaced, since it only stimulates other miscreants with a love of notoriety to follow his mischievous ex-

THE LAWLESSNESS OF LONDON. The "ruffianly lawlessness" of the streets of London, to which we have se repeatedly directed the attention of the public, has at last secured for itself recognition from the judicial bench. The weighty remarks of Mr. Justice Hawkins in the Central Criminal Court on Saturday will not, we should hope and expect, be allowed to pass without a very searching inquiry being made into the causes of the alarming state of things which he described. Like other people, until the facts in all their ugly detail were brought before him, the learned judge declared himself incredulous as to the possibility of such scandalous scenes of unchecked violence taking place in the heart of the metropolis. When things have got to such a pass as this the suggestion made by a contemporary of a parliamentary inquiry is not altogether uncalled for. It would be a mistake, however, to censure the police. Notwithstanding the dis-graceful exception referred to by Mr. Justice Hawkins, where a constable "assisted" at a murder as a passive spectator, the police, on the whole, do their duty with commendable courage. But there is too much reason to fear that there has been a revival of savagery among the roughs of London, with which the police are not

ample.-Standard.

constabulary is not organised on the supposition that any considerable number of the inhabitants of London will use the streets for fighting out their quarrels after the tashion of Capulets and Montagues. Its strength is fixed at a figure proportioned to the ordinary requirements of ordinary times. These are plainly not ordinary times, and there is an urgent necessity for readjusting the forces of order so as to keep pace with the recent abnormal deveopment of the forces of disorder. The formidable fact with which we have to deal is that the new generation of the savages of the slums is more combative and more inclined to organisation than its predecessor. Nearly all these fighting gangs which are the terror of the districts that they haunt are composed of young men under twenty. As a rule, they were boys of eight or nine when the Education Act was passed, and are now vigorous, lawless ruffians of eighteen or nineteen. Two cases which were heard at Southwark police-court on Saturday afford an opportune illustration of the methods of these social pests. James Bennett, a youth of nineteen, who has earned an unenviable reputation as captain of the New Cut Gang, was arrested by a constable on Saturday afternoon for gambling. In a moment the policeman was knocked down and set upon by a mob of three or four hundred roughs, who rallied to the cry of "Almost every Saturday 'Rescue." afternoon," said one witness. "gangs of roughs assembled in the same neighbourhood, and they were a terror to the tradesmen and inhabitants." This is bad enough, but it is not so bad as the story told in the same court the same day by a constable who appeared in court with a bandaged hand as a witness against another nineteen-year old ruffian named Dennis Leary. Leary had knocked the constable down and kicked him. He then took off his belt, smashed the constable's fingers, and attempted to escape. The policeman, whose courage we are glad to see was emphatically commended by the magistrate, kept his hold. A cry seems to have been raised, for in a moment a mob of two or three hundred roughs rushed to the rescue, released Leary, and set upon the policeman. The latter, who was joined by a comrade, gave chase to the prisoner. When in pursuit they were surrounded by a mob of roughs. One of the policemen was nearly felled by a heavy saucepan flung at his head, and "a number of people came out of the houses and flourished pokers and heavy sticks and threatened to use them. In this case the constables recaptured their prisoner; but what a pretty spectacle does this present of the readiness of the population in certain quarters to make common cause with the criminal against the policeman! Yet these scenes are common enough-too common, indeed, to attract public attention, except ou the very day when the chronic rowdyism of some of our streets has succeeded in attracting the notice of one of her Majesty's judges. There can only be one opinion as to the necessity of suppressing this lawlessness. It must be put down, and put down at once. The richest city in the world cannot afford to allow the rough to get out of hand. If Colonel Henderson can answer for order with his present force, well and good. If he finds, as we suspect will be the case, that he needs more men, he must have them. Nor is it solely the police who are responsible for the peace of our streets. Above the police are the magistrates, and the grand jury was not without justification when it attributed much of the existing lawlessness to the mistaken leniency of the administrators of the law. The mixture of callous indifference and levity with which the police magistrates have long been accustomed to deal with cases of personal violence is un-

GENERAL SKOBELEFF.

doubtedly one of the main causes of the law-

lessness which has at last become abso-

lutely intolerable.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Telegraphing on Monday night, the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard

says :-The whole significance of General Skobeleff's speeches seems scarcely yet to be rightly understood in Europe, owing chiefly to the fact that the personality of the speaker has cast somewhat into the shade attendant circumsteness which are of the ground import cast somewhat into the shade attendant cir-cumstances which are of the gravest import, whether taken apart or considered merely in their relation to his views and action. These circumstances are, indeed, in no way dependent for their existence upon General Skobe-leff or his doings, and would deserve equal attention had the "white general," returning from the Tekke campaign, chosen the rôle of Cincinnatus or Collingwood instead of kindling the patriotic ardour of his countrymen against the foreign invader. In the first place, it cannot too strongly be insisted upon, that his denunciations, however ill-timed, are, in the main, true. This was well pointed out in your leader on the subject, and is acknowledged by most even of those who condemn General Skobeleff's action on the score of policy, and foresee nothing but disaster to their country in the event of a war with Germany. Amongst the educated classes, and especially in the highest circles in St. Petersburg, the renewal of the Panslavist agitation has given rise to the gloomiest anticipations, and is looked upon as the certain forerunner of shame and disaster. But, unfortunately, the wise are ever the fewest; more especially is this the case in Russia, where four-fifths of the population have yet to emerge from the slough of ignorance and superstition into which they are plunged; and the general feeling throughout the country is undoubtedly one of intense patriotic pride in the popular hero whose deeds on the battlefield have been eclipsed by his vigorous denunciation and bold defiance of the hated Nyemets. "Skobeleff is right!" "He's a Russian if you like," and such like phrases are heard on all sides; and his popularity has risen to such a height that it is said the Emperor dares not really punish him, though placed by his escapade in an awkward and even humiliating position. More important, however, for the moment,

even than the truth or error of General Skobeleff's opinion, is the second point to which I wish to call renewed and earnest attention just now—namely, that Gen. Skobe-leff himself, though perfectly sincere in all he uttered, was, after all, but the agent of other and more dangerous agitators, whose sagacity never showed to greater advantage than in their choice of him as spokesman. Europe understands, of course, perfectly well, that it is threatened from the same source with a greater danger than that which convulsed it n 1876, but the careful distinction often drawn between official and non-official Russia shows that one of the most important elements in this conspiracy against the general peace is either unknown or in-sufficiently considered. If by official Russia But there is is meant M. de Giers, no doubt his assurances on the subject of Russia's Foreign Policy leave little to be desired, but it must not be forgotten that M. de Giers himself is

in peril. He is in possession, it is true, of a fortified position, one which, long-be-leaguered by an assiduous enemy, has until now resisted his utmost efforts; but a con-stant system of sapping and mining has enabled the besieger to approach the walls and prepare everything for the final assault. The signal has been given, the enemy is in the breach, and the peace of Europe depends upon his being driven back ignominiously into the ditch, as there is some reason to hope will be the case. I have more than once spoken of the desire attributed to General Ignatieff to assume the direction of Russia's Foreign affairs, and his consequent antagonism to the present holder of that office, and I have explained how the Dantzic interview, which was arranged and carried without even his cognisance, dashed the hopes that were necessarily based upon hostility between Slav and German. disappointment, added to the increasing culties of the internal situation, drove General Ignatieff, already the tool of the Slavophil party, to whom his elevation was due, to embrace their project of a renewed agitation, for which the rising in Illyria gave a singular opportunity. In doing so he deliberately fore-saw the disturbance that would be raised in Europe, and the pressure that would be brought to bear in Russia by the excitement of popular prejudice and passion. The Emperor would then be forced either to wash his hands of the whole movement, and thereby risk a further loss of popularity, which he could ill afford, or take his place at the head of it, in which case General Ignatieff unavoidably becomes the wielder of Russia's destinies. It is upon the latter eventuality that he has staked and thrown, and it cannot be too earnestly insisted upon that hostile relations between Russia and Austria and the advent of General Ignatieff to the Foreign Ministry are coincident and inseparable.

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY IM HATTON GARDEN.

ARRESTS IN BRUSSELS.

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday night :-The presumed authors of the Hatton-garden diamond robbery have been arrested at the Hotel de Cologne. For some days past four persons, two men and two women, the latter legantly dressed and covered with jewels had been lodging at that hotel. They had been watched by the police. Yesterday, being in possession of positive information, the Commissary, M. Vandermarliere, appeared at the hotel, and arrested them. A person called inquiring after his friends at the very moment they were being arrested. Seeing considerable stir in the yard of the hotel he asked what was the matter, and was told it was a wedding. To see it better he rushed upstairs, and fell into the hands of the gen-He struggled violently, but was secured. It was the fifth accomplice. In his scuffles his sleeve was torn, and a tattooed mark was seen on his arm, which had been one of the signs communicated by the London police. A quantity of diamonds and jewels was found in the possession of the parties arrested. They were questioned by the magistrate, and afterwards conducted separately to prison. Though the identity of the orisoners has not yet been established, one of them has been recognised as having been sentenced in England to fifteen years' im-

Another telegram from Brussels, dated March 6, says :- Among the individuals arrested yesterday on the charge of complicity in the robbery from the Hatton-garden Postoffice, are a man, named Fulton, and his wife, and two men, named Watson and Edward Smith. Jewels to the value of 22,000 francs were found in their possession. Other arrests, also accompanied by seizures of jewels, have been made.

On Monday afternoon, Inspectors Little-child and Wildey, both of whom are attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, in accordance with instructions from the Director, visited a house in Packington-street, New North-road, for the purpose of arresting a woman passing under the name of Mrs. Watson, and snpposed to be the paramour of one Vanderstein, and also with the object of searching her residence in order to ascertain if the proceeds of several gigantic robberies and frauds had not been disposed of by the gang with whom Morris, alias Vanderstein, has been associated. For some weeks past, under the direction of the Criminal Investigation Department, a series of skilful operations has been carried on by the two inspectors, who have placed in the house of the woman hefore mentioned a lodger, representing himself as a commercial traveller, but who is in reality a detective, Sergeant Rolfe, of the K Division. He was instructed by them to watch every movement of the persons in the house. It may be mentioned that this woman and those connected with her have been the object of suspicion on the part of the neighbours. It was only a few days ago that the pseudo - commercial traveller was obliged, in order to ingratiate himself with his landlady, to visit some of the neighbours, for the purpose of persuading them that the house in which he lived was one of the most respectable character. The land-lady, Mrs. Poland, however, was most anxious to get rid of Mrs. Watson and her companions. It was believed that not only would there be found some traces of the would there be found some traces of the Hatton-garden robbery, but also of a great quantity of property obtained from Messrs. Whitely, of Westbourne-grove, by means of a false cheque presented by a "Captain Beauchamp," who, apparently, was a gentleman with manners of the most persuasive and polite character. Captain Beauchamp was in reality Vanderstein himself, and it may be said that he was the master mind of the gang, having, in addition to planning several daring robberies within a few months of his last discharge from prison, succeeded in defrauding the Benevolent Lodge of Freemasons of a very large sum by means of misrepresentations. The police officers, on proceeding to the house in which Mrs. Watson lodged, acquainted her with the fact that she would be arrested and charged with receiving a quantity of property fraudulently obtained from a number of tradesmen. She made no reply to the charge, and was placed in a cab and removed to Scotland-yard. Mrs. Poland, the landlady of the house, states that Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been lodging with her since last November, occupying the first floor front room. They have paid the rent regularly, but she had herself remarked the peculiar resemblance of Mr. Watson to the man Vanderstein, whose portrait was in a neighbouring post-office. She had also noticed that there were frequently delivered at the house large boxes and trunks apparently full of goods, which were from time to time removed by friends of Mr. Watson, who represented himself to be a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Mrs. Poland states that some time ago she saw Watson with a large

DISAPPEARANCE OF A FARMER. - A farmer named James Johnson, carrying on a small farm in the parish of Llangallock, Vibon Avel, near Monmouth, left his home about three weeks ago for the purpose of paying his taxes, taking with him £25 for the purpose; but he has not since returned, and his friends fear something serious has befallen him. He was traced to the adjacent hamlets of Talycoe i and Llanvaply, where he appeared to have been drinking. The river Trothy, which runs near, has been dragged, and the police com-municated with, but without avail. He has left a wife and five children.

number of jewels, but made no remark about them at the moment. Mrs. Poland, who at

the time of the search gave every assistance to the police, expresses herself as being only too glad that she had got rid of her lodgers.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The Lord Changellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o clock.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE. Lord Granville, in moving an Address to the Queen expressive of the feelings of the House respecting the recent attempt on the life of her Majesty, narrated the particulars of the occurrence so far as they had been made public, while guarding himself against anticipating anything which might hereafter come out in judicial investigation. Having remarked that the motive for the outrage was still unknown, he said it certainly was devoid of all political character. He spoke highly of the spirit displayed on the occasion by the Princess Beatrice, and said that, after many domestic misfortunes, the Queen manifested that "serene courage" which Lord John Russell bore testimony to when, 32 years ago, a similar attempt was made on the life of her Majesty. He could state, on the authority of the illustrious Prince on the cross benches (the Prince of Wales), who had just returned from seeing the Queen, that her Majesty's nerves were unshaken after what might well have tried the nerves of the strongest man. The noble lord concluded by effectively referring to the sentiments with which the attempt was viewed, not only by their lordships, but by the whole of the civilised world.

Lord Salisbury, in seconding the address, expressed an eloquent concurrence in the ob-servations of Lord Granville. While agreeing in the general opinion that there was nothing political in the attack. Lord Salisbury reminded their lordships that the heads of two Governments so dissimilar as those of Russia and the United States had recently been the victims of assassination, a facwhich he pointed to as showing that we live in times when special precautions should be taken to protect the person of the Sove-

reign.

The motion was adopted nemine contradicente; and a message was sent to the Commons desiring their concurrence in the

On the motion of Lord Salisbury, it was agreed to print the Statutes laid on the table this Session by the Oxford and Cambridge University Commissioners.

The sitting of the House was suspended pending the adoption of the Address by the

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the address, as concurred in by the Commons, was brought up to their lordships' House.

On the motion of Lord Monson, it was ordered that the Lord Steward should ascer-

tain at what time it would be her Majesty's pleasure to receive the address. Their lordships adjourned at ten minutes past 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before The Speaker took the chair shortly belore four o'clock, when there was an unusually full attendance of members. Mr. Gladstone was in his place at four, and Sir S. Northcote took his seat on the front Opposition bench a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Bradlaugh few minutes afterwards. Moccupied a seat below the Bar. MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir C. DILKE, in answer to a que Mr. O'Shea, stated that negotiations for a Commercial Treaty were going on with Spain, but he could not at present say more their nature. In answer to Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said that the Royal Courts of Justice would be out of the builders' hands by Easter, and would be ready for formal opening before the summer assizes.
Mr. Alderman Lawrence having given notice of a question as to the unprotected condition of the Embankment, Sir William Harcourt stated at once, to allay public uneasiness, that he had directed an additional force of police to be stationed on the Embankment.

In answer to questions put by Sir Northcote, the Speaker said that the certificate of the return of Mr. Bradlaugh for Northampton had been communicated to the House, and was lying on the table. With regard to the Resolution of February 7 forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh taking the oath, having given the point his careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that it no longer applied to Mr. Bradlaugh when he ceased to be a member for Northampton, and the fact for his re-election did not revive it Sir S. Northcote thereupon said that as it was in Mr. Bradlaugh's power to come down, not only at the beginning, but at the end of business, when the matter could not be discussed, and as he had not come forward now, it would be desirable, he thought, to revive the resolution. At this point Mr. Labouchere interposed, and asked whether such a motion could be made before a newly-elected member came to the table to take the oath; and the Speaker replied that the right hon. baronet was entirely within his right. Sir S. Northcote thereupon proceeded to move that the House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for Northampton, affirms the Sessional Resolution of Feb. and directs that he be not permitted to take the oath, and he briefly recapitulated the grounds on which he moved it; namely, that the House regarded itself as a party to taking the oath, and would not allow that to be done which it regarded as a profanation.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS moved, as an amendment to this, a resolution in favour of modifying the existing law, so as to permit every elected member to take the oath or affirmation at his option. In moving this, he said that he was not actuated by any sympathy for Mr. Bradlaugh, whose conduct in and out of the House had created disgust and indignation, and of whose most recent action in the House he spoke as "an unworthy manœuvre." Labouchere took exception to this, but the Speaker said he was not prepared to interfere.
Mr. Labouchere, in supporting the resolution,
excited some manifestations of impatience by reading long extracts from the debates on Wilkes's case, and engaged for Mr. Bradlaugh that if the amendment were carried and a bill brought in and prosecuted with reasonable speed he would not present himself at the table again until some decision had

been arrived at. Mr. GLADSTONE said that, having entire reliance on this assurance, he would support the amendment, and remarked with regard to the motion, that it went further than any previous motion and was no longer a de but an aggressive motion. In fact, it amounted to a personal disqualification, and, as to legislation, though he did not believe in its necessity, he thought it would furnish an escape for many from a painful position. Sir S. NORTHGOTE denied that the motion was

aggressive or infringed the right of the electors of Northampton. As to the amendment, it had no connexion with the motion and he declined to be any party to a bargain of this

kind.

The amendment was supported by Mr. H. Vivian, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Whitbread, while Mr. Chaplin, Mr. E. Stanhope, and Sir R. A. Cross spoke in favour of the resolution; and Mr. Walter said that though quite willing to vote for amending the law by substituting an affirmation for the oath in all cross he was not willing to be a party to an cases, he was not willing to be a party to an undignified bargain of this kind and to part with a security against what he regarded as a

profanation of the oath.
Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Guest, Mr. Henry and Lord Percy spoke, and Mr. Gladstone explained that he had given no pledge either one way or the other as to the introduction of a Bill; but if the amendment were passed the Government would then be bound to consider what would be the best course to be pursued.

In answer to an appeal from Mr. MELDON as to the position of the resolution if it were now negatived, the Speaker said that no mo-tion substantially the same as one which had

been negatived could be renewed in the same session; but he added that the House would know how to meet any new circumstances without transgressing its own rules. Mr. Callan having asked whether the Speaker would allow a similar motion to be made if this were negatived, the Speaker said he had enough to do to deal with points as they arose without having to decide hypothetical

The House then divided, and Sir S. Northcote's resolution was carried by a majority of 15-257 to 242. The declaration of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition side. THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The Speaker then informed the House that the Lords had agreed to an Address to her Majesty to which they desired the concurrence of the Commons, and

Mr. GLADSTONE, in moving that the House do concur in the Address, dwelt with satisfaction on the fact that in England such acts were totally dissociated from political griev-ance and discontent and had been committed by men of morbid minds, combined with the narrowest capacity. He spoke, too, of the anxiety felt by her Majesty for those other persons whose lives were endangered by such attempts, eulogized the courage dis-played by the Princess Beatrice, and called attention to the marks of sympathy which had come from every part of the globe.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in seconding the motion, also laid stress upon this point, remarking that it would have been strange if universal sympathy had not been shown for her Majesty, who had been so ready to sympathize with others. The motion was then agreed to.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.
The adjourned debate on the Lords Com-

nittee on the Land Act was resumed by Mr. C. Russell, who contended that the Government resolution would not bring about conflict between the two Houses, but said t merely asked the Commons to endorse the disapproval with which the responsible Government regarded the proposal to inquire prematurely into the operation of the Land Act. Referring to the attempts made on the other side to minimize the inquiry, he said that if it was to be a real inquiry the objec-tions of the Government were unanswerable, and if it was not to be a real inquiry it would be more dignified in the Lords to give way. Astothe "compromise," Lord Cairns's letter, he urged, left untouched the chief objections to the Committee, and that the action of the Lords had already excited much alarm in Ireland he showed by the reports of numerous public meetings which had been held. Asserting that the real object of the inquiry was to review the decisions of the Commissioners, he contended that their action, on the whole, had been more favourable to the landlord than to the tenant, that the reductions out of Court were larger than those effected by the Court, that the County Court Judges had cut down rents more freely, and that much larger reductions had been made voluntarily by English landlords. Turning to the Irish members, who were opposing the Government, he asked them how they could justify their assertion that an Act which gave security of tenure and protection against capricious raising of rent had done nothing for the Irish tenant? If there had been delay in the working of the Drieht Charge it was because the important Bright Clauses it was because the important question of value had not yet been but he admitted that, in regard to arrears the Act was deficient and required amend-ment without delay. Finally, he protested against the unreasonable impatience of the English public in expecting the Land Act to tranquillise Ireland all of a sudden, and he

mately confer on Ireland. Lord C. Hamilton said that the demand fer inquiry arose out of the appointment of the Sub-Commissioners and their action, and its object was to ascertain the exact principles on which they administered the Act. action of the Lords might be unusual, but so, also, was the legislation which had provoked it. Inveighing in an animated strain against the Act, he declared that it had demoralised the people, that it would incite them to further demands, and in due time he predicted Mr. Gladstone would be the Minister to give them Home Rule.

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the motion, while Mr. Redmond, contending that the Act had failed, especially in regard to arrears,

desired an inquiry.

Mr. Tottenham spoke at great length in condemnation of the Sub-Commissioners, illustrating his strictures by numerous cases, which he contended showed the Act to be administered in a spirit diametrically opposed to the intentions of Parliament.

On the motion of Mr. Burr, the motion was further adjourned, and after some dispute it was put down for Tuesday night after the

other business. The other orders were disposed of and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle on Monday the address signed by the boys of Eton College, congratulating the Sovereign upon her providential escape from assassination. The ceremonial took place in the presence of the lords and ladies of the Court and the whole of the students, with the exception of a few who were absent from the school on leave; and this public expression of devotion and loyalty to the Throne being the first demonstration of the kind that has occurred since the outrage the greatest interest was very naturally taken by the inhabitants of Windsor and Eton in the proceedings at the Royal residence. The Rev. C. O. Goodford, Provost of Eton College; the Rev. Dr. Hornby, Head Master; and the students, some 800 in number, assembled at the Castle about half-past ten o'clock, and were then admitted within the precincts of the Grand they formed an open Quadrangle, where square opposite the Royal entrance to the Queen's Tower, and awaited the coming of her Majesty. The Duchess of Connaught, who is gradually regaining strength, sat at one of the palace windows in order to witness the presentation, the college masters, their families, and a number of privileged spectators being permitted to view the proceedings from the casement of St. George's Hall-the Royal banquetting-room. At a quarter to eleven o'clock the Queen, who was accompanied by the Duke of Connaught, Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany), and Princess Beatrice came through the arch under the oak dining-room, into the quadrangle. suite in attendance included General H. F. Ponsonby, viscount Bridport, Sir J. Cowell (Master of the Royal Household), Col. Sir J. C. McNeill, Capt. Edwards and Major Egerton, and the ladies in waiting. Her Ma-

jesty, who bears herself exceedingly well, considering the ordeal she had undergone, was attired in a black costume and jacket, the latter being trimmed with a deep bordering of chinchilla, and black bonnet, the Dukes of Connaught and Albany and the gentlemen of the Court wearing the blue-and-red Windsor uniform. Advancing to within a few paces of the Sovereign, Mr. H. B. Smith, captain of the school, paused and read the address, Mr. F. B. Winthorp, the captain of the Oppidans (who, it is stated, is an American gentleman studying at Eton), standing by his side during its delivery.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited

the Queen in the afternoon for the first time since the outrage, their Royal Highnesses and suite travelling by Great Western train to Windsor, where they arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. The Prince and Princess were received upon the platform by Mr. J. Devereux (mayor) and Councillor Norton, his Royal Highness shaking hands with the chief magistrate of Windsor as soon as he recognised him. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the

palace immediately after their arrival, and were greatly cheered by the crowd en route, the Castle guard, a number of men of the 2d Scots Guards, under Lieutenant Finnie, saluting as the carriage passed up the hill to the quadrangle.

The Empress of Austria, travelling in-

cognita as the Countess of Hoherembs, and attended by the Countess Festitics and suite, arrived at Windsor by special train about ten minutes after the Prince and Princess of Wales had proceeded to the Castle. The Empress, who was received at the terminus Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended by Sir J. C. M'Neill, Lady Biddulph, and suite, drove to the Castle in an open carriage, drawn by four grey ponies, and preceded by a couple of Royal outriders in scarlet and gold livery. As in the case of the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Empress and their Royal Highnesses met with an enthusiastic reception from the residents, the Guard at Henry VIII.'s Gateway saluting the Imperial cortege as it ascended Castle-hill. Princess Christian drove to the Palace in the afternoon from Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park. The Empress of Austria and the Prince and Princess of Wales lunched with the Queen and Royal Family, her Imperial Majesty quitting Windsor at three o'clock for Dover, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at ten minutes past four on their return to London. On arriving at the Great Western Railway station the Prince sent for Mr. Superintendent Hayes and thanked him for the able manner in which he carried out the whole proceedings connected with the attempt on the Queen's

On Monday afternoon a public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Windsor in response to a very numerously signed requisi-tion, and held in the Town Hall for the purpose of expressing the loyalty and love of the inhabitants to the person of her Ma-jesty the Queen, and thankfulness for her escape from the recent attempt on her life. The Mayor (Mr. J. Devereux) presided, and having expressed his own feelings of horror and detestation at the attempt to assassinate her Majesty, the Vicar of Windsor (the Rev. Dr. Gee), proposed, and Mr. F. G. Caley seconded, a resolution expressing abhorrence at the late dastardly attack upon her Majesty

and their loyalty and love towards her.
On Sunday the Lord Mayor received the following telegram from the Syndic of Rome:—"The Municipal Council of Rome, expressing great horror of the attempted crime against her Majesty the Queen, have requested me in yesterday's sitting to convey to her Majesty their heartfelt congratulations on her Majesty's escape. I take the liberty to beg of you to let her Majesty know the feeling of the inhabitants of Rome." The reply returned through Sir Henry Ponsonby was that the Queen was very much pleased with that evidence of the feeling of the people of Rome for her, and that she heartily

thanked them for their kind congratulations.

At a special meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies at the offices of their solicitor, Mr. Lewis Emanuel, 36, Finsbury-circus, Mr. Joseph Sebag, vice-president (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., president) in the chair, a loyal address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen on her escape from the recent attempt

on her life was adopted by acclamation.

At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday evening, the chairman, Mr. Horace Jones, in opening the proceedings, invited the meeting, at the instance of the Council, to request the secretaries to convey to the patron of that institu-tion (her most gracious Majesty) their sincere feelings of thankfulness that it has pleased Almighty God to preserve her life in the wound up with an eloquent panegyric on the midst of great danger—a life deservedly dear Act and on the benefits which it would ultito all her subjects, no less than to the members of that institution, and to express their hope that her life may be long preserved to the benefit and the happiness of the public. On the 16th of February a man answering

the description of Roderick Maclean called at a shop of Mr. Baker, pawnbroker, of Queen-street, Portsmouth, and purchased a revolver for 5s. 9d. He gave the name of Campbell, and stated that he was about to join the Cape Mounted Rifles. About the same time a man of similar description went to another shop in Portsmouth, that of Mr. Warrel, gunsmith, in Pembroke-road, and purchased some loose

cartridges, for which he paid a shilling.

The photograph of the man Maclean, which was sent to Dr. Law Wade, of the Somerset and Bath Lunate Asylum, Wells, has been identified as that of an inmate of that asylum for about twelve months. The man was discharged in July last, he then being considered cured. Dr. Law Wade, medical superintendent, has transmitted all the particulars as to the mind of Maclean to the police authorities at Windsor.

The prisoner, since his incarceration in The prisoner, since his incarceration in Reading gaol, has been in the best possible health and spirits. He is guarded over by a special warder, and is being lodged in one of the cells set apart for prisoners awaiting trial. He eats well, sleeps soundly, and is inclined to be talkative, which, of course, the officials discourage. He attended divine service in the chapel at the prison on Sunday. No application has yet been made, either by friends of the prisoner or a solicitor, to

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") When the Address to her Majesty was returned to the House of Lords on Monday night it was found that only three peers were in attendance. By a curious coincidence they were the same three lords who awaited the reception of the Irish Land Bill when it passed its final stage in the House of Commons last session. They were Lord Thurlow, Lord Carrington, and Lord Monson.

An examination of the debate in the House of Commons on the Lords' Land Committee shows that in no recent session have so few speeches been made during an equal number of nights. It should be added that the length of the speeches does not find any par: I el ir the depth of attention with which they are followed. The House on Monday night, as on previous nights, was uniformly empty whilst hon. members were speaking. It appears to be the general opinion that the nterest of the situation was exhausted by the division taken on the threshold of the

debate. The suddenness of the determination taken by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons to force on the Bradlaugh debate on Monday night did not afford an oppor-tunity for a regular Liberal whip. It was only at 10 o'clock on Monday morning that notices were sent out calling the attention of Liberal members to the possible Division.

Amongst members whom the debate found absent from town was Mr. Burt. The hon. member for Morpeth was in the North of England on business connected with the Miners' National Union, and did not arrivo at Westminster till just after the Division. Had he arrived in time Mr. Burt, we are informed, would have voted for Mr. Marjori-

bank's amendment. It is not known what course Mr. Bradlaugh will take in consequence of the vote of last night. There is, however, a general apprehension that he will present himself again and administer to himself the oath with

intent to raise the legal question.

We understand that Mr. Bradlaugh's further proceedings will not be met by a vote expelling him from Parliament. Should ocexpelling airline and arrangements. Should do casion arise, Sir Stafford Northcote will move a resolution similar to that passed at the end of last session, forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh access to the precincts of the House.

In view of the small majority of Monday night, and of the specific declaration of several members that they voted against the amendment because otherwise it would not have been possible to reintroduce the resolu-

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT AND

THE QUEEN. Following the practice of the Parliament on the previous occasions on which the Sovereign's life has been in danger from the attempts of miscreants or madmen, a joint Address to the Queen was on Monday night adopted by both Houses, expressing, on the part of their members and of the country at large, horror and indignation at the outrage of Thursday last, and heartfelt congratulations upon her Majesty's happy escape. The Address, it is needless to say, was unanimously agreed to by the House of Commons. The Premier, in introducing the subject, dwelt upon the fact that whilst in other countries, where these outrages have been rife, they have been committed by men often of no mean intelligence and in consequence of real or fancied grievances, yet in England and in the case of the Queen they have had no connection whatever with political discontent, and no one of even average sanity has been found to raise a hand against her Ma-A low mental capacity and a morbid desire for notoriety have been the only apparent incentives to this as well as to the previous attacks upon the Sovereign. The Queen's courage was not only as conspicuous on this occasion as formerly when the assassin's shot was fired, but her Majesty's first care was to ascertain if anyone had suffered injury, thus showing how truly and constantly she has the welfare of the least of her subjects at heart. It was not the practice of Parliament, Mr. Gladstone reminded the House, to include in the Address reference to any life but the Queen's; but her Majesty's joy at the preservation of those who were near her from harm will be gratefully re-echoed by the country, especially in the case of the Princess, her daughter, who was exposed to equal and imminent peril. The Prime Minister, as is his wont on these occasions, spoke with some degree of stiffness and formality, and it was reserved for Sir Stafford Northcote to infuse real warmth into the speeches by the graceful and genuine sentences in which he referred to the ever-growing affection and gratitude of the people for their Sovereign, and of the thankfulness felt at her escape, not only in England, but throughout the civilised world. The sentiments embodied in the joint Address of the Lords and Commons are those of her Majesty's subjects throughout the length and breadth of her dominions. While messages and addresses are pouring in from Foreign Courts and from all classes and corporate bodies at home, one demonstration of loyal sympathy has been made of which the Queen has personally shown her gracious appreciation. The boys of Eton School were received by her Majesty on Monday and presented an address. As two of them who were present at the time seized the would-be assassin, and possibly prevented him from carrying out his purpose, the distinction conferred upon the School was eminently a proper one. The nine hundred Eton boys who took part in the ceremony on Monday will bear away with them a remembrance of the gracious Lady who thanked their comrades for their assistance, which cannot fail to have its good effect upon the coming generation. As for the miserable author of all this trouble, this is not the place to discuss the measure of his guilt, beyond saying that persons of his stamp ought to receive a plain lesson that they cannot indulge their evil passions with impunity or be allowed to jeopardise a life in which the whole nation has the deepest and most affectionate interest. The universal expression of loyalty and devotion which the

POLITICAL ITEMS.

incident has elicited is certainly gratifying,

but it is due to the Queen herself that

every care should be taken to prevent her

from again becoming the object of a

similar outrage. Sympathy for creatures

like Maclean is misplaced, since it only

stimulates other miscreants with a love of

notoriety to follow his mischievous ex-

ample.-Standard.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

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The suddenness of the determination taken by the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons to force on the Bradlaugh debate on Monday night did not afford an opportunity for a regular Liberal whip. It was only at 10 o'clock on Monday morning that notices were sent out calling the attention of Liberal members to the possible Division.

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In view of the small majority of Monday night, and of the specific declaration of several members that they voted against the amendment because otherwise it would not have been possible to reintroduce the resolution, it might seem natural that a bill based on Mr. Marjoribanks's amendment should be introduced forthwith, with every chance of becoming law. It is, however, known that, whilst every form of obstruction would be brought to bear against such a measure in the House of Commons, it would probably be thrown out on the second reading in the House of Lords.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Monday.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

Lord Granville, in moving an Address to the Queen expressive of the feelings of the House respecting the recent attempt on the life of her Majesty, narrated the particulars of the occurrence so far as they had been made public, while guarding himself against anticipating anything which might hereafter come out in judicial investigation. Having remarked that the motive for the outrage was still unknown, he said it certainly was devoid of all political character. He spoke highly of the spirit displayed on the occasion by the Princess Beatrice, and said that, after many domestic misfortunes, the Queen manifested that "serene courage" which Lord John Russell bore testimony to when, 32 years ago, a similar attempt was made on the life of her Majesty. He could state, on the authority of the illustrious Prince on the cross benches (the Prince of Wales), who had just returned from seeing the Queen, that her Majesty's nerves were unshaken after what might well have tried the nerves of the strongest man. The noble lord concluded by effectively referring to the sentiments with which the attempt was viewed, not only by their lordships, but by the whole of the civilised world

Lord Salisbury, in seconding the address, expressed an eloquent concurrence in the observations of Lord Granville. While agreeing in the general opinion that there was nothing political in the attack, Lord Salisbury reminded their lordships that the heads of two Governments so dissimilar as those of Russia and the United States had recently been the victims of assassination, a fact which he pointed to as showing that we live in times when special precautions should be taken to protect the person of the Sove-

reign.

The motion was adopted nemine contradicente; and a message was sent to the Commons desiring their concurrence in the Address.

Address.

On the motion of Lord Salisbury, it was agreed to print the Statutes laid on the table this Session by the Oxford and Cambridge University Commissioners.

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At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the ad-

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock the address, as concurred in by the Commons, was brought up to their lordships' House.

On the motion of Lord Monson, it was ordered that the Lord Steward should ascer-

tain at what time it would be her Majesty's pleasure to receive the address. Their lordships adjourned at ten minutes past 8 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. - MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock, when there was an unusually full attendance of members. Mr. Gladstone was in his place at four, and Sir S. Northcote took his seat on the front Opposition bench a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Bradlaugh occupied a seat below the Bar.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sir C. DILKE, in answer to a question from Mr. O'Shea, stated that negotiations for a Commercial Treaty were going on with Spain, but he could not at present say more as to their nature. In answer to Sir R. A. Cross, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre said that the Royal Courts of Justice would be out of the builders' hands by Easter, and would be ready for formal opening before the summer assizes. Mr. Alderman Lawrence having given notice of a question as to the unprotected condition of the Embankment, Sir William Harcourt stated at once, to allay public uneasiness, that he had directed an additional force of police to be stationed on the Embankment.

MR. BRADLAUGH. In answer to questions put by Sir S. Northcote, the Speaker said that the certificate of the return of Mr. Bradlaugh for Northampton had been communicated to the House, and was lying on the table. With regard to the Resolution of February 7 forbidding Mr. Bradlaugh taking the oath, having given the point his careful consideration, he had come to the conclusion that it no longer applied to Mr. Bradlaugh when he ceased to be a member for Northampton, and the fact for his re-election did not revive it. Sir S. Northcote thereupon said that as it was in Mr. Bradlaugh's power to come down, not only at the beginning, but at the end of business, when the matter could not be discussed, and as he had not come forward now it would be desirable, he thought, to revive the resolution. At this point Mr. Labouchere interposed, and asked whether such a motion could be made before a newly-elected mem-ber came to the table to take the oath; and the Speaker replied that the right hon. baronet was entirely within his right. Sir S. Northcote thereupon proceeded to move that the House, having ascertained that Mr. Bradlaugh has been re-elected for Northampton, affirms the Sessional Resolution of Feb. 7, and directs that he be not permitted to take the oath, and he briefly recapitulated the grounds on which he moved it; namely, that the House regarded itself as a party to taking the oath, and would not allow that to be done which it regarded as a profanation.

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Mr. Marioribanks moved, as an amendment to this, a resolution in favour of modifying the existing law, so as to permit every elected member to take the oath or affirmation at his option. In moving this, he said that he was not actuated by any sympathy for Mr. Bradlaugh, whose conduct in and out of the House had created disgust and indignation, and of whose most recent action in the House he spoke as "an unworthy manœuvre." Mr. Labouchere took exception to this, but the Speaker said he was not prepared to interfere. Mr. Labouchere, in supporting the resolution, excited some manifestations of impatience by reading long extracts from the debates on Wilkes's case, and engaged for Mr. Bradlaugh that if the amendment were carried and a bill brought in and prosecuted with reasonable speed he would not present himself at the table again until some decision had

been arrived at.

Mr. Gladstone said that, having entire reliance on this assurance, he would support the amendment, and remarked with regard to the motion, that it went further than any previous motion and was no longer a defensive but an aggressive motion. In fact, it amounted to a personal disqualification, and, as to legislation, though he did not believe in its necessity, he thought it would furnish an

escape for many from a painful position.

Sir S. Northcote denied that the motion was aggressive or infringed the right of the electors of Northampton. As to the amendment, it had no connexion with the motion and he declined to be any party to a bargain of this

kind.

The amendment was supported by Mr. H. Vivian, Mr. Goschen, and Mr. Whitbread, while Mr. Chaplin, Mr. E. Stanhope, and Sir R. A. Cross spoke in favour of the resolution; and Mr. Walter said that though quite willing to gote for amending the law by substituting an affirmation for the oath in all cases, he was not willing to be a party to an undignified bargain of this kind and to part with a security against what he regarded as a profanation of the oath.

Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Guest, Mr. Henry, and Lord Percy spoke, and Mr. Gladstone explained that he had given no pledge either one way or the other as to the introduction of a Bill; but if the amendment were passed the Government would then be bound to consider what would be the best course to be pursued. In answer to an appeal from Mr. Meldow as to the position of the resolution if it were now negatived, the Speaker said that no mo-

tion substantially the same as one which had been negatived could be renewed in the same session; but he added that the House would know how to meet any new circumstances without transgressing its own rules. Mr. Callan having asked whether the Speaker would allow a similar motion to be made if this were negatived, the Speaker said he had enough to do to deal with points as they arose without having to decide hypothetical cases.

The House then divided, and Sir S. Northcote's resolution was carried by a majority of 15—257 to 242. The declaration of the numbers was received with loud and prolonged cheering from the Opposition side.

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

The Speaker then informed the House that the Lords had agreed to an Address to her Majesty to which they desired the concurrence of the Commons, and

mr. Gladstone, in moving that the House do concur in the Address, dwelt with satisfaction on the fact that in England such acts were totally dissociated from political grievance and discontent and had been committed by men of morbid minds, combined with the narrowest capacity. He spoke, too, of the anxiety felt by her Majesty for those other persons whose lives were endangered by such attempts, eulogized the courage displayed by the Princess Beatrice, and called attention to the marks of sympathy which had come from every part of the globe.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE, in seconding the motion, also laid stress upon this point, remarking that it would have been strange if universal sympathy had not been shown for her Majesty, who had been so ready to sympathize with others.

The motion was then agreed to.

THE LORDS AND THE LAND ACT.

The adjourned debate on the Lords Com-

The adjourned debate on the Lords Committee on the Land Act was resumed by Mr. C. Russell, who contended that the Government resolution would not bring about a conflict between the two Houses, but said it merely asked the Commons to endorse the disapproval with which the responsible Government regarded the proposal to inquire prematurely into the operation of the Land

Act. Referring to the attempts made on the

ther side to minimize the inquiry, he said that if it was to be a real inquiry the objections of the Government were unanswerable and if it was not to be a real inquiry it would be more dignified in the Lords to give way. Astothe "compromise," Lord Cairns's letter, he urged, left untouched the chief objections to the Committee, and that the action of the Lords had already excited much alarm in Ireland he showed by the reports of numerous public meetings which had been held. Asserting that the real object of the inquiry was to review the decisions of the Commissioners, he contended that their action, on the whole, had been more favourable to the landlor than to the tenant, that the reductions out of Court were larger than those effected by the Court, that the County Court Judges had cut down rents more freely, and that much larger reductions had been made voluntarily by English landlords. Turning to the Irish members, who were opposing the Government, he asked them how they justify their assertion that Act which gave security of tenure and protection against capricious raising of rent had done nothing for the Irish tenant? If there had been delay in the working of the Bright Clauses it was because the important question of value had not yet been settled; but he admitted that, in regard to arrears, the Act was deficient and required amendment without delay. Finally, he protested against the unreasonable impatience of the English public in expecting the Land Act to tranquillise Ireland all of a sudden, and he wound up with an eloquent panegyric on the

mately confer on Ireland.

Lord C. Hamilton said that the demand for inquiry arose out of the appointment of the Sub-Commissioners and their action, and its object was to ascertain the exact principles on which they administered the Act. The action of the Lords might be unusual, but so, also, was the legislation which had provoked it. Inveighing in an animated strain against the Act, he declared that it had demoralised the people, that it would incite them to further demands, and in due time he predicted Mr. Gladstone would be the Minister to give them Home Rule.

Act and on the benefits which it would ulti-

Mr. RICHARDSON supported the motion, while Mr. Redmond, contending that the Act had failed, especially in regard to arrears, desired an inquiry.

Mr. TOTTENHAM spoke at great length in

Mr. TOTTENHAM spoke at great length in condemnation of the Sub-Commissioners, illustrating his strictures by numerous cases, which he contended showed the Act to be administered in a spirit diametrically opposed to the intentions of Parliament.

On the motion of Mr. Butt, the motion was further adjourned, and after some dispute

it was put down for Tuesday night after the other business.

The other orders were disposed of and the House adjourned at 3 o'clock.

THE BRADLAUGH DIVISION.

In the division upon Mr. Marjoribanks's amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote's resolution on Monday night, there were 14 Liberals and 25 Home Rulers in the majority of 257. The Liberals were Lord Colin Campbell, Mr. Courtauld, Sir John Ennis, Mr. T. Lea, Dr. Lyons, Mr. C. F. Mackintosh, Mr. Samuel Morley, Mr. William Nicholson (Petersfield), Mr. Norwood, Mr. C. S. Parker, Mr. Shaw, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, Sir Harry Verney, and Mr. John Walter. The Home Rulers were Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Biggar, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Byrne, Mr. Callan, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. W. J. Corbet, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gray, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Lever, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. McCoan, Sir J. N. M'Kenna, Mr. Marum, Mr. Meldon, Mr. Molloy, Mr. Moore, Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. Redmond, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Smyth, Mr. Sullivan, and Mr. Svynan.

In the minority of 242 were the following Liberals who of February 22 voted for Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion:—Mr. H. R. Brand, Sir Thomas Brassey, Lord Charles Bruce, Mr. F. W. Buxton, Mr. F. F. Campbell, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Causton, Mr. Cotes, Mr. Crum, Sir Donald Currie, Mr. David Davies, Mr. B. W. Doff Mr. Bearward. Mr. R. W. Duff, Mr. Passmore Edwards the Hon. A. R. D. Elliot, Mr. T. W. Evans the Hon. S. C. Glyn, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Andrew Grant, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Montague Guest, Mr. Gurdon, Mr. Hard-castle, the Marquis of Hartington, Mr. Hastings, Sir A. Hayter, Mr. T. R. Hill, Hastings, Sir A. Hayter, Mr. T. R. Hill, Mr. John Holms, Sir Henry James, Mr. Jardine, Mr. Jerningham, Colonel Kingscote, Alderman M'Arthur, Mr. Milbank, Mr. Muntz, Mr. George Palmer, Mr. Pender, Mr. Thomas Richardson, Lord Arthur Russell, Mr. Charles Seely (Nottingham), Mr. Eustace Smith, Mr. Stanton, Mr. James Stewart, the Marquis of Tavistock, the Hon. F. S. A. Hanbury-Tracy, Mr. H. Hussey Vivian, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. C. H. Wilson, and Mr. Marjoribanks (teller). Mr. Mitchell Henry (Home Ruler), who voted for Mitchell Henry (Home Ruler), who voted for the expulsion, now voted for the amendment. Among the Liberals who left the House when the division on the expulsion was called and who now voted in the minority were Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Dodson Mr. Childers, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Bryce, Mr. C. P. Butt, Colonel Carington, Lord E. Fitz-maurice, the Hon. E. F. Leveson-Gower, Mr. Inderwick, Mr. A. M'Arthur, Mr. Roundel Mr. H. B. Samuelson and Mr. Woodall while the following Liberals who voted for the expulsion were now absent from the division :- Mr. Barnes, Mr. Brinton, Mr. John Corbett, Mr. Dodds, Mr. Duckham, Mr. F. J S. Foliambe, Mr. Givan, Sir A. Gordon, Mr. D. J. Jenkins, the Hon. F. W. Lembton, the Hon. G. H. C. Leigh, Mr. J. N. Richardson, and Mr. A. P. Vivian. THE OUTRAGE ON THE QUEEN.

The Queen received at Windsor Castle on Monday the address signed by the boys of Eton College, congratulating the Sovereign upon her providential escape from assassination. The ceremonial took place in the presence of the lords and ladies of the Court and the whole of the students, with the exception of a few who were absent from the school on leave; and this public expression of devotion and loyalty to the Throne being the first demonstration of the kind that has occurred since the outrage the greatest interest was very naturally taken by the inhabitants of Windsor and Eton in the proceedings at the Royal residence. The Rev. C. O. Goodford, Provost of Eton College; the Rev. Dr. Hornby. Head Master; and the students, some 800 in number, assembled at the Castle about half-past ten o'clock, and were then admitted within the precincts of the Grand Quadrangle, where they formed an open square opposite the Royal entrance to the Queen's Tower, and awaited the coming of her Majesty. The Duchess of Connaught, who is gradually regaining strength, sat at one of the palace windows in order to witness the presentation, the college masters, their families, and a number of privileged specta-

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the Oppidans (who, it is stated, is an American gentleman studying at Eton), standing by his side during its delivery.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the Queen in the afternoon for the first time since the outrage, their Royal Highnesses and suite travelling by Great Western train to Windsor, where they arrived at a quarter to two o'clock. The Prince and Princess were received upon the platform by Mr. J. Devereux (mayor) and Councillor Norton, his Royal Highness shaking hands with the chief magistrate of Windsor as soon as he recognised him. Their Royal Highnesses drove to the palace immediately after their arrival, and were greatly cheered by the crowd en route, the Castle guard, a number of men of the 2d Scots Guards, under Lieutenant Finnie, saluting as the carriage passed up the hill to

the quadrangle. The Empress of Austria, travelling incognita as the Countess of Hoherembs, and attended by the Countess Festitics and suite. arrived at Windsor by special train about ten minutes after the Prince and Princess of Wales had proceeded to the Castle. The Empress, who was received at the terminus by Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught, and Prince Leopold, attended by Sir J. C. M'Neill, Lady Biddulph, and suite, drove to the Castle in an open carriage, drawn by four grey ponies, and preceded by a couple of Royal outriders in scarlet and gold livery. As in the case of the Prince and Princess Wales, the Empress and their Royal Highnesses met with an enthusiastic reception from the residents, the Guard at Henry VIII.'s Gateway saluting the Imperial cortège as it ascended Castle-hill. Princess Christian drove to the Palace in the afternoon from Cumberland Lodge, in the Great Park. The Empress of Austria and the Prince and Princess of Wales lunched with the Queen and Royal Family, her Imperial Majesty quitting Windsor at three o'clock for Dover, and the Prince and Princess of Wales at ten

station the Prince sent for Mr. Superintendent Hayes and thanked him for the able manner in which he carried out the whole proceedings connected with the attempt on the Queen's life.

On Monday afternoon a public meeting, convened by the Mayor of Windsor in response to a very numerously signed requisition, and held in the Town Hall for the purpose of expressing the loyalty and love of the inhabitants to the person of her Majesty the Queen, and thankfulness for her escape from the recent attempt on her life. The Mayor (Mr. J. Devereux) presided, and having expressed his own feelings of horror

and detestation at the attempt to assassinate her Majesty, the Vicar of Windsor (the Rev.

Dr. Gee), proposed, and Mr. F. G. Caley seconded, a resolution expressing abhorrence

minutes past four on their return to London.

On arriving at the Great Western Railway

at the late dastardly attack upon her Majesty and their loyalty and love towards her.

On Sunday the Lord Mayor received the following telegram from the Syndic of Rome;—"The Municipal Council of Rome, expressing great horror of the attempted crime against her Majesty the Queen, have requested me in yesterday's sitting to convey to her Majesty their heartfelt congratulations on her Majesty's escape. I take the liberty to beg of you to let her Majesty know the feeling of the inhabitants of Rome." The reply returned through Sir Henry Ponsonby was that the Queen was very much pleased with that evidence of the feeling of the people of Rome for her, and that she heartily

of Rome for her, and that she heartily thanked them for their kind congratulations.

At a special meeting of the Jewish Board of Deputies at the offices of their solicitor, Mr. Lewis Emanuel, 36, Finsbury-circus, Mr. Joseph Sebag, vice-president (in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Arthur Cohen, Q.C., M.P., president) in the chair, a loyal address of congratulation to her Majesty the Queen on her escape from the recent attempt

on her life was adopted by acclamation. At a meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects, held on Monday evening, the chairman, Mr. Horace Jones, in opening the proceedings, invited the meeting, at the instance of the Council, to request the secretaries to convey to the patron of that institu-tion (her most gracious Majesty) their sincere feelings of thankfulness that it has pleased Almighty God to preserve her life in the midst of great danger—a life deservedly dear to all her subjects, no less than to the members of that institution, and to express their hope that her life may be long preserved to the benefit and the happiness of the public. On the 16th of February a man answering the description of Roderick Maclean called at a shop of Mr. Baker, pawnbroker, of Queen-street, Portsmouth, and purchased a revolver for 5s. 9d. He gave the name of Campbell, and stated that he was about to join the Cape Mounted Rifles. About the same time a man of similar description went to another shop in Portsmouth, that of Mr. Warrel, gunsmith, in Pembroke-road, and purchased some loose cartridges, for which he paid a shilling.

The photograph of the man Maclean, which was sent to Dr. Law Wade, of the Somerset and Bath. Lunatic Asylum, Wells, has been identified as that of an inmate of that asylum for about twelve months. The man was discharged in July last, he then being considered cured. Dr. Law Wade, medical superintendent, has transmitted all the particulars as to the mind of Maclean to the police authorities at Windsor.

The prisoner, since his incarceration in

the police authorities at Windsor.

The prisoner, since his incarceration in Reading gaol, has been in the best possible health and spirits. He is guarded over by a special warder, and is being lodged in one of the cells set apart for prisoners awaiting trial. He eats well, sleeps soundly, and is

inclined to be talkative, which, of course, the officials discourage. He attended divine service in the chapel at the prison on Sunday. No application has yet been made, either by friends of the prisoner or a solicitor, to see him.

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY IN HATTON GARDEN.

ARRESTS IN BRUSSELS.

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Monday night:

The presumed authors of the Hatton-garden diamond robbery have been arrested at the Hotel de Cologne. For some days past four persons, two men and two women, the latter elegantly dressed and covered with jewels, had been lodging at that hotel. They had been watched by the police. Yesterday, being in possession of positiva information, the Commissary, M. Vandermarliere, appeared at the hotel, and arrested them. A person called inquiring after his friends at the very moment they were being arrested. Seeing a considerable stir in the yard of the hotel he asked what was the matter, and was told it was a wedding. To see it better he rushed upstairs, and fell into the hands of the gendarmes. He struggled violently, but was secured. It was the fifth accomplice. In his scuffles his sleeve was torn, and a tattooed mark was seen on his arm, which had been one of the signs communicated by the London police. A quantity of diamonds and jewels was found in the possession of the parties arrested. They were questioned by the magistrate, and afterwards conducted separately to prison. Though the identity of the prisoners has not yet been established, one of them has been recognised as having been sentenced in England to fifteen years' imprisonment.

Another telegram from Brussels, dated March 6, says:—Among the individuals arrested yesterday on the charge of complicity in the robbery from the Hatton-garden Postoffice, are a man, named Fulton, and his wife, and two men, named Watson and Edward Smith. Jewels to the value of 22,000 francs were found in their possession. Other arrests, also accompanied by seizures of jewels, have been made.

On Monday afternoon, Inspectors Little-child and Wildey, both of whom are attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, in accordance with instructions from the Director, visited a house in Packington-street, New North-road, for the purpose of arresting a woman passing under the name of Mrs. Watson, and supposed to be the paramour of one Vanderstein, and also with the object of searching her residence in order to ascertain if the proceeds of several gigantic robberies and frauds had not been disposed of by the gang with whom Morris, alias Vanderstein, has been associated. For some weeks past, under the direction of the Criminal Investigation Department, a series of skilful operations has been carried on by the two inspectors, who have placed in the house of the woman before mentioned a lodger, representing himself as a commercial traveller, but who is in reality a detective, Sergeant Rolfe, of the K Division. He was instructed by them to watch every movement of the persons in the house. It may be mentioned that this woman and those connected with her have been the object of suspicion on the part of the neighbours. It was only a few days ago that pseudo - commercial traveller was obliged, in order to ingratiate with his landlady, to visit some of the neighbours, for the purpose of persuading them that the house in which he lived was one of the most respectable character. The landlady, Mrs. Poland, however, was most anxious to get rid of Mrs. Watson and her companions. It was believed that not only would there be found some traces of the Hatton-garden robbery, but also of a great quantity of property obtained from Messrs. Whitely, of Westbourne-grove, by means of false cheque presented by a Beauchamp," who, apparently, was a gentleman with manners of the most persuasive and polite character. Captain Beauchamp was in reality Vanderstein himself, and it may be said that he was the master mind of the gang, having, in addition to planning several daring robberies within a few months of his last discharge from prison, succeeded in de-frauding the Benevolent Lodge of Freemasons of a very large sum by means of misrepresentations. The police officers, on proceeding to the house in which Mrs. Watson lodged, acquainted her with the fact that she would be arrested and charged with receiving a quantity of property fraudulently obtained from a number of tradesmen. She made no reply to the charge, and was placed in a cab and removed to Scotland-yard. Mrs. Poland, the landlady of the house, states that Mr. and Mrs. Watson have been lodging with her since last November, occupying the first floor front room. They have paid the rent regularly, but she had herself remarked the peculiar resemblance of Mr. Watson to the man Vanderstein, whose portrait was in a neighbouring post-office. She had also noticed that there were frequently delivered at the house large boxes and trunks apparently full of goods, which were from time to time removed by friends of Mr. Watson, who represented himself to be a lieutenant in the United States Navy. Mrs. Poland states that some time ago she saw Watson with a large number of jewels, but made no remark about them at the moment. Mrs. Poland, who at the time of the search gave every assistance to the police, expresses herself as being only too glad that she had got rid of her lodgers. At the Marylebone Police-court on Tues-

lay, Edith Watson, aged thirty-one, described as a married woman, was brought up by Inspectors Littlechild and Richard Wildey, and charged before Mr. De Rutzen with receiving on or about the 12th of October last a trunk portmanteau, black velvet polonaise, black ilk dress, black silk dinner costume, and various other articles, well knowing the same various other articles, well knowing the same to have been stolen. Inspector Littlechild, of Scotland-yard, said that about October 12th last a man calling himself "Captain Beauchamp" presented himself at Mr. Whiteley's establishment in Westbourne-grove, and gave an order for goods to the amount of £177 16s., the articles being ladies' and gentlemen's goods. There were ordered to be sent to 45. Oxford-gardens, Notting-hill, and they were so sent on the 12th of October. They were received there by the man "Captain" Beauchamp, and he gave to the person who delivered them a cheque for the amount, £177 16s., on the London and County Bank. This was presented at the bank, but returned marked "No account." The man who called himself "Captain Beauchamp" was a notorious criminal, and every step was taken to arrest him. Ultimately he was traced to 106, Packington-street, Islington, and during the last few days he had been arrested at Brussels with several others (on the charge of complicity in the robbery from the Hattongarden Post-office). Beauchamp's room at 106. Packington-street was searched, and property relating to the charge now made was found. The present prisoner was living there as Mrs. Watson, or the wife of Beauchamp, and the property was found in her possession. In addition to the goods obtained from Mr. Whiteley, there was about £700 worth of property obtained from Mr. Thompson, of Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill. "Captain" Beauchamp had had twenty years' penal servitude, and his portrait and description had been largely circulated (in connection with the Hatton-garden robbery). Two of the employes of Mr. Whiteley proved the purchase of some of the articles by Beauchamp, their delivery to him, and the pay-ment of the cheque for £177 16s. by him. After some formal evidence, the prisoner was DEATH OF THE EARL OF WILTON.

The Earl of Wilton expired at ten minutes past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning, at Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray. On Monday his lordship's physicians, after a consultation, gave up all hope, and he had since been gradually sinking. The deceased nobleman was born in 1799, and was, therefore, in his 83d year. He succeeded his maternal grandfather, Thomas Egerton, first Earl, in September, 1814, and married, first, in 1821, Lady Mary Margaret Stanley, fourth daughter of the twelfth Earl of Derby; and, second, in 1863, Isabella, only child of the late Major Elton Smith, Madras Army. The late Earl was a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphes of Hanover, and of the First Order of Saxony; a Colonel of the Queen's Own Tower Hamlets Light Infantry Militia, and a Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron. His lordship was greatly esteemed, especially by Leicestershire people. The Queen and other members of the Royal family have made daily inquiries during his lordship's illness, and were at once informed of his decease. The late Peer was a Conservative, and an attached friend of the late Earl of Beaconsfield; but he did not take a very prominent part in political affairs. Lord Wilton is succeeded by his eldest son, Arthur Edward Holland Grey, Viscount Grey de Wilton, who represented Weymouth from 1859 to 1864, and Bath from 1873 to 1874, and who was created Baron Grey de Radcliffe in 1875.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

For some little time a proposal has been under consideration to establish a high-class quarterly Review in Scotland which, while dealing mainly with matters affecting that country, will be open to the treatment of all important questions of a literary, scientific, and especially of a philosophical and theological nature. If the proposal is deemed feasible—as is now almost certain—Mr. Alex. Gardner, the energetic publisher in Paisley, will issue the Review.

Mr. Thomas Hardy is writing a new novel. The first instalment of it will appear in the Atlantic Monthly for May.

Messrs. Routledge and Sons are about to issue a complete edition of Mr. W. S. Gilbert's "Bab Ballads," with 225 illustrations by the author, for sixpence. The subscription for the sixpenny edition of "Tom Brown's School

The library of the late Mr. Frederic Ouvry, The library of the late Mr. Frederic Ouvry, the well-known Treasurer and subsequently President of the Society of Antiquaries of London, will probably be sold early next month. The auctioneers will be Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge. As is well known, Mr. Ouvry possessed many rarities. Chief amongst them is a collection of upwards of 370 musical and dramatic autograph letters, including those of Nell Gwynne, Cibber, Booth, Wilks, Garrick, the Kean and Kemble families. and of other distinguished actors families, and of other distinguished actors and actresses, eminent English and foreign composers, and celebrated literary men and women, with their engraved portraits, alphabetically arranged in five large folio volumes. Mr. Ouvry also possessed a most important collection of autograph letters from and to Charles Dickens; the public and private cor-respondence of Sir James Murray Pulteney, arranged in thirty-three folio volumes; a col-lection of rare old ballads, in three folio volumes; and one of broadsides, in four vo-lumes, elephant folio. The library further can boast of the first four folio editions of kspeare, complete, in shall thus have two sets of the folios sold this season, Mr. Ouvry's and Mr. Beresford Hope's. Mr. Ouvry was also a great col-lector of old English plays and rare old poetry. His library contains the only copy known of Breton's "Passionate Shepherd." It also includes many choice works relating to America, as well as privately printed books, including those issued by Mr. Halli-well-Phillipps, Mr. Arber, Mr. J. P. Collier, and others. The publications of the literary societies are also well represented.—

The Academy says that Mr. Alfred Tylor is having several very careful drawings and casts made of Mithraic signs, to confirm the opinion of Mr. Franks that the letters at first supposed to be the Christian X P on the leaden case of one of the Roman remains found under Mr. Tylor's house of business at Warwick-lane, are, in fact, Mithraic, and not Christian. Mr. Tylor will give a lecture on these remains at the London Institution on March 16.

Mrs. George Linneus Banks is writing the serial story for the Fireside for the current year. Like her other popular works, "The Manchester Man," God's Providence House," etc., it is founded on fact

etc., it is founded on fact.

The Government of Bengal calculated that it saved over £5,000 last year by the use of Indian-made printing paper. A further saving was effected by the use of brown paper, etc., also made in India.

The Athenxum says that Messrs. Smith and Elder have remedied the only fault that hypercriticism could find in the most attractive book of the season. They have issued Caroline Fox's "Memories of Old Friends" in a new edition of two volumes, which will not fatigue the wrist of the reader and will fit more conveniently into his shelves. Some fourteen fresh letters of John Stuart Mill are added, written to Mr. Robert Barclay Fox about the time of the publication of his "Logic," and, we may add, just before the beginning of his correspondence with Comte.

beginning of his correspondence with Comte. The same paper says that Mr. Ouvry bequeathed to H. M. State Paper Office (now incorporated with the Public Record Office) his MS. copy, almost contemporary, of the Earl of Leicester's to Walsingham from the Low Countries in 1858. This collection of letters, the originals of which are not among the State papers or in the British Museum, was edited with additional matter by Mr. Bruce for the Camden Society in 1843.

Some interesting information respecting the vernacular press in Northern India is contained in the last-issued Administration Report of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The Government reporter has on the list no less than 111 vernacular papers printed in those provinces and in the Punjab, Berer. Central India, Rajputana. Eighty-six are in Urdu, of which the Oudh Akhbar is the best. The Aligharh Institute Gazette is described as the most important paper in the provinces mentioned.

The Academy says that Mr. Hormuzd

The Academy says that Mr. Hormuzd Rassam starts for Babylonia on March 6. He will there recommence his excavations on the site of Abu Habba, the Sippara of the classical geographers. The Agra, having on board the large number of tablets found last year, is expected to arrive in a day or two.

The collection of fossil fishes in the British Museum has lately received an immense addition by the transference from Florence Court to the new museum at Cromwell-road of the very extensive and important collection of the Earl of Enniskillen, and when in the course of a few weeks it receives the collection of the late Sir P. G. Egerton, which the trustees have also purchased, the museum will contain a probably unrivalled collection of fossil fish. The collections of the late Sir P. G. Egerton and of the Earl of Enniskillen were commenced in 1826, when they were fellow students at Oxford.—Nature.

fellow students at Oxford.—Nature.

In the official "Victorian Year Book," lately published, it is noted that the total distance which a telegraph message travels between Melbourne and London is 13,695 miles, of which 2,704 miles, or about one-fifth, is represented by land lines on the Australian Continent. As a noteworthy example of speed the compiler cites the case of the special message from the Governor to Queen Victoria, on the 1st of October, 1881, announcing the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition. This message, consisting of 78 words, was sent from Melbourne to

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 7-8, 1882. THE RISE IN THE FRENCH MONEY

MARKET.

A financial disaster like that which six weeks back prostrated the Bourses of Paris and Lyons leaves enduring marks. Quiet country houses throughout France will for years to come be plunged in a gloom deeper than that which ordinarily overshadows them. A whole class has suf-fered a terrible blow; and it is a class without much inherent vigour to draw upon. The positive dissipation of capital from such collapses as befell the Union Générale is great and palpable. Undertakings have been commenced which are not continued. All which has been expended on starting them is gone irrecoverably. Establishments are founded or enlarged on a scale beyond the power of their promoters to prolong. Careers are wrenched from their natural direction into artificial grooves which, when they come to an abrupt end, produce an irremediable block. Yet the most manifest result of the recent crisis across the Channel is less the misery it has caused than the evidence it has afforded of the marvellous elasticity of French resources. That the national funds should not be long depressed is not surprising. In seasons of financial despair State securities may reasonably even rise. They offer the fairest prospect of solidity when all about is tottering and trembling with a sudden earthquake. But on the Paris Exchange everything else is ascending in market value as perceptibly as Rentes. From the ashes of the unfortunate company itself which provoked the tempest a new phœnix shows signs of issuing, with promise of redemption for the calamities its predecessor and parent created. The world at large, it might have been apprehended, would have partaken in the shock of the stroke which burst a hundred French bubbles. At first the European financial world stood still, not knowing, as in the second after a railway collision, whether it was not about to find itself rent into fragments or buried in ruins. After a short interval it discovered that little harm had happened to it. Fears had prevailed that the fabric of Austrian credit might have been shaken by the hurricane through the bank which the Union Générale had launched or inspired. That bank appears to have maintained its equilibrium, and Austrian credit remains what it was. At least so sensitive a plant as Servian finance might have been supposed likely to wither under the fierce ordeal of the imprisonment in insolvent Parisian coffers of a sum which a century ago would have bought up the fee-simple of the principality. Belgrade has been so little overwhelmed by the catastrophe that within two months it has had a reserve of hopefulness enough to crown a king and hopefulness enough to crown a king and accept the charges and obligations of a European kingdom. If French investors His character how difficult to know! be protectionists in their disinclination to invest in foreign enterprises, Frankfort and Vienna and Amsterdam and London do not retaliate by a similar exclusiveness. Good openings made by such suicidal combats as those of the past year in the ranks of substantial French enterprises are promptly filled up by capitalists from all corners of the Continent and the British Isles. Capital is ever watching for an opportunity, and prompt to avail itself of any which local and personal casualties offer. It is capital, too, in a mass exceeding a hundredfold that of old times. Since mankind has been thrown by the mental and mechanical revolutions of this century into closer communication it has betaken itself to the manufacture of capital with a zeal and success utterly beyond precedent. At the dullest periods, when trade is most stagnant, there is always capital for any project able to demonstrate its title to support. If enterprise be not fanned by capital, it is because capital happens to be suspicious, not that it is feeble and weak. There is nothing strange in the abundance of capital forthcoming to take up the investments scattered over the Paris money market by the overthrow of their sanguine holders. Europe has enough spare capital to replace at any moment the gaps left by the uprooting of many such desperate speculators for an infinite rise in values as Paris has seen in the last two years grow up and decay. What is, if not strange, greatly to the credit of Frenchmen's and the world's faith in the stability of French finance, is the unquestioning celerity with which capital has distinguished the unscrupulous folly of a set of financial adventurers from the healthiness of the commerce on which they made their audacious experiments. The phenomenon is highly satisfactory evidence of French solvency. The future comfort, however, of the individuals whose confidence attests it might be promoted if their confidence, entirely justified as it is on the whole, were a little less enthusiastic and more suspicious in the particulars .- Times .

THE MALMESBURY ELECTION. The return of Colonel Miles for Malmesbury by a majority of 56 is not an event of which very much can be made by either side. Like Mr. Walter Powell, whom he succeeds, Colonel Miles is a Conservative; but unlike his predecessor, whose melancholy end was universally regretted, he was hard pressed by his Liberal opponent. Mr. Powell's majority at the general elec-

tion was 293 :-Malmesbury is not a big place, and its political verdict is not of the first importance. The local influences which are always powerful at bye-elections are apt to vary in strength inversely with the size of the constituency. But these motives prevail almost everywhere when the country is not stirred by great public issues. When a formal appea is made to the electors of the United Kingdom, when the fate of a Ministry or the adoption of a policy is at stake, personal and parochial considerations are merged in larger and deeper questions. Adherence to principle, or perhaps allegiance to party, takes the place of kindly preference for a good neighbour or friendly for an old member who has lost his seat. But at bye-elections national questions dwindle, and local matters assume undue significance. Thus bye-elections tend to favour the Conservatives, who are more expert than their antagonists in the small devices of social management. The isolated contest which took place in the twelve months immediately preceding the last general election showed, as we all remember, no sign of what was coming. Careful observers, whatever their political views may be, recognised this fact, and govern their

calculations accordingly. The Malmesbury election, so far as it goes, is certainly not dis-couraging to the Liberal party, which has made much progress in the borough during the last two years. Colonel Miles appears to have reminded the electors of the great fact that he already held the office of High Steward of Malmesbury, from which, as Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice observed, his bitterest enemy did not propose to eject him. In a close struggle every lille helps, and perhaps Colonel Miles's stewardship may have secured his return. Mr. Froude's candidate, who was to connect the British Empire imperishably with the name of Miller, did not even go to the poll.—Daily News.

LORD WILTON AS A SPORTSMAN.

The Daily News says :- Lord Wilton speedily acquired reputation as a sportsman of the more severe type. In 1822 he won the Newmarket Stakes with Mystic, and afterwards enjoyed moderate fortune on the Turf. Gladiator, the ancestor of Sweetmeat, Macaroni, Cremorne, and Favonius, was himself a good but unlucky horse. Of quality and stoutness sufficient to have won many Derbys, he was unfortunate in being foaled in the same year as the mighty Bay Middleton, to whom he ran second, and whose success closed the career and life of Berkeley Craven. Of late years, however, the mazarine blue and black cap have come to the front on many occasions, and notably on the famous Mineral colt, who, after running forward in Cre-morne's Derby, won the St. Leger, in which Cremorne was not entered, in a canter, beating the magnificent Prince Charlie among others. Wenlock, as the colt was named, had hardly been forgotten when Lord Wilton won the Liverpool Cup with Footstep, one of those very quiet "good things" in which he specially delighted. He had a quick eye for a race, and when the slender form straightened and the finely-cut features lightened up as he muttered "I win! I lightened up as he muttered "I win! I win!" he was rarely mistaken, after the manner of late Lord Glasgow, whose "Glasgow wins! Glasgow wins!" was often followed by "Glasgow loses! Glasgow's a fool!" and other observations which it is hardly necessary to record. Lord Wilton understood a race because he knew how to ride one. He was beyond comparison the best gentleman jockey of his day, and perhaps the only one to whom processionals could give very little on the flat. At Heaton Park he had the cream of the Whitewall riding, walked over on Touchstone, and ex-cited the admiration of Tommy Lye and Job Marson by his skill and lightness of hand in riding awkward horses. In the year 1838the next after the accession of the Queen-Lord Wilton, then in his thirty-ninth year, had already so far distinguished himself as to merit a place in the amusing "Chaunt of Achilles," written by Charles Sheridan, and supposed to give the views of the statue in Hyde Park on the persons who during the year of her Majesty's coronation passed by on their way to the Row or the Drive. All this sounds as the echo of a dead-and-gone world. The dandies appeared in such clothes as those recently worn by Mr. Irving and Mr. Terries in The Corsican Brothers, and the garb of the ladies would excite astonishment among the disciples of Worth. In some quaint lines, not disapproving, but inclined to laugh at "Crichtonism" as an affectation Charles Seridan wrote:nd of psalm-tunes and tally-ho. A forward rider, half-inclined to preach, Though less disposed to practise than to teach An amorous lover with a saintly twist,

And now a lockey, now an organist. Charles Sheridan seems to have forgotten that Lord Wilton was not only a gentleman jockey, a foxhunter of the first flight, a man of fashion and a dandy pur sang, a good musician, a determined organist, and a composer of sacred music, but ambitious for fame as an author, a very fair surgeon, and a capital sailor. It is characteristic of the social period which succeeded Byron, and which Balzac has painted in vivid colours, that clever people who did things better than others were apt to acquire a reputation for crime. No-body has ever attempted to explain why Lord Wilton should have been called "the wicked earl," but that he enjoyed that title to the day of his death is beyond all question. The title perhaps originated when he suddenly became the possessor of the Zarifa. This vessel was known to have been a elaver, and stories of which Byron himself might have envied the object were told of Lord Wilton's career on board of her pre-vious to her appearance in the holiday waters of the Isle of Wight, where he was as well known as in the grass counties. The Zarifa, the gossips of the R.Y.S. would pretend, had a rare life before she became one of the squadron, and it was hinted that people "could and they would" unroll the terrible record. The plain fact appears to have been

that Lord Wilton was struck by the fine lines of the vessel, and bought her, after her capture by a British man-of-war off the West Coast. While beating the Alarm and other famous boats with his new yacht, the Zara, Lord Wilton never neglected the huntingfield for any other pursuit. It was said that he would come up from Melton Mowbray on Sunday mornings to play the organ at the Chapel Royal, but during the rest of the week he was at Egerton Lodge, the centre of the first flight of Meltonians. Dick Christian said, a quarter of a century ago, "There's none kep' up his ridin' better for thirty years than Lord Wilton's done. He's quite a front-rank man yet." An excellent rider, not of the bustling sort, but of the quiet ones, generally there or thereabouts when wanted, he enjoyed an extra-ordinary immunity from falls. Some of this was no doubt due to the goodness of the animals he rode. As with his horses and his yachts, so was it with himself. An elegant rider, he was always perfectly ac-coutred, and is credited by the foxhunting world with having brought "leathers" into fashion again after they had been cast aside for many years. Though passionately fond of horseflesh, he was quick to appreciate the value of railways, and was present at the first railway accident which found a place in history. He was in that first train at Liverpool in which were seated the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Huskisson, "Billy" Holmes, "Joe" Parkes of Bir-mingham, and many other celebrities. When the accident occurred at Parkside Station to Mr. Huskisson it was Lord Wilton who picked him up, and applied his knowledge of surgery to twist his handkerchief like a surgery to twist his handkerchief like a tourniquet round the wounded limb in order to stop the effusion of blood. It is matter of history that the "Northumbrian" was quickly detached from its train of carriages and driven by George Stephenson himself to Eccles, Lord Wilton cairs with himself to because of the wounded going with him in charge of the wounded statesman. Lord Wilton, whose practice in London hospitals had made him something more than an amateur surgeon, was, it le true, unfortunate with his illustrious patient, for Mr. Huskisson died at Eccles the same night. Railways have changed the face of the world, and revolutionised many of the conditions of existence since that September day in 1830 on which Lord Wilton tried to save Mr. Huskisson's life; but the amateur surgeon and jockey of that day never relin-quished his love for Melton, where he drew his last breath. When, four or five years ago, he found that his knees had lost their once firm grip on the saddle, he declared his intention of every year "wintering," at least partially, at Melton, and added that if he

could no longer ride to hounds as of yore, he

could at least die at "the place he loved best

on earth." This wish has been realised.

Lord Wilton, remarks the Pall Mall Gazette, ad a vast and varied stock of anecdotes about those early days when he was the intimate companion of Lords Derby and Chesterfield, General Anson, General Peel, and Mr. Charles Greville. Indeed, for excellence as a raconteur he might be compared with Mr. George Payne. Lord Wilton was an accomplished musician; his playing on the organ was quite remarkable for an amateur, and he composed several anthems, some of which are included in the standard collections. In early life this catholic-minded pee walked the hospitals, and acquired some knowlege of surgery. It was entirely through his ability to tie an artery, and his presence of mind in successfully accomplishing the operation, that Mr. Huskisson's life was protracted for a few hours after he met with his fatal accident. Lord Wilton was the first to reach the unfortunate statesman after he had been knocked down, and he accompanied him and Mrs. Huskisson in the carriage which conveyed them to Hale Hall, where Mr. Hus-kisson died. Lord Wilton was altogether a man quite out of the common; and had he devoted himself to public life, instead of to sport and pleasure, it is exceedingly probable that his name would have stood very high among his contemporaries. As it is, he will be long remembered by all who knew him.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE. On Tuesday afternoon, the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, attired in their officia robes, and accompanied by Canon Gee, vicar of Windsor, attended at the Castle for the purpose of presenting her Majesty with an address congratulating her upon her recent escape. The presentation took place in the Oak Room, and there were also present Princess Beatrice, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and Prince Leopold. Her Majesty replied as follows:-"I receive with heartfelt satisfaction the loyal assurance of attachment to my person and throne on this occasion from the representatives of the ancient borough with which the Crown of England has been so long connected, and I desire with you to recognise the Divine pro-tection which has been so graciously extended to me." Last evening a public meeting of the inhabitants of Eton was held under the presidency of the Provost of Eton College, when an address of congratulation to her Majesty was adopted on the proposition of the vicar of the parish, and seconded by Mr. T. V. Brown.—The Eton Lodge of Freemasons assembled yesterday at a large room, and voted an address to the Queen upon her recent escape. On Friday night and Saturday morning the post-bags to Windsor Castle were loaded with letters of sympathy with her Majesty, and several extra bags were required. Telegrams from all classes of people continue to come through the private wire into the Palace, messages from private persons from all countries having been received. The answering of these entail a large amount of labour on her Majesty and her secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, as her Majesty insists upon answering each one in succession. The answers to the foreign Government officials are all sent through Lord Granville, her Majesty inditing the messages to the foreing monarchs with her own hand. In the course of Tuesday a detective from Windsor, accompanied by Detective Goodwin, of the Portsmouth police force, visited 13, Cecil-grove, Southsea, where Mrs. Sorrell and Mr. Hackney identified Maclean by the photograph that was shown them. The officers took notes of the evidence that will be given by the parties named, and also that to be given by the persons from whom the prisoner purchased the revolver and cart-ridges. Both of these persons also identified the prisoner by means of the photograph A curious circumstance in connection with A curious circumstance in connection the prisoner has just been mentioned, from which it would appear that the present is not his first visit to Windsor. Some time in the autumn of last year Mr. T. Dyson, jun., of the firm of Dyson and Son, whose private residence is in the Horseshoe Cloisters, Windsor Castle, saw Maclean near Henry VIII.'s gateway, and the sentry on guard supposing Mr. Dyson to belong to the Royal household, told him that he had been lurking

about for some time, and asked what rooms the

Queen was occupying. Maclean subsequently went away, and left the town, and was not seen in the neighbourhood of the Castle again.

On the prisoner being brought up for further

examination on Friday Sir James Ingram will assist the Mayor on the Bench. Mr. Stephen-

son will again represent the Treasury, and will ask for a commitment to the Assizes at Reading, to be held five or six weeks hence.

It is understood that evidence regarding the

prisoner's insanity is constantly accumulating

but the authorities are reticent upon this

point. The assertion of the prisoner Maclean

that his father was the proprietor of Fun is stated to be correct. He says that his father

was the original proprietor.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA -A meeting of the committee of the Mansion House Relief Fund was held in the Venetian Parlour on Tuesday. The Lord Mayor pre-sided, and there were present Cardinal Manning, Sir Alexander Galt, Baron George de Worms, Mr. F. D. Mocatta, the Rev. Dr Adler, the Rev. A. L. Green, and others. The fund was reported to amount to £55,758. A letter was read from the Alliance Israelite Universelle of Paris, saying they had been profoundly affected at seeing the whole of the United Kingdom associating itself in protesting against the religious persecution of the Russian Jews, and giving them proofs of most touching sympathy. It was gratifying and consoling to set against the unexpected revival of fanaticism at the end of the nineteenth century, and its abominable attendant excesses, the attitude of a great free people unanimous in its loud condemnation of such acts. For months past the Alliance had received and aided many of the unhappy fugitives to emigrate to a land of liberty. The Americans had given them shelter, and aided them in procuring lands on which they might settle, and the Alliance had contributed towards these ends, and towards the help of the Russo-Jewish orphans, whom they had placed at Jaffa. The letter was ordered to be entered on the minutes. A deputation from the Jewish Board of Guar-dians attended, and their President, Mr. Lionel Cohen, stated that the influx of Jewish emigrants from Russia into London continued on a very large scale, and those wh had arrived said they were to be followed by a great number of others. That state of things had been caused and stimulated by the existence of that fund, and by the sympathy of England. The congestion of fugitives at the frontier towns no longer existed, for the people were being passed from place to place to Hamburg, and thence on to London. The Russian Government was evidently imposing no obstacle to their leaving, for nineteen out of twenty of them had passports. The board of guardians had already expended £1,500 of the Mansion House Fund in the relief and migration of the fugitives; but, as their num bers were increasing so rapidly, they thought it advisable to consult the committee as to what should be done. After some discussion, the committee unanimously expressed its thanks to the board for the services they had hitherto rendered the committee in dealing with the cases of the refugees, and request them to continue those services, the following members of the committee being appointed delegates to the board for that purpose—viz. Baron George de Worms, Dr. Adler, Rev. A L. Green, and Colonel Prendergast. Thre members already on the board—viz., Mr. Seligman, Mr. Mocatta, and Mr. S. Montagu. The board were also authorised, within certain limit, to draw upon the fund for the purposes of the relief. The fund raised at the

Mansion House now amounts to £55,750.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the voolsack at five o'clock.

The Thames and Severn Canal (Railways) Bill, the Settled Land Bill, and the Conveyancing Bill were read a second time.

MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY BILL.

The Lord Chancellor, in moving the second reading of the Married Women's Property Bill, explained that it consolidated two Acts on the same subject and contained certain new provisions, respecting which he would be ready to consider in committee any suggestions which might be made by members of their lordships' House.

Lord Cairns suggested that some of the sections of the bill would require careful consideration in committee. PARLIAMENTARY OATHS AND AFFIRMATION. The Post Cards (Reply) Bill passed through

Lord Redesdale, in order to prevent atheists from taking part in the legislation of this country, presented a bill which provides that every peer and member of the House of Commons, before taking his seat, shall make a solemn and sincere declaration and affirmation of his belief in Almighty God. The noble lord moved the first reading of the bill; and, in reply to a question from Lord Granville, said he would not at present fix a day for the second reading, because he wished to guard against having to postpone the motion for the second reading after a day had been

The bill was read a first time Their lordships adjourned at 20 minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

LOCAL BILLS, ETC.

In the House of Commons, The private business occupied several hours. In the first place, the second reading of a group of Improvement Corporation Bills affect-ing Manchester, Bolton, Accrington, Blackburn, and other towns was objected to by Mr. Hopwood, mainly on the ground of the extraordinary police powers contained in them, and Sir R. A. Cross suggested that they should all be referred to the same Committee, with an instruction to the Committee to make a special report before the third reading.

Sir W. Harcourt, Mr. Playfair, and Mr. Sclater-Booth supported this suggestion, and in the end Mr. Hopwood withdrew his opposition and the bills were read a second time, on the understanding that the Government would frame an instruction and move it.

The second reading of the Regent's Canal
Bill was also opposed by Mr. Peel, who
pointed out that it would inflict a death-blow on the competition between railways and canals. Mr. Chamberlain admitted that the bill was a flagrant violation of a principle of public policy constantly acted on, but accepted a suggestion made by Mr. Torrens that the bill should be referred to a hybrid Committee of 15 members. Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hicks, Colonel Marins, and others spoke against the bill, and Mr. Robertson, Sir T. Chambers, and Sir S. Waterlow supported it. Mr. Peel was willing to have the bill referred to a Select Committee; but Mr. O'Donnell insisted on taking a division, and in the end the second reading was carried by 254 to 50.

In answer to Mr. Leamy, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND stated that 784 persons had been arrested under the Coercion Act, of whom 587 were in custody at the beginning of this month, 15 being re-arrests. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Schreiber, referring to a notice given by Mr. Labouchere that the House of Lords is "dangerous, useless, and ought to be abo-lished," asked the Speaker whether it was competent for one House to move the abolition of the other, whether the motion could be put from the Chair, and whether such language ought to be permitted to remain on the Notice paper.

Mr. LABOUCHERE explained that the words were taken from a resolution submitted to the Long Parliament, but as it had been pointed out to him that the word "useless give offence, he had substituted another form of words-that the other House is " unnecessary, obstructive and dangerous.

The Speaker, in reply, said he was aware that the precedent for the words came down from the times of the Long Parliament, but as he should certainly have called any member to order who had applied the word useless" to the House of Lords, he was glad that they had been withdrawn. As to the motion itself, he said that the proposal had been frequently made.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

In answer to a question from Mr. Labou THERE, in reference to the Bradlaugh case, The Speaker said that, after the Resolution passed the day before, it would be irregular and disorderly for two members to attempt to introduce Mr. Bradlaugh. No member could come to the table to be sworn until called by the Speaker, and he held himself bound not to

call on Mr. Bradlaugh. In reply to a further question, he said that was no part of his duty to advise members how to proceed to maintain what they claimed to be their rights.

Mr. Storer was submitting a resolution affirming the necessity of reconsidering our free imports, with a view to the relief of British home industries and the more equal distribution of taxation, when the House was counted out at 25 minutes after 8 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, ended by Lady Emily Kingscote and Col. A. Ellis, dined with Earl and Countess Stanhope at their residence in Grosvenor-place, on The Empress Eugénie arrived at Windsor

on Tuesday evening on a visit to her Ma-esty, and was received at the station by rincess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Sir C. M'Neill. The Duchess of Argyll on Tuesday evening

continued as favourably as could be expected. Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman saw her Grace in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards the following bulletin, dated 3 p.m., was issued :- " The Duchess of Argyll had a rather less tranquil night, but the symptoms continue favourable." The bulletins are forwarded by telegraph to the Queen at Windsor, and the Marquis of Lorne in Canada. Lord and Lady Garvagh have returned to

own from a tour of visits in Sweden and Lord and Lady Leconfield have left town

r Petworth, Sussex. The Merning Post regrets to learn that the Hon. Henry Sidney Pierrepoint, youngest son of Earl and Countess Manvers, died on Saturday at Rome. When attacked with typhoid fever he was travelling with his tutor, and the accounts received last week were favourable, but it appears congestion of the lungs supervened, to which he succumbed

He was only in his 19th year. On Tuesday afternoon at Temple House, the seat of Colonel Owen Williams, M.P., near Great Marlow, by special license, were married—Colonel Henry Wellesley, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the late Major-General Lord Charles Wellesley, and heir presumptive to the Dukedom of Wellington, and Miss Williams, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Peers Williams, of Temple House, Bucks. The bride was attended by four bridesmaids, namely, Miss tended by four bridesmaids, namely, Miss Bulkeley and Miss Montgomerie, her nieces, and Miss Evelyn Wellesley and Miss Mal-colm, nieces of the bridegroom. Lord Al-gernon Gordon-Lennox acted as Colonel Wellesley's best man. There were present

at the ceremony, which was quite private, the Duchess of Wellington, Lady Charles Wellesley, Colonel Owen Williams, M.P., the Earl of Hardwicke, Viscount and Viscountess Dangan, Lady Charles Innes Kerr, Hon. Francis L. and Lady Feodore Bertle, Lady Bulkeley, Hon. Mrs. Gerald Wellesley, Hon. Seton and Mrs. Montgomerie, Colonel ann Mrs. Arthur Welleslie, Mr. I. T. Hamilton, M.P., and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Scott, Mr. W. R. Malcolm, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Williams. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated, assisted by the Rev. T. Powell, vicar of the parish. The wedding party, after luncheon assisted by the Rev. T. Powell, vicar of the parish. The wedding party, after luncheon with Colonel Owen Williams, separated. Later, Colonel and Mrs. Wellesley left for Draycott House, Earl Cowley's place, near Chippenham, Wilts. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square,

on Tuesday, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Chandos Pole, Master of the Meynell Hounds, with Miss Violet Denison, daughter of Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison. bride on her arrival was received by eight bridesmaids, namely, Miss Maud Denison, her sister; Miss Chandos Pole, and Miss Alianore Chandos Pole, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Fitzroy and Miss Bethell, cousins of the bride: Lady Ottoline Cavendish Bentinck, Miss Warrender, and Miss Venetia Cavendish The bridegroom was attended by the Duke of Portland, who officiated as best man. The bride's dress was composed of white plush and moiré, trimmed with point à l'Aiguille and orange blossoms, tulle veil, and diamond ornaments. The bridesmaids were attired alike in costumes of violet velvet and satin, with bonnets composed of violets, and each wore an enamelled brooch with the initials of the bride and bridegroom in diamonds, the gift of the bridegroom. The marriage ceremony was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, assisted by the Rev. William Chandos Pole, rector of Radbourne, the bride being given away by her father. After the service Mr. and Hon. Mrs. Beckett Denison entertained the wedding party and friends at breakfast at their residence in Piccadilly. In the afternoon the newly-married couple left for Dale Park, Mr. I. Fletcher's seat near Arundel, for their

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY IN HATTON

GARDEN.

The Brussels correspondent of the Daily News telegraphed on Tuesday night:—The persons arrested for the Hatton-garden robbery are Williams, alias Fulton, etc., aged 44; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 45; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 46; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 47; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 48; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 49; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., aged 40; Watson, alias Vanderstein, etc., alias Vanderstein, etc., alias Vande 52; Smith, and two women. They had been noticed at an hotel in Paris by an American traveller, who told the landlady that one of her lodgers was an English convict. She informed the police, but the suspected persons had time to escape. The men went to Hanover and Berlin, and joined the women at Brussels last week. Williams lodged at the Grand Hotel; Smith and Watson, with the women, at the Hotel de Cologne, On Sunday morning the London detectives and a French inspector from Paris arrived, and gave information that led to the arrest. Williams and Watson are both convicts. Smith and his female companion protest their innocence, and say they made the acquaint-ance of them in France. Watson and one woman are in prison. Smith and the other woman are closely guarded. Williams and Watson deny the Hatton-garden robbery, but cannot give an account of their proceedings, and are much embarrassed by the questions put to them. The value of the jewels seized is said not exceed 1,000fr.

THE TRIAL OF MR. LAMSON.

The trial of George Henry Lamson for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, on the 3d of December. 1881, was opened on Wednesday morning at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Haw-Great interest was evinced in the trial. and there were crowds of persons at each entrance to the court : but none except those who had been provided with tickets could obtain admittance.

The Solicitor-General, addressing the jury, asked them to direct their attention simply to the evidence which would be brought before The prisoner was charged with the worst of crimes-murder : and that under cir cumstances of the gravest aggravation, be-cause the victim was his brother-in-law. On the 3d of December Percy Malcolm John was in the early part of the day in his usual health; and the charge of the prosecution was that his death in the evening was caused by the act of the prisoner. After detailing the circumstances of the occupation of the deceased at Blenheim House before the arrival of the prisoner, the Solicitor-General alluded to the fact that Dr. Lamson produced some capsules, which he said he had brought from America, and said to his brother-in-law, after giving him one with some sugar in it, "You take it; you are good at taking medicine." The prisoner soon after rather hurriedly left the house, stating that he desired to catch a train in order to get to Paris. The deceased soon after complained of heart-burning, and said that he felt as he did when his brother-in-law gave him a quinine pill at Shanklin. He suffered very much, and was sick, and stated that he felt a tightness of the throat and difficulty in swallowing. His agony was intense, and he had to be held by several persons to prevent him throwing himself off the bed. An injection of morphia somewhat relieved him, but the pains returned, and he died a few minutes after eleven. A post-mortem examination was made on the following Tuesday by Dr. Bond, in the presence of Drs. Berry and Little, who attended the de-ceased. The principal feature of the postmortem examination was that the organs were all healthy. There was nothing in the state of the organs to account for the death from natural causes. That was the conclusion of the medical men, who thought that the state of the stomach indicated that the death resulted from a poison—not of a local or irri-tant, but of a vegetable character. Among the vegetable poisons which would have the effect produced was aconitine. The result of an analysis of the contents of the stomach was that a vegetable alkaloid poison was found. Trial was made by taste of that which was found in the deceased's stomach; and injections under the skin of mice were made, and the result was that the mice died in a few minutes after the injection of an alkaloid similar to that in the stomach of the deceased. There was sufficient alkaloid found in the vomit from the deceased to cause his death; and after death the symptoms dis played were those which were to be expected from poisoning from a vegetable poison. The question, then, was who administered the poison. The prisoner was possessed of such poison a few days before his brother-inlaw's death, which he obtained at a chemist's The Solicitor-General then referred to the finding in the deceased's box of a box with a number of quinine powders, some of which were ordinary powders; but one had a very different appearance, and contained a large quantity of aconitine. That box, which contained three powders with a mixture of quinine and aconitine, had passed from the possession of the prisoner to the deceased. There was also found in a box of the deceased two pills in tin foil. One of them contained a large quantity of aconitine. The Bedbrooke, accompanied by a letter from the prisoner, in the summer of 1881, when he was in America, the prisoner writing that such pills had done good to a person suffer-ing from curvature and paralysis, as was the case with his brother-in-law. A fact of im-portance not to be lost sight of was that on the 28th of August the prisoner obtained from

a chemist at Shanklin some aconotine, and that on the following day his brother-in-law. who was staying there, became very ill, with similar symptoms to those exhibited previous to death. It was no matter to the jury, if they believed the prisoner was guilty of the crime of murder, whether there was any motive for the deed. But still in this case there did appear to be a motive. The deceased was one of four children to whom some money had been left, and upon the death of Percy John the prisoner would be enriched to the extent of £1,500. That was a small sum; but he was in embarrassed circumstances owing to the indulgence in lavish expenditure. His furniture at Bournemouth was sold to pay his debts, and a distress was put in for his rent. he went to America in August, 1881, coming back in October; and on November 24 he was staying at Nelson's Hotel in London, and pawned a case of instruments he received from a Dr. Stephenson, and a watch, for £5. The Solicitor-General then gave other peraticulars as to the financial position of he prisoner, and stated that he was hopelessly involved and in dire need of money at the time of his visit to Blenheim House. When, after the death of the deceased, suspicion fell upon the prisoner, he came from Paris, and went on the 8th of December to Scotland-yard, and stated that he was ready to face any charge. He was arrested, and had been in custody ever since. All the facts he (the Solicitor-General) had given led inevitably to the conclusion that he was guilty of

the crime with which he stood charged.

Mr. William Henry Bedbrooke was then

called, and examined by Mr. Poland. The witness (the proprietor of the Blenheim House School, Wimbledon) stated that the deceased had been one of his pupils for three years, and had been placed with the witness by his brother-in-law. The deceased was paralyzed in his lower limbs and unable to walk, and for his use there were two wheeled chairs. He was in good health and spirits on the 3rd of December, when the prisoner called. The witness provided some sherry for the prisoner, who asked for some sugar, remarking that the wine contained a large quantity of brandy and that the sugar would destroy the brandy and that the sugar would destroy the alcoholic effect. The witness replied that he understood that the contrary was the effect. The prisoner afterwards said: "Oh, by the way, Mr. Bedbrooke, when I was in America I thought of you and your boys, and what excellent things these capsules would be for your boys to take nauseous medicines in." From his bag the prisoner produced two boxes of capsules, and said: "I should like you to try one to see how easily they can be swallowed." (The capsules were produced and shown to the jury.) The prisoner filled are a shown to the july.) The prisoner filled a capsule with sugar, and said: "If you give it a shake it will bring the medicine down to one end," and then handed it to Percy John and said, "Here Percy, take this; you are a swell pill-taker; show Mr. Bedbrooke how easily it can be swallowed." The deceased but the capsule into his mouth of ference of the same than ceased put the capsule into his mouth as far back as he could, and with one gulp it was gone. The prisoner said: "I must be going now," and said that he could not wait until the 7.50 train. He stated that he was going to Paris, en route for Florence, where he was going to stay for a few months, and then return and settle in England. The witness then described the acute suffering and death of the deceased a few hours after taking the capsule. The evidence was not concluded when the

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE "WORLD.")

Let me contribute one more item to the ana which the recent death of the good and venerable Dowager Lady Essex has called forth from the limbo of forgotten things. Her marriage with Lord Essex was one of many alliances between "society" and the stage, which had about that time rather astonished our forefathers, still wrapped up as they were in the buckram of those old-world conventionalities which their sons and daughters have so charmingly laid aside. Lord Derby had married Miss Farren; the charming Miss Brunton had been made Lady Craven; Miss Bolton, a famous "Polly," as was Miss Stephens after her, had blossomed into Lady urlow; Miss Searle, a dancer, had married Mr. Heathcote, one of the dandies of the day; Hughes Ball, commonly known as the "Golden Ball," had run off with Mercandotte, another dancer, a Spaniard, and of great beauty. All these marriages were celebrated by James Smith in a copy of verses quite in his happiest vein, and first made public, I think, in his Remains, published after his death in 1840. The last stanza, said to have been added by "another hand," is to the honour of the new Lady Essex :-

"Last of this dear delightful list, Most followed, wondered at, and missed In Hymen's odds and evens: Old Essex caged our nightingale, And finished thy theatric tale, Enchanting Kitty Stephens."

The loyal traditions of Hughenden are not likely to suffer in the hands of its present occupant. I learn that the Eton boy, who, in his horror and indignation at the dastardly attack on her Majesty at Windsor, administered personal chastisement to the miscreant on the spot with his umbrella, is Gordon Wilson, the eldest son of the present occupant of Hughenden Manor.

The preparations for the Easter Monday

Volunteer Review are satisfactorily progressing. A provisional plan of operations has been drafted by the staff officers of General H.S.H. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, in command of the Southern District; and, having been approved by his Serene High-ness, has been forwarded to the Horse

Guards for confirmation.

I regret to hear that Lady Sebright has been very seriously ill at Algiers, where Sir John Sebright has joined her.

Regarding the birth of Lord Albemarle's great-grandson, the Pall Mall Gazette ventures to observe: "The contemporaneous existence of four generations in one family is existence of four generations in one raining is said to be an event almost unprecedented in the annals of the British peerage." The statement is erroneous, however. The first name in the peerage is that of the Duke of Abercorn. In addition to his dozen surviving children, and his fifty grandchildren, his Grace, who, by the way, is a mere boy in comparison with Lord Albemarle, is already blessed with some half-dozen great-grand-children. Even if the writer in the Pall Mall Gazette means to refer to the contemporaneous existence of three surviving heirs male in direct descent from the holder of the title, the naccuracy of the observation is not lessened. Most of us remember old Lord Radnor, who died in 1869, at ninety years of age. His son the present peer, the present Lord Folke-stone, and young Master Bouverie, now aged fourteen, were then living. Probably other instances could be found without much

A gentleman who recently appeared in Ox-ford, accompanied by two "ladies," and persisted in inviting the undergraduates to sources, to the painful astonishment of the proctors, is

finding the place too hot for him.

Criminals are getting to be quite men and women of letters. Lefroy Mapleton claimed to take rank as a literary man. Roderick Maclean is stated to be a literary man. The great linguist Howard, who could not get over the Duke of Montrose, displayed his knowledge of Italian beautifully in changing his surname into Hoovardo, though real Italians have always been content to pronounce the family name of the Cardinal as Ovard. As for Miss Furneaux, or Fearneaux, Ovard. As for ones Furnoaux, or Fearneaux, or Fernieux—for the journals make as much a mystery of the spelling of her surname as she does of her sex—she is quite the Sévigné of swindling, as well as the Chevalier d'Eon

The late Mr. W. P. Adam was not a rich man, and he has left a large family only very moderately provided for. It has consequently

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 9-10, 1882.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE LORDS.

At length the long and weary discussion

upon Mr. Gladstone's resolution condemn-

ing "Parliamentary inquiry" into the

working of the Land Act has been closed. Two divisions were taken at an early hour on Friday morning, in which the predominance of the Ministerial majority was demonstrated. In the first, on "the previous question," the Opposition mustered 219 votes and the Government 303. To these numbers, of course, some pairs must be added on both sides. It appears, therefore, that the Conservatives were at their full strength, while the Ministerialists were supported by a considerable number of Irish members. In the second division -upon the resolution as a substantive question-the Opposition were reinforced by some of the Parnellite section, but the change in the balance of forces was unimportant. Mr. Gladstone's resolution, "that Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act and must be injurious to the interest of good government in Ireland," was carried by 303 against 235. A majority of 68 in a full House has thus sustained the Government in censuring the House of Lords. Whatever may be thought of the result, it was full time that some conclusion should be reached. The Prime Minister's position, that inquiry into the Land Act and criticism upon it were to be deprecated at present, may account for the weakness of the few answers on the Government side to the converging attacks of landlords and Land Leaguers. We are unable to see, at the close of this episode, how the cause which Mr. Gladstone has at heart has been served by his persistence in raising an issue challenging these attacks. The debate has not improved the credit of the Land Act either among those who consider that the landlords have been wronged or among those who demand larger concessions for the tenants. It is impossible to agree with Lord Hartington that the resolution did not fairly bring forward the topics upon which the debate had chiefly turned, whether the condition of Ireland under the Land Act was improving or not, and whether the policy of the Act itself was sound. The language of the Prime Minister's resolution introduces both these questions, and the opponents of the resolution were entitled to discuss them before deciding whether the Parliamentary inquiry instituted by Lord Donoughmore's Committee should be censured or not. The House of Commons by discussing those matters practically proved that the debate was not and could not be limited as Lord Hartington imagined. The main issue has been at last decided by the vote of the Ministerial majority, and what is the result? Sir Stafford Northcote, in his reply to Lord Hartington at the close of the debate, reminded the House that the resolution when passed, though having the unpleasant appearance of a censure by one branch of the Legislature upon the other, could not limit the proceedings of the Lords' Committee further than its members had already voluntarily declared their desire to limit it. Lord Hartington, like Mr. Gladstone, attributes to the formal record of the resolution a moral effect which seems to us exaggerated. It will not-after a serious waste of public time and a debate which, it is acknowledged, must, from the Ministerial point of view, have been productive of many evils -effect anything more than might have been accomplished by a simple declaration on the part of the Government that the Land Act would be maintained intact, and that no interference with the independent action of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners would be permitted .-

THE HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA

The news of further fighting between the Boers and their native neighbour, Montsua, is the latest, but, it is to be feared, by no means the last, chapter of an old tale. Along the western border of the Transvaal are a series of Bechuana States, each under the rule of a Chief. The people are not highly civilised, perhaps, but are certainly not savages. Missionaries dwell among them; traders visit them regularly; they come to work at the Diamond Fields at Kimberley, and earn enough there in a short term to support them in dignified indolence for the rest of their lives. The Chiefs affect many of the externals of civilisation, wear European clothes; live in houses such as the white men use; cultivate friendly relations with the missionaries; and treat the passing traveller with courtesy. Among these one of the most powerful is Montsua, whose Kingdom lies in the angle formed by the northern boundary of the British Province of Griqualand West and the western frontier of the Transvaal. Boundary disputes of the familiar type have embittered his relations with the Boer Government of the Transvaal; but while the province remained under British Administration the friendliest relations were maintained. To ensure the continuance of peace after our withdrawal, the Convention determined the boundary, once for all, in a sense favourable to the claims of the Boers. By that instrument, also,

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

power to wage war on its neighbours, and boundary disputes are to be decided by our Resident. As to Montsus and the others, they were told that if they behaved well they had nothing to fear. The consequence of our withdrawal, however, was that feuds at once commenced. One Chief came to blows with another, and Boer mercenaries appeared as allies of one or both. This was in November, and, according to Mr. Courtney's showing, the Boer Government-that is to say, the Triumvirate, for as yet no regular Government had been formed—enjoined neutrality on its subjects. Border Boers, however, have never paid much respect to the wishes of the politicians at Pretoria, and accordingly, we find that towards the close of January a force of three hundred Boers with three guns were fighting against Montsua. Even then fortune was not altogether favourable to the whites, and now from the latest news it appears that, a month after this first deliberate invasion, the Boers have sustained a disastrous reverse. The story no longer runs that the natives with Boer allies attacked Montsua. It is that the Boers are the principals in the war, though they have a native contingent. With three guns they attacked Montsua's headquarters, but Montsua making a sally, they were completely repulsed, losing their cattle. Four days after-on the 25th of February-they advanced again, fell into an ambuscade, and again had to retreat, losing thirty-eight men and their commander. Whether this war of private adventure has been undertaken with or without the connivance of the Pretorian authorities, it is a breach of the Convention, and the worst prophecies regarding the settlement

appear to be already in course of fulfilment. The Transvaal Government has proved too weak to restrain its subjects, and these have not been able somehow to stand against the natives. It may be that these border mercenaries are of a different stamp from that of the men who climbed Majuba Hill, or it may be that native tactics are more formidable than the British attack. The result is the same, whichever explanation be the true one. The disorder and demoralisation will, in all probability, spread from the border to the interior, and all the reasons which justified annexation will revive. The first news of these fresh troubles caused a panic at the Diamond Fields. Even before tidings of this disastrous engagement, there was a report that the Boers were organising a commando to compel the natives to pay taxes. The two movements may have some connection. One thing, however, is clear-that as yet the men to whom we handed over the Transvaal have failed to satisfy either of the tests of efficient administration. They have not succeeding in making the natives within their border pay taxes, and they have not pre-

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY. The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce has addressed a letter to the French Minister of Commerce, expressing regret at the rupture of commercial negotiations with England, and urging upon him to resume the negotiations, altering the mode of levying the duties, so that the new tariff

vented their own subjects from attacking

the natives beyond the border.-Standard.

shall be more liberal than the old :-The Chamber is of opinion that the rupture of the negotiations will be very injurious to French trade; that it will keep merchants in a state of suspense; and that even French manufactures will suffer damage. It frankly admits, too, that England was justified in no agreeing to a retrograde treaty; and while still adhering to its preference for specific, as compared with ad valorem duties, it lays d wn the condition that the specific duties should be so fixed that they would be lower than the ad valorem duties which they supersede; whereas the specific duties offered to England were higher. We do not believe that this letter will have much effect, for M. Tirard has evidently persuaded himself that he is serving the rests of France in refusing to England terms as liberal as those of the expiring treaty. But the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux speaks for the whole wine interest of France, and the wine interest of France is an extremely powerful one. As yet the change has not come into effect, and therefore the consequences are not felt. But when French wine-growers begin to feel the consequences of the rupture of negotiations we have no doubt that all the other representatives of the wine interest throughout France will unite their voices to that of the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux. It will be difficult for any French Government to resist the pressure they will be able to bring to bear upon it. Nor will it be the wine interest alone that will suffer. We have no doubt that the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux is right in foreseeing that French trade generally will be injured; and when this comes to be recognised, there is every prospect that French opinion will veer round, and that France will be as anxious to conclude a liberal treaty with us as she is now unwilling to do so .- Daily

THE DEFEAT OF THE BOERS. The Durban correspondent of the Times

telegraphed on Thursday:-More details of the fighting between the Boers and the natives west of the Transvaal have arrived via Kimberley. Two hundred and fifty Boers, with native allies, were twice repulsed by Montsioa and Mankoroane. There was considerable loss on both sides. These reverses probably led to the calling out of the large Boer comman lo already announced. If the Transvaal Government seriously takes in hand the subjugation of these old allies of the British Government their tribal extinction may be expected, unless their call for European volunteers is very largely responded to. The news from Zululand is unsatisfactory, and will remain so until the uncertainty as to Cetywayo's return is set at

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Major Baring's Indian Budget is a very satisfactory one, proving for the fiftieth time that India is always financially flourishing when not exposed to abnormal troubles such as war and famine. His figures for three years in succession show continuous improvement:-

For 1880-1 the revenue amounted to £72,560,000, and the expenditure to £76,604,000—a deficit of £4,044,000, which, however, is less by £2,175,000 than had been reckoned upon. For 1881-2 the estimate was—revenue, £72,913,000; expenditure, £71,336,000, showing a surplus of £1,577,000. For 1882-3 important changes affecting the revenue are announced, which greatly modify the calculations on that side of the account The import duties on cotton goods and on most other articles are abolished, leaving wine, beer, spirits, arms, salt, and opium still subject to the tariff. By this change a loss of £1,108,000 occurs. The salt tax is reduced by from 20 to 30 per cent., causing

£7,250,000. Allowing for these important changes, the estimate for 1882-3 brings out a surplus of £285,000, the revenue being placed at £66,459,000, and the expenditure at £66,174,000. No income-tax is proposed, or any change in the licence tax, the Government reserving to itself full liberty of action as regards this latter impost, either to recast, prolong, or abolish it. There are two of the points here reterred to which are sure to excite controversy. That the opium tax is to be maintained, and taken at a higher estimate, will only add to the zeal of the wellmeaning fanatics who look upon the tax from that source as tainted with every possible vice, and the coming discussion in the House of Commons will gain considerably in interest on that account. It will rest with the opponents of the monopoly to show from what other source 7 % millions sterling could be derived without creating tenfold greater evils and stimulating a dangerous degree of discontent. The repeal of the import duties is skilfully arranged to cover the special concession which Manchester wants so much and has long clamoured for so lustily; and spinners, weavers, printers, and bleachers will alike rejoice over a result which will hardly render the noble Member for North-East Lancashire less popular with his constituents. Probably, any change short of absolute remission would have been awkward. Nevertheless, what wil' delight Lancashire may in exactly the same degree displease the Indian manufacturers, who will maintain that their interests are sacrificed to those of their more fortunate English brothers, and the fact that the consumer must benefit will not allay this dis-content in the least. One other detail remains to be mentioned. Major Baring's statement puts the total cost of the Afghan War at £21,611,000, of which £17,551,000 is for military operations and £4,060,000 outlay on frontier railways. This is a large sum, no doubt, and it may be called unproductive expenditure. But who is to blame for that? llad not the "scuttling out" policy been adopted, and the fruits of so much labour, valour, and statesmanship been thrown away, the many millions would have returned ample interest in the additional strength, security, and prestige for our great Eastern Empirea gain not to be measured in rupees or sterling, and the want of which may yet imperil the equilbrium of more than one Indian Budget .-Daily Telegraph.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Waterpark. The Duchess of Connaught drove out, accompanied by the Duke, who afterwards went to London, attended by Major Egerton. The Earl of Kenmare, K.P. (Lord Chamberlain), and the Countess of Konmare, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the Castle yester-day. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Earl and Countess of Ken-mare, Lady Waterpark, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Sudeley, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Captain Walker Campbell. The Queen walked this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford; and the Duchess of Connaught went out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty's visitors have left the

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presenta. tions to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House, attended by Captain the Hon. D. Monson and Lieutenant Le Strange, R.E. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearne was present, attended by Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., Knight of Kerrp. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Lieut. General Tyrwhitt. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room shortly after two o'clock. In attendance upon his Royal Highness were :- Earl Sidney, G.C.B (Lord Steward), the Earl of Kenmare, K.P. (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Breadalbane (Treasurer of the Household), Lord Kensington, M.P. (Comptroller of the Household) Lord Charles Bruce, M.P. (Vice Chamberlain) the Earl of Cork, K.P. (Master of the Buckhounds), Lord Sudeley (Lord in Waiting) Captain Walter Campbell (Groom in Waiting) Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng (Equerry in Waiting), Mr. H. D. Erskine of Cardross (Groom of the Robes), the Marquis of Hamilton Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice (Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), and Colonel A. (Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales) e Duke of Westminster, K.G. (Master of the horse), was unavoidably absent from the Court.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic circle :- By the Italian Ambassador,—the Count Panciera di Zoppold, an Italian nobleman of Brescia. By the Roumanian Minister,-Georges Bengesco, Secretary of the Legation. The General Circle was numerously attended.

There was a long list of presentations.

Prince Christian, who has been travelling on the Continent for the last eight weeks, returned to his residence at Cumberland-lodge

on Thursday.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have ar rived in town from Arundel Castle. They will be the guests of Lord Donington, at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace, till the projected alterations at Norfolk House are

The Duchess of Argyll continues to improve in health. On inquiry at Argyll Lodge on Thursday morning the answer given was that her Grace had had several hours of tranquil sleep, and that her strength was well maintained. Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman saw their patient in the afternoon, when the following bulletin, dated 3.30 p.m., was issued:—"The Duchess of Argyll continues to make satisfactory progress towards convalescence.

turned to town from the Continent. Lord Egerton, of Tatton Hall, Knutsford Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, is suffering from a severe attack of chronic bronchitis, and for some days past his life has been in a very

The Earl and Countess of Onslow have re-

critical condition. Considering his great age (76) slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Thursday evening it was stated that Lord Egerton had passed an easier day The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived in town on Thursday morning after his visit to the western counties of Ireland.

The death is announced of the Hon. Charles Howard, which occurred on Wednesday last at Tunbridge-wells, aged 74. The deceased gentleman was the second son of Kenneth Alexander, first Earl of Effingham, by his marriage with Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery. He we need hardly explain, control of external relations was reserved to the Suzerain. The Boer Government has no £6,500,000 for the year now expiring, to was brother of the present Earl of Effingham, Dowager Lady Northbrook, and Hon. and Rev. William Howard, canon of York.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

NEW PEER Baron Howth took the oath and subscribed the roll as a peer of Great Britain. THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

Earl Sydney, who wore the uniform of the Lord Steward, said-I have to report to your lordships that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive a deputation of this House with an Address from this House to-morrow (Friday), at one o'clock, at Windsor Castle.

The Earl of KIMBERLEY-I beg to move that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them that her Majesty will receive a deputation of this House, at Windsor, at one o'clock to-morrow; that the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain be appointed to present the Address on behalf of this House; and that the Commons be desired to appoint a deputation of their members to accompany their lordships at one o'clock tomorrow to Windsor.

The motion was agreed to, and the message sent down to the Commons. Later in the sitting the resolution adopted

in the Commons in answer to their lordships' message was brought in and read at the

The Post-Cards Reply Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY. Lord Northbrook, replying to the Duke of Somerset, said it was proposed by the Go-vernment to add two seats to the Board of Admiralty; one to be filled by the Controller of the Navy and the other by a gentleman of high engineering knowledge as well as administrative experience. This addition would be carried out by an Order in Council, and for the new appointment the Government had secured the services of Mr. G. Rendel, who had great ability and experience in hydraulic engineering, and had been a partner in the firm of Armstrong and Co. The new members of the Board would not be eligible to serve in Parliament. It was further pro-posed to revert to the old system of having only one Secretary of the Admiralty in addition to the Parliamentary Secretary, and that one would be called "the Permanent Secretary

Lord ELPHINSTONE suggested that designs for new ships should be taken from the shipbuilding trade all over the kingdom.

Several Bills having been advanced a stage their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

The Speaker informed the House that her Majesty had fixed Friday at 1 o'clock to receive the joint address of both Houses, and that the Lords had appointed the Lord Cham-berlain and the Lord Steward to present it. On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, the House appointed Mr. Cladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, the Controller of the Household, and the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to go with the Lords mentioned to wait on her MISCELLANEOUS

In answer to Mr. Salt and Mr. Paget, Mr. Donson declined to give any pledge to fix the Rivers Conservancy Bill as a first Order of the Day, but engaged to do his best to bring it on at a reasonable hour.

In answer to Baron de Ferrières, who urged the Government to take more of the time of the House for Government husiness. Mr. GLADSTONE said that whatever donations or contributions the private members might graciously offer to the Government would be thankfully received.

Lard J. MANNERS gave notice of his intention to move as an amendment to the Cloture resolution that the division shall be taken by secret ballot.

Sir C. Dilke, in reply to Sir G. Campbell, said the immigration of coolies to Reunion is for the time being virtually stopped by the Indian Government, pending a more satisfactory understanding than at present exists with the French Government as to their treatment.

THE LORDS AND THE IRISH LAND ACT. The adjourned debate on the Lords' Committee was resumed by Mr. Butt, who spoke in favour of the resolution as the proper mode of meeting and counteracting the mischievous Committee of the other House.

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, contended that inquiry was necessary to examine into what he described as the improper administration of the Land Act, and its failure both from the landlord and tenant's point of view. The practical inefficacy of the Court to settle the cases brought before it also required investigation. A keen criticism of the language and acts of the Commissioners and Sub-Com-missioners led him to make a warm attack on the electioneering tactics of the Solicitor-General for Ireland, whom he charged with improperly influencing the constituency by promises of reduced rents. The object of the resolution he said was to rally the Radical party and to enable Mr. Gladstone to vent his ancient grudge against the House of Lords; but he predicted that the Committee would reveal serious defects in the Land Act.

After some observations in self defence from the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir. P. O'Brien maintained that the object of the resolution was not to assail the House of Lords, but to convince the people of Iroland that the Land Act which the great mass of them reverenced was not to be interfered with. Alluding to the notice to quit given to him and the other moderate Liberals, he declared that he gloried in the support he had given to the Government; and took consolation in the fact that, before the general election came on. the benefits of the Land Act would be fully

Mr. M'Coan, as a seceder from the Land League, expressed his disapproval of the "Nomanifesto, and strongly opposed a premature inquiry into the operation of the Land Act.

Mr. LEAMY insisted that an inquiry was needed in the interests of the tenants; but if the Government would undertake to legislate on the points on which the Act had admittedly failed, without inquiry, the Irish members would support them.

Mr. Moore, speaking for the Resolution, urged the Government to speak out strongly on the point of compensation, as many land-lords were holding back from making arrangements with their tenants in the hope of getting it; while Mr. Fitzpatrick, on the other side. enforced the necessity of inquiry by calling attention in great detail to cases decided by the Sub-Commissioners. Mr. CHAPLIN also regarded an immediate

inquiry as imperatively necessary primarily in the interest of the tenant farmer. At the present rate of progress, at least 17 years, he calculated, must elapse before the cases now before the Court could be disposed of, and as to the private arrangements relied on by the Government, he showed that they usually accepted by the landlords as an alternative to the imposition of heavy costs, even if they succeeded in court. Among other reasons for an inquiry, he mentioned the necessity for compensation and the false pre-tences in regard to the lowering of rents on which the Act was obtained. Rallying the Liberal party on their enforced silence on the debate, he described them as "muzzled bow-wows," and enlarging on the peculiar circumstances under which the Resolution was moved, he said it was a curious commentary on the condition to which Ireland was reduced that a common Parliamentary inquiry could not be instituted into the working of an Act of Parliament without their being threatened by the Prime Minister with

Mr. P. J. SMYTH, while disclaiming sympathy with the anti-landlord party, warned the landlords that in their own interests they would do better to think less of their rents and mortgages and more of their country if they were to go among the people, and come to terms with their tenants. Turning to the representatives of the tenant-farmers, he pointed out to them that the "no-rent movement" was the origin and justification of coercion, and he contended that the promoters of the League-following the example of O'Connell and his colleagues in 1829should have dissolved it when the Land Act

was passed. Mr. J. LOWTHER, in defending the constitution of the Lords' Committee, reminded Mr. Gladstone that the Bessborough Commission and the Land Commission itself were onesided. As to the Land Act, he contended that it had failed entirely, and especially he pointed out that it had increased rather than extinguished the land-hunger, and the tenant, if relieved of rack-renting, would fall into the hands of the usurer. So far from the condition of Ireland being amended it grew worse daily and showed how deeply the people had

been demoralised by recent legislation. Lord Harrington pointed out that neither the condition of Ireland nor the policy of the Land Act were involved in the motion, but the issues to be decided, he held, were-first, had the Act been fairly administered; could an inquiry by the House of Lords within six months after its passing have a beneficial effect on its operation; and was there any cause founded on constitutional principles or on reasonable policy? Commenting on the course of the debate, he contended that, notwithstanding the disclaimers of the leader of the Opposition, the inquiry had been ad-vocated all through solely as an investigation into the judicial proceedings of the Commission. The intimation given by the Chairman of the Lords' Committee did not furnish any ground for a compromise, and it was evident that the Lords adhered to their original intention of reviewing the principles on which the Commissioners had acted, and, if possible, to reverse them. This must be done either by intimidating the Commissioners or by fresh legislation, and he advised the Opposition to consider, in the light of Mr. Sexton's speech, what direction that fresh legislation was likely to take. In the opinion of the Government, the reopening of the Land Act would be fatal to the interests of good government and would amount to a breach of faith on the part of Parliament. He denied that the motion was in any way a censure or an attack on the House of Lords. The Government could not prevent the House of Lords holding its in-quiry nor could they throw on it the responsibility for the government of Ireland; but they could ask the House of Commons to neutralize the bad effect of the action of the Lords, and for this purpose he called upon the House to pass the Resolution.

Sir S. NORTHGOTE threw on the Government the responsibility for the waste of time caused by the discussion and for the certain amount of discredit which must fall on the House from launching a mere brutum fulmen. Although there had been many strong assertions, there had been no arguments to show that the Lords' inquiry would produce all the evil results alleged in the Resolution, and he denied altogether that it was unreasonable to ask for an inquiry into such an exceptional rily interfere with the working of the Act. Whatever might be thought of the Act, its working certainly had been accompanied by unexpected features, and this of itself furnished ample ground for inquiry. He could conceive no inconvenience from an inquiry conducted as a Lords' Committee must be. Although the discussion would be attended with disadvantages, it would do good in calling the attention of the public to the real nature of the question to be decided in Ireland, and he hoped it would impress on the Government the expediency of giving further development to those parts of the Act which had admittedly failed. But he regarded the matter very much as a tempest in a teapot. Nothing at all could come of the motion. The Lords would go on with their inquiry, and he hoped that its result would be for the advantage of the sister island. The House then divided, first on the " Pre-

vious Question," which was negatived by 303 to 219, and afterwards on Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which was carried by 303 to 235. In answer to a question from Sir S. North-cote, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that, owing to the necessities of Supply, the Procedure Resolutions would be postponed until Monday week, at which there was much ironical cheering from the Opposition benches. Mr. Gladstone fixed the Army Estimates for Monday and the Navy Estimates for Thursday.

The House adjourned at a quarter-past 2

THE QUEEN AT BEAUMONT COLLEGE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the College of the Jesuit Fathers, Beaumont, Old Windsor, on Thursday afternoon, in order to receive from the Beaumont boys a congratulatory address upon her escape from assassination. The precise hour at which her Majesty would arrived was not known by the authorities till Wednesday afternoon, when preparations were immediately made for her reception. At the Lodge entrance of the College, which is a building of imposing appearance, situated upon a grassy eminence near the Bells of Ouseley, and commanding views of the Thames, Runnymede, and Windsor Castle, a very pretty triumphal arch, bearing in gold letters the inscription, Pro Deo Regina et Patria," with festoons and other floral accessories, supplemented by a good show of bunting, had been erected under the supervision of the Rev. Father Vaughan, the work having been planned and executed in a very short time after the Royal commands had been received. A semi-circular space in front of the gates was laid with crimson cloth, the edge of which near the road was fringed with evergreens and flowers At four o'clock the Rev. Father Francis Cassidy (rector), the Rev. Father G. Kingdom Prefect of studies), the Rev. Father O. Hare, the Rev. Father B. Vaughan, the Rev. W. Heathcote, the Rev. Father Clarke, Lady Milford, the Dowager Lady Bulkeley, Mr. E. Legge, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vyse, Don James, eldest son of Don Carlos (who himself was on a visit to the college) and about two hundred students, all of whom wore in their button holes posies of spring flowers, were in waiting to receive her Majesty. The road outside was thronged with spectators. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, who were in an open carriage, and attended by Lady Waterpark, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. C. MacNeill, the equerries being mounted arrived at the College at a quarter past four o'clock, their appearance from the riverside being greeted with deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes, the cortege having indeed to pause till it had subsided before the Royal party could approach the gates. Here the Queen and Princess were received by the Rev. Father Cassidy, the rector, and Mr. C. E. de Trafford, who were introduced by Sir Henry Ponsonby and Captain Edwards to the Royal visitors. Mr. C. E. de Trafford then read to her Majesty, who with the Princess remained in the carriage, the following address:-" May it please your Majesty -We, the boys of Beaumont College, offer to your Majesty our hearty and loyal congratulations on your escape from the cruel attempt recently made upon your most precious life. It has already been our privilege to celebrate a thanksgiving service to Almighty God for His mercy in preserving our Queen to her loving subjects, and we desire to thank you for giving us this opportunity of testifying again our gratitude for your happiness to merciful deliverance. It is our happiness to assure your Majesty that our loyalty, resting as it does on the firm basis of our

religion, is and ever will remain rooted 11 our hearts, and that your Majesty may ever rely on the steadfast allegiance and faithful devotion of the boys of Beaumont.-Signed on behalf of his schoolfellows by the Senior Boy, HUMPHREY DE TRAFFORD,"-Mr. de Trafford then handed the document to the Queen, who thanked him, assuring him that she was very much flattered by the loyal and kind address of the boys. Some beautiful bouquets were then presented to her Majesty and Princess Beatrice by Michell Wood and Charles Wood, sons of Sir Evelyn Wood.; Frederick Fane, a nephew of Mme. d'Arcos; and Francis Robertson, to each of whom the Queen spoke very kindly. The National Anthen was then sung by the whole of the college and those present with great precision and enthusiasm. The Royal visitors, at the close of the proceedings, quitted Old Windsor amid the enthusiastic applause ot the spectators, which was continued till the Queen and Princess had driven out of sight.

THE TRIAL OF MR. LAMSON.

The trial of George Henry Lamson for the wilful murder of his brother-in-law, Percy

Malcolm John, was resumed on Thursday morning at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. Mrs. Mary Ann Bowles was the first witness called, and examined by Mr. Lumley Smith. She stated that she was in December last matron at Mr. Bedbrook's. She knew the deceased, who was in good spirits on the 3d of December, and he took part in the charades which took place on that day. In the evening she brought from the kitchen some white powder, called castor sugar, required by Mr. Bedbrook; and when she entered the dining-room there were present the deceased, Mr. Bedbrook, and the prisoner. Later in the evening she was called upstairs, and found the deceased in the bathroom vomiting and in great pain. He was taken to his bed-room, and brandy and water was given to him. He remained in violent pain up to the time of his death. Some quinine powders were found in the deceased's clothes-box, and she found two quinine pills in his play-box a few days after his death. Cross-examined by Mr. Williams: She had been at Mr. Bedbrook's about fourteen months, and had noticed that the curvature of the spine of the deceased was getting worse. She did not know that the deceased had written to the prisoner's wife to say what time he should spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Lamson. From time to time he had been amusing himself with chemistry. It would be her duty to give the boys medi-cine when ill. Mr. Justice Hawkins: You mean medicine prescribed for them ?-I have administered medicine myself; but I should administer whatever was prescribed by a medical man. Re-examined by Mr. Poland: During the last term the deceased had not amused himself with chemistry. The chemi-cals were kept in a cupboard on the first floor. The deceased had not been on that floor on the 3d of December from the time he was carried down in the morning. Re-exa-mined by Mr. Williams: She made a mistake when she stated before the magistrate that she had not seen the deceased during the afternoon of December 3. She saw him in the lower dining-room, where was kept the play-box in which the pills were found. coroner: "I saw the deceased in the bathroom. He was very ill. He said he had taken a quinine pill?"—Yes.
Mr. Poland: Did he say that? Yes;
he said his brother-in-law had given it to him. Mr. Williams: Did you say a word before the coroner about a quinine pill which his brother-in-law had given him?-I did not. Mr. Justice Hawkins: Could the boy move if he wanted to get anything in another part of the room?—He could wheel himself in his chair to any part of the room. Could he get out of the chair?—Yes; he could get out and sit upon the chair, and get back again. Mr. Bedbrook, recalled, stated to Mr. Poland that he kept some chemicals in a cupboard on the first floor. The cupboard was fastened by a button about 6 ft. 6 in. from the floor. The chemicals were those chiefly used in making oxygen and hydrogen gases, and were for the use of his science master, Mr. Eastwick. Mr. Williams: Do you know what the chemicals were ?-Yes: sulphuric acid, nitric acid, with pieces of zinc. He believed that sulphuric acid poured upon zinc made sulphate of zinc. The Foreman: If Percy John wanted any of these chemicals could he reach them ?- Certainly not; he had to call in the aid of another person. Mr. Alexander Watt, classical master at Blenheim House School, examined by Mr Poland, stated that he was with the deceased during December 3 up to six o'clock. During that time he was in his ordinary health and

Alfred Gedward gave corroborative evidence as to the deceased's good health on the 3rd of December, and spoke of his sickness and pain in the evening. When in the bath-room the deceased said he had taken a quinine pill which his brother-in-law had given him, and he added: "I took one before at Shanklin, and was nearly as Lad then." Mr. Bowles, recalled, stated that the deceased could wheel himself to his boxes and get

what he required without assistance.
Dr. Berry, medical practitioner, Wimble-

don, examined by Mr. Poland, said he knew

the deceased, whose general health was good On the 3d of December witness was requested to attend the deceased, whom he found suffering from great pain in the stomach, and complaining of his face being drawn, and a sense of constriction in his throat. He was retching, and vomited a small quantity of dark-coloured fluid. The witness, municating with Mr. Bedbrook, asked the deceased, "Did your brother-in-law ever give you a quinine pill before?" and he replied, "Yes, at Shanklin; it made me ill like this, but not so bad." The witness then asked, "Did your brother-in-law know that it had made you ill like this?" and the reply was, "I cannot say." No ordinary quinine pill would produce the symptoms the witness observed. During the intervals of vomiting he gave the deceased some white of egg and water, and a hot linseed poultice was applied to his stomach. He was very violent in bed, and had to be held to prevent him injuring himself. Dr. Little's advice was sought, and when he came it was decided to inject some morphia. About a quarter of a grain of morphia was injected under the skin over the region of the stomach. The deceased's symtoms somewhat abated in about half an hour, but soon returned with equal violence. The deceased asked to have the morphia again administered, and that was done; but it did not have any apparent effect. About ten minutes after eleven he became for the first time slightly unconscious; his breathing became slower and the action of the heart weaker. He died about twenty minutes past eleven, never having rallied. The witness believed at that time that the deceased must have taken something of an irritant nature into his stomach. The vomit was put into a bottle and given to Mr. Bond. On December of the witness, Mr. Bond, and Dr. Little jointly made a post-mortem examination. With the exception of the paralysis of the lower limbs the deceased was particularly well developed and muscular. The brain was slightly congested superficially; there was no fluid in the ventricles of the brain nor under the membranes; the pupils of the eyes were dilated, the lips pale, the tongue bleached; the right lung had some old adhesions at the edges between the lung and the chest-wall, the result of previous inflammation. Both lungs healthy, but considerably congested at the lower parts. The heart was muscularly healthy, as were the valves, which were almost entirely empty and flaccid. There was a small quantity of fluid in the pericardium. The heart was of normal size, as was EVENING EDITION.

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Great-Britain. LONDON, MARCH 9-10, 1882.

LORDS

THE VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE

At length the long and weary discussion upon Mr. Gladstone's resolution condemning "Parliamentary inquiry" into the working of the Land Act has been closed. Two divisions were taken at an early hour on Friday morning, in which the predominance of the Ministerial majority was demonstrated. In the first, on "the previous question," the Opposition mustered 219 votes and the Government 303. To these numbers, of course, some pairs must be added on both sides. It appears, therefore, that the Conservatives were at their full strength, while the Ministerialists were supported by a considerable number of Irish members. In the second division -upon the resolution as a substantive question-the Opposition were reinforced by some of the Parnellite section, but the change in the balance of forces was unimportant. Mr. Gladstone's resolution, "that Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Irish Land Act tends to defeat the operation of that Act and must be injurious to the interest of

good government in Ireland," was carried by 303 against 235. A majority of 68 in a full House has thus sustained the Government in censuring the House of Lords. Whatever may be thought of the result, it was full time that some conclusion should be reached. The Prime Minister's position, that inquiry into the Land Act and criticism upon it were to be deprecated at present, may account for the weakness of the few answers on the Government side to the converging attacks of landlords and Land Leaguers. We are unable to see, at the close of this episode, how the cause which Mr. Gladstone has at heart has been served by his persistence in raising an issue challenging these attacks. debate has not improved the credit of the Land Act either among those who consider that the landlords have been wronged or among those who demand larger concessions for the tenants. It is impossible to agree with Lord Hartington that the resolution did not fairly bring forward the topics upon which the debate had chiefly turned, whether the condition of Ireland under the Land Act was improving or not, and whether the policy of the Act itself was sound. The language of the Prime Minister's resolution introduces both these questions, and the opponents of the resolution were entitled to discuss them before deciding whether the Parliamentary inquiry instituted by Lord Donoughmore's Committee should be censured or not. The House of Commons by discussing those matters practically proved that the debate was not and could not be limited as Lord Hartington imagined. The main issue has been at last decided by the vote of the Ministerial majority, and what is the result? Sir Stafford Northcote, in his reply to Lord Hartington at the close the debate, reminded the House that the resolution when passed, though having the unpleasant appearance of a censure by one branch of the Legislature upon the other, could not limit the proceedings of the Lords' Committee further than its members had already voluntarily declared

their desire to limit it. Lord Hartington,

like Mr. Gladstone, attributes to the

time and a debate which, it is acknow-

been accomplished by a simple declaration

on the part of the Government that the

Land Act would be maintained intact, and

that no interference with the independent

action of the Commissioners and Sub-

Commissioners would be permitted .-

THE HOSTILITIES IN SOUTH AFRICA The news of further fighting between the Boers and their native neighbour, Montsua, is the latest, but, it is to be feared, by no means the last, chapter of an old tale. Along the western border of the Transvaal are a series of Bechuana States, each under the rule of a Chief. The people are not highly civilised, perhaps, but are certainly not savages. Missionaries dwell among them; traders visit them regularly; they come to work at the Diamond Fields at Kimberley, and earn enough there in a short term to support them in dignified indolence for the rest of their lives. The Chiefs affect many of the externals of civilisation, wear European clothes; live in houses such as the white men use: cultivate friendly relations with the missionaries; and treat the passing traveller with courtesy. Among these one of the most powerful is Montsua, whose Kingdom lies in the angle formed by the northern boundary of the British Province of Griqualand West and the western frontier of the Transvaal. Boundary disputes of the familiar type have embittered his relations with the Boer Government of the Transvaal; but while the province remained under British Administration the friendliest relations were maintained. To ensure the continuance of peace after our withdrawal, the Convention determined the boundary, once for all, in a sense favourable to the claims of the Boers. By that instrument, also, we need hardly explain, control of external relations was reserved to the Suzerain. The Boer Government has no power to wage war on its neighbours, and boundary disputes are to be decided by our Resident. As to Montsua and the others, they were told that if they behaved well they had nothing to fear. The consequence of our withdrawal, however, was that feuds at once commenced. One Chief came to blows with another, and Boer mercenaries appeared as allies of one or both. This was in November, and, according to Mr. Courtney's showing, the Boer Government-that is to say, the Triumvirate, for as yet no regular Government had been formed-enjoined neutrality on its subjects. Border Boers, however, have never paid much respect to the wishes of the politicians at Pretoria, and accordingly, we find that towards the close of January a force of three hundred Boers with three guns were fighting against Montsua. Even then fortune was not altogether favourable to the whites, and now from the latest news it appears that, a month after this first deliberate invasion, the Boers have sustained a disastrous reverse. The story no longer runs that the natives with Boer allies attacked Montsua. It is that the Boers are the principals in the war, though

they have a native contingent. With three guns they attacked Montsua's head-quarters, but Montsua making a sally, they were completely repulsed, losing their cattle. Four days after-on the 25th of February-they advanced again, fell into an ambuscade, and again had to retreat, losing thirty-eight men and their comman-Whether this war of private advender. ture has been undertaken with or without the connivance of the Pretorian authorities it is a breach of the Convention, and the worst prophecies regarding the settlement appear to be already in course of fulfilment. The Transvaal Government has proved too weak to restrain its subjects, and these have not been able somehow to stand against the natives. It may be that these border mercenaries are of a different stamp from that of the men who climbed Majuba Hill, or it may be that native tactics are more formidable than the British attack. The result is the same. whichever explanation be the true one. The disorder and demoralisation will, in all probability, spread from the border to the interior, and all the reasons which justified annexation will revive. The first news of these fresh troubles caused a panic at the Diamond Fields. Even before tidings of this disastrous engagement, there was a report that the Boers were organising a commando to compel the natives to pay taxes. The two movements may have some connection. One thing, however, is clear-that as yet the men to whom we handed over the Transvaal have failed to satisfy either of the tests of efficient administration. They have not succeeding in making the natives within their border pay taxes, and they have not prevented their own subjects from attacking the natives beyond the border.—Standard.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH TREATY. The Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce

has addressed a letter to the French Minister of Commerce, expressing regret at the rupture of commercial negotiations with England, and urging upon him to resume the negotiations, altering the mode of levying the duties, so that the new tariff shall be more liberal than the old :-

The Chamber is of opinion that the rupture of the negotiations will be very injurious to French trade; that it will keep merchants in a state of suspense; and that even French manufactures will suffer damage. It frankly admits, too, that England was justified in not agreeing to a retrograde treaty; and while still adhering to its preference for specific, as still adhering to its preserence for specific, as compared with ad valorem duties, it lays down the condition that the specific duties should be so fixed that they would be lower than the ad valorem duties which they superwhereas the specific duties offered to England were higher. We do not believe that this letter will have much effect, for M. Tirard has evidently per-suaded himself that he is serving the interests of France in refusing to England terms as liberal as those of the expiring treaty. But the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux speaks for the whole wine interest of France, and the wine interest of France is an extremely powerful one. As yet the change has not come into effect, and therefore the wine-growers begin to feel the consequences of the rupture of negotiations we have no doubt that all the other representatives of the wine interest throughout France will unite their voices to that of the Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux. It will be difficult for any French Government to resist the pressure they will be able to bring to bear upon it. will it be the wine interest alone that suffer. We have no doubt that the formal record of the resolution a moral Chamber of Commerce of Bordeaux is right in foreseeing that French trade generally will effect which seems to us exaggerated. It will not-after a serious waste of public be injured; and when this comes to cognised, there is every prospect that French opinion will veer round, and that France will ledged, must, from the Ministerial point of be as anxious to conclude a liberal treaty with view, have been productive of many evils us as she is now unwilling to do so .- Daily -effect anything more than might have

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Major Baring's Indian Budget is a very satisfactory one, proving for the fiftieth time that India is always financially flourishing when not exposed to abnormal troubles such as war and famine. His figures for three years in succession show continuous improvement:-

For 1880-1 the revenue amounted to £72,560,000, and the expenditure to £76,604,000—a deficit of £4,044,000, which, however, is less by £2,175,000 than had been reckoned upon. For 1881-2 the estimate was—revenue, £72,913,000; expenditure, £71,336,000, showing a surplus of £1,577,000. For 1882-3 important changes affecting the revenue are announced, which greatly modify the calculations on that side of the account the calculations on that side of the account. The import duties on cotton goods and on most other articles are abolished, leaving wine, beer, spirits, arms, salt, and opium still subject to the tariff. By this change a loss of £1,108,000 occurs. The salt tax is reduced by from 20 to 30 per cent., causing a loss of £1,423,000. On the other hand the receipts from opium are raised from £6,500,000 for the year now expiring, to £7,250,000. Allowing for these important changes, the estimate for 1882-3 brings out a surplus of £285,000, the revenue being placed at £66,459,000, and the expenditure at £66,174,000. No income-tax is proposed, or any change in the licence tax, the Govern-ment reserving to itself full liberty of action as regards this latter impost, either to re-cast, prolong, or abolish it. There are two of the points here referred to which are sure to excite controversy. That the opium tax is to be maintained, and taken at a higher estimate, will only add to the zeal of the wellmeaning fanatics who look upon the tax from that source as tainted with every possible vice, and the coming discussion in the House of Commons will gain considerably in interest on that account. It will rest with the opponents of the monopoly to show from what other source 7% millions sterling could be derived without creating tenfold greater evils and stimulating a decrease. stimulating a dangerous degree of discontent.

The repeal of the import duties is skilfully arranged to cover the special concession which Manchester wants so much and has long clamoured for so lustily; and spinners, weavers, printers, and bloachers will alike rejoice over a result which will hardly render the noble Member for North-East Lancashire less popu-lar with his constituents. Probably, any change short of absolute remission would have been awkward. Nevertheless, what will de-light Lancashire may in exactly the same degree displease the Indian manufacturers, who will maintain that their interests are sacrificed to those of their more fortunate English brothers, and the fact that the consumer must benefit will not allay this discontent in the least. One other detail remains to be mentioned. Major Baring's statement to be mentioned. Major Baring's statement puts the total cost of the Afghan War at £21,611,000, of which £17,551,000 is for military operations and £4,060,000 outlay on frontier railways. This is a large sum, no doubt, and it may be called unproductive expenditure. But who is to blame for that? penditure. But who is to blame for that? Had not the "scuttling out" policy been adopted, and the fruits of so much labour, valour, and statesmanship been thrown away, the many millions would have returned ample interest in the additional strength, security, and prestige for our great Eastern Empirea gain not to be measured in rupees or sterling and the want of which may yet imperil the equilbrium of more than one Indian Budget .-

Daily Telegraph.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

NEW PEER.
Baron Howth took the oath and subscribed the roll as a peer of Great Britain.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE. Earl Sydney, who wore the uniform of the Lord Steward, said—I have to report to your lordships that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive a deputation of this House with an Address from this House to-morrow (Friday), at one o'clock, at Windsor Castle.

The Earl of Kimberley—I beg to move that a message be sent to the Commons to acquaint them that her Majesty will receive a deputation of this House, at Windsor, at one o'clock to-morrow; that the Lord Steward and the Lord Chamberlain be appointed to present the Address on behalf of this House; and that the Commons be desired to appoint a deputation of their members to accompany their lordships at one o'clock tomorrow to Windsor.

The motion was agreed to, and the message Later in the sitting the resolution adopted

in the Commons in answer to their lordships' message was brought in and read at the

The Post-Cards Reply Bill was read a third time and passed.

THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

Lord Northbrook, replying to the Duke of
Somerset, said it was proposed by the Government to add two seats to the Board of Admiralty; one to be filled by the Controller of the Navy and the other by a gentleman of high engineering knowledge as well as administrative experience. This addition would be carried out by an Order in Council, and for the new appointment the Government had secured the services of Mr. G. Rendel, who had great ability and experience in hy-draulic engineering, and had been a partner in the firm of Armstrong and Co. The new members of the Board would not be eligible to serve in Parliament. It was further proposed to revert to the old system of having only one Secretary of the Admiralty in addition to the Parliamentary Secretary, and that one would be called "the Permanent

Lord ELPHINSTONE suggested that designs for new ships should be taken from the shipbuilding trade all over the kingdom Several Bills having been advanced a stage,

their lordships adjourned at ten minutes to

HOUSE OF COMMONS,-THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

THE QUEEN. The Speaker informed the House that her Majesty had fixed Friday at 1 o'clock to receive the joint address of both Houses, and that the Lords had appointed the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward to present it. On the motion of Mr. Gladstone, the House appointed Mr. Cladstone, Sir W. Harcourt, the Controller of the Household, and the the Controller of the Household, and the Vice-Chamberlain of the Household to go with the Lords mentioned to wait on her

MISCELLANEOUS In answer to Mr. Salt and Mr. Paget, Mr. Donson declined to give any pledge to fix the Rivers Conservancy Bill as a first Order of the Day, but engaged to do his best to bring

answer to Baron de Ferrières, urged the Government to take more of the time of the House for Government business, Mr. GLADSTONE said that whatever donations or contributions the private members might graciously offer to the Government would be thankfully received.

Lord J. Manners gave notice of his intention to move as an amendment to the Cloture resolution that the division shall be taken by secret ballot.

Sir C. DILKE, in reply to Sir G. Campbell. said the immigration of coolies to Réunion is for the time being virtually stopped by the Indian Government, pending a more satisfactory understanding than at present exists with the French Government as to their

THE LORDS AND THE IRISH LAND ACT. The adjourned debate on the Lords' Committee was resumed by Mr. Butt, who spoke in favour of the resolution as the proper mode of meeting and counteracting the mischievous Committee of the other House

Mr. Lewis, on the other hand, contended that inquiry was necessary to examine into what he described as the improper administration of the Land Act and its failure both from the landlord and tenant's point of view.

The practical inefficacy of the Court to settle
the cases brought before it also required investigation. A keen criticism of the language and acts of the Commissioners and Sub-Commissioners led him to make a warm attack on the electioneering tactics of the Solicitor-General for Ireland, whom he charged with improperly influencing the constituency by promises of reduced rents. The object of the resolution he said was to rally the Radical party and to enable Mr. Gladstone to vent his ancient grudge against the House of Lords: but he predicted that the Committee would reveal serious defects in the Land Act After some observations in self defence from the Solicitor-General for Ireland, Sir. P. O'Brien maintained that the object of the re-solution was not to assail the House of Lords but to convince the people of Ireland that the Land Act which the great mass of them reverenced was not to be interfered with. Alluding to the notice to quit given to him and the other moderate Liberals, he declared that he gloried in the support he had given to the

fact that, before the general election came on, the benefits of the Land Act would be fully Mr. M'COAN, as a seceder from the Land League, expressed his disapproval of the "No-rent" manifesto, and strongly opposed a premature inquiry into the operation of the

Government; and took consolation in the

Mr. LEAMY insisted that an inquiry was needed in the interests of the tenants; but it the Government would undertake to legislate on the points on which the Act had admittedly failed, without inquiry, the Irish members

would support them.

Mr. Moore, speaking for the Resolution, urged the Government to speak out strongly on the point of compensation, as many land-lords were holding back from making arrangements with their tenants in the hope of getting while Mr. Fitzpatrick, on the other side, enforced the necessity of inquiry by calling attention in great detail to cases decided by

the Sub-Commissioners.
Mr. Chaplin also regarded an immediate inquiry as imperatively necessary primarily in the interest of the tenant farme present rate of progress, at least 17 years, he calculated, must elapse before the cases now before the Court could be disposed of, and as to the private arrangements relied on by the Government, he showed that they were usually accepted by the landlords as an alternative to the imposition of heavy costs, even if they succeeded in court. Among other reasons for an inquiry, he mentioned the necessity for compensation and the false prein regard to the lowering of rents on tences which the Act was obtained. Liberal party on their enforced silence on the debate, he described them as "muzzled bow-wows," and enlarging on the peculiar circumstances under which the Resolution was moved, he said it was a curious commentary on the condition to which Ireland was reduced that a common Parliamentary inquiry could not be instituted into the working of an Act of Parliament without their ing threatened by the Prime Minister with

Mr. P. J. SMYTH, while disclaiming sympathy with the anti-landlord party, warned the landlords that in their own interests they would do better to think less of their rents and mortgages and more of their country if they were to go among the people, and come to terms with their tenants. Turning to the representatives of the tenant-farmers, he pointed out to them that the "no-rent move-ment" was the origin and justification of coercion, and he contended that the pro-moters of the League—following the example of O'Connell and his colleagues in 1829—should have dissolved it when the Land Act

was passed.

Mr. J. Lowther, in defending the constitution of the Lords' Committee, reminded Mr. Gladstone that the Bessborough Commission and the Land Commission itself were one-sided. sided. As to the Land Act, he contended that it had failed entirely, and especially he pointed out that it had increased rather than extinguished the land-hunger, and the tenant, if relieved of rack-renting, would fall into the hands of the usurer. So far from the condition of Ireland being amended it grew worse daily and showed how deeply the people had

been demoralised by recent legislation Lord Harrington pointed out that neither the condition of Ireland nor the policy of the Land Act were involved in the motion, but the issues to be decided, he held, were-first, had the Act been fairly administered; could ar inquiry by the House of Lords within six months after its passing have a beneficial effect on its operation; and was there any cause founded on constitutional principles or on reasonable policy? Commenting on the course of the debate, he contended that, not-withstanding the disclaimers of the leader of the Opposition, the inquiry had been advocated all through solely as an investigation into the judicial proceedings of the Commission. The intimation given by the Chairman of the Lords' Committee did not furnish any ground for a compromise, and it was evident that the Lords adhered to their original intention of reviewing the principles on which the Commissioners had acted, and, if possible, to reverse them. This must be done either by intimidating the Commissioners or by fresh legislation, and he advised the Opposition to consider, in the light of Mr. Sexton's speech, what direction that fresh legislation was likely to take. In the opinion of the Government the reopening of the Land Act would be fatal to the interests of good government and would amount to a breach of faith on the part of Parliament. He denied that the motion was Parliament. He denied that the motion was in any way a censure or an attack on the House of Lords. The Government could not prevent the House of Lords holding its inquiry nor could they throw on it the responsibility for the government of Ireland; but they could ask the House of Commons to neutralize the bad effect of the action of the Lords, and for this purpose he called upon the House to pass the Resolution.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE threw on the Government the responsibility for the waste of time caused by the discussion and for the certain amount of discredit which must fall on the House from launching a mere brutum fulmen. Although there had been many strong assertions, there had been no arguments to show that the Lords' inquiry would produce all the evil results alleged in the Resolution, and he de-nied altogether that it was unreasonable to ask for an inquiry into such an exceptional piece of legislation, or that it need necessarily interfere with the working of the Act. Whatever might be thought of the Act, its working certainly had been accompanied by unexpected features, and this of itself furnished ample ground for inquiry. He could conceive no inconvenience from an inquiry conducted as a Lords' Committee must be. Although the discussion would be attended with disadvantages, it would do good in calling the attention of the public to the real nature of the question to be decided in Ire-land, and he hoped it would impress on the Government the expediency of giving further development to those parts of the Act which had admittedly failed. But he regarded the matter very much as a tempest in a teapot. Nothing at all could come of the motion. Lords would go on with their inquiry, and he hoped that its result would be for the advan-

tage of the sister island.
The House then divided, first on the "Previous Question," which was negatived by 303 to 219, and afterwards on Mr. Gladstone's resolution, which was carried by 303 to 235. In answer to a question from Sir S. Northcote, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that, owing to the necessities of Supply, the Procedure Resolutions would be postponed until Monday week, at which there was much ironical cheering from the Opposition benches. Mr. Gladstone fixed the Army. Estimates for Monday and the Navy Estimates for Thursday. The House adjourned at a quarter-past 2

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, THURSDAY. The Queen and Princess Beatrice drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by Lady Waterpark. The Duchess of Connaught drove out, accompanied by the Duke, who afterwards went to London, attended by Major Egorton. The Earl of Kenmare, K.P. Lord Chamberlain), and the Countess of Kenmare, and the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone arrived at the Castle yesterday. Her Majesty's dinner party included Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the Earl and Countess of Ken-mare, Lady Waterpark, the Right Hon. W. mare, Lady Waterpark, the Right Hon. W. E. and Mrs. Gladstone, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Lord Sudeley, Lieut.-General the Right Hon. Sir Henry Ponsonby, K.C.B., and Captain Walker Campbell. The Queen walked this morning, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford; and the Duchess of Consecutive accompanied by Princes. naught went out, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty's visitors have left the

THE LEVEE.

By command of the Queen, a Levée was held on Thursday afternoon at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on behalf of her Majesty. Presentations to his Royal Highness at this Court are by the Queen's pleasure considered as equivalent to presenta-tions to her Majesty. The Prince of Wales, attended by his Gentlemen in Waiting and escorted by a detachment of Life Guards, arrived at the Palace from Marlborough House about two o'clock, and was received by the Great Officers of State and the Royal Household. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived from Clarence House, attended by Captain the Hon. D. Monson and Lieutenant Le Strange, R.E. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearne was present, attended by Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone and Sir Maurice FitzGerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry. The Duke of Cambridge arrived from Gloucester House, attended by Lieut. General Tyrwhitt. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Duke of Teck were present at the Levée. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal Family, entered the Throne Room shortly after two o'clock. In attendance upon his Royal Highness were: —Earl Sidney, G.C.B. (Lord Steward), the Earl of Kenmare, K.P. Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Breadalbane (Treasurer of the Household), Lord Kensing-ton, M.P. (Comptroller of the Household), Lord Charles Bruce, M.P. (Vice Chamberlain), the Earl of Cork, K.P. (Master of the Buckhounds), Lord Sudeley (Lord in Waiting), Captain Walter Campbell (Groom in Waiting) Colonel the Hon. Henry Byng (Equerry in Waiting), Mr. H. D. Erskine of Cardross Groom of the Robes), the Marquis of Hamilton Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), the Hon. A. T. Fitzmaurice (Groom of the Bedchamber in Waiting to the Prince of Wales), and Colonel A. Ellis (Equerry in Waiting to the Prince of Wales). The Duke of Westminster, K.G. (Master of the horse), was unavoidably absent from the

Court.
The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers having been introduced in the order of precedence, the following presentations were made in the Diplomatic circle:—By the Italian Ambassador,—the Count Panciera di Zoppold, an Italian nobleman of Brescia. By the Roughest Minister—Georges Bangassa Sec manian Minister,—Georges Bengesco, Secretary of the Legation. The General Circle was numerously attended.

There was a long list of presentations.

Prince Christian, who has been travelling on the Continent for the last eight weeks, returned to his residence at Cumberland-lodge,

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have ar rived in town from Arundel Castle. They will be the guests of Lord Donington, at his residence on Carlton-house-terrace, till the projected alterations at Norfolk House are

The Duchess of Argyll continues to improve in health. On inquiry at Argyll Lodge on Thursday morning the answer given was that her Grace had had several hours of tranquil sleep, and that her strength was well main-tained. Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman saw their patient in the afternoon, when the following bulletin, dated 3.30 p.m., was issued:—"The Duchess of Argyll continues to make satisfactory progress towards con-

Lord Egerton, of Tatton Hall, Knutsford, Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire, is suffering from a severe attack of chronic bronchitis, and for some days past his life has been in a very critical condition. Considering his great age (76) slight hopes are entertained of his recovery. On Thursday evening it was stated that Lord Egerton had passed an easier day.

The Right Hon. W. E. Forster arrived in On Thursday evening it was stated

town on Thursday morning after his visit to the western counties of Ireland. The death is announced of the Hon. Charles Howard, which occurred on Wednesday last at Tunbridge-wells, aged 74. The deceased gentleman was the second son of Kenneth Alexander, first Earl of Effingham, by his marriage with Lady Charlotte Primrose, eldest daughter of Neil, third Earl of Rosebery. He was brother of the present Earl of Effingham, Dowager Lady Northbrook, and Hon. and Rev. William Howard, canon of York.

THE QUEEN AT BEAUMONT COLLEGE.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove to the College of the Jesuit Fathers, Beaumont, Old Windsor, on Thurs-day afternoon, in order to receive from the Beaumont boys a congratulatory address upon her escape from assassination. The precise hour at which her Majesty would arrived was not known by the authorities till Wednesday afternoon, when preparations were imme-diately made for her reception. At the Lodge entrance of the College, which is a building of imposing appearance, situated upon a grassy eminence near the Bells of Ouseley, and com manding views of the Thames, Runnymede, and Windsor Castle, a very pretty triumphal arch, bearing in gold letters the inscription, "Pro Deo Regina et Patria," with festoons and other floral accessories, supplemented by a good show of bunting, had been erected under the supervision of the Rev. Father Vaughan, the work having been planned and executed in a very short time after the Royal commands had been received. A semi-circular space in front of the gates was laid with crimson cloth, the odge of which near the road was fringed with evergreens and flowers At four o'clock the Rev. Father Francis Cassidy (rector), the Rev. Father G. Kingdom (Prefect of studies), the Rev. Father O. Hare, the Rev. Father B. Vaughan, the Rev. W. Heathcote, the Rev. Father Clarke, Lady Milford, the Dowager Lady Bulkeley, Mr. E. Legge, Colonel and Mrs. Howard Vyse, Don James, eldest son of Don Carlos (who himsel was on a visit to the college) and about two hundred students, all of whom wore in their button holes posies of spring flowers, were in waiting to receive her Majesty. The road outside was thronged with spectators. The Queen and Princess Beatrice, who were in an open carriage, and attended by Lady Water-park, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. park, Viscount Bridport, and Colonel Sir J. C. MacNeill, the equerries being mounted, arrived at the College at a quarter past four o'clock, their appearance from the riverside being greeted with deafening cheers, which lasted for several minutes, the cortege having indeed to pause till it had subsided before the Royal party could approach the gates. the Queen and Princess were received by the Rev. Father Cassidy, the rector, and Mr. C. E. de Trafford, who were introduced by Si Henry Ponsonby and Captain Edwards to the Royal visitors. Mr. C. E. de Trafford then read to her Majesty, who with the Princess remained in the carriage, the following address:—" May it please your Majesty,—We, the boys of Beaumont College, offer to your Majesty our hearty and loyal congratulations on your escape from the cruel attempt recently made upon your most precious life. It has already been our privilege to celebrate a thanksgiving service to Almighty God for His mercy in preserving our Queen to her loving subjects, and we desire to thank you for giving us this opportu-nity of testifying again our gratitude for your merciful deliverance. It is our happiness to assure your Majesty that our loyalty, resting as it does on the firm basis of our religion, is and ever will remain rooted in our hearts, and that your Majesty may ever rely on the steadfast allegiance and faithful devotion of the boys of Beaumont.—Signed on behalf of his schoolfellows by the Senior Boy, Humphrey de Trafford."—Mr. de Trafford then handed the document to the Queen, who thanked him, assuring him that she was very much flattered by the loyal and kind ad-

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE

dress of the boys. Some beautiful bouquets were then presented to her Majesty and Princess Beatrice by Michell Wood and Charles Wood, sons of Sir Evelyn Wood.; Frederick

Fane, a nephew of Mme. d'Arcos; and Francis Robertson, to each of whom the Queen spoke very kindly. The National

college and those present with great precision and enthusiasm. The Royal visitors, at the

close of the proceedings, quitted Old Windsor amid the enthusiastic applause ot the spectators, which was continued till the Queen and Princess had driven out of sight.

was then sung by the whole of the

Anthen

QUEEN. COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER. The adjourned examination of Roderick Maclean, who is charged with shooting at her Majosty, was resumed on Friday morning at the Town Hall, Windsor, before the local magistrates. The Duke of Albany entered the court a few minutes before eleven, accompanied by his equerry and Sir Henry Pon-sonby, and they were accommodated with seats on the bench. Mr. Pollard and Mr. A. K. Stevenson, solicitors for the Treasury again conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Edmund Thomas, instructed by Mr. Haynes, watched the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner's family. The court-room was prisoner's family. The court-room was densely crowded. On the prisoner entering the court-room there was some hissing, but it was quickly suppressed. Mr. Stevenson said he proposed to go on with the case from the point at which he left off last Friday. The first witness called was Inspector Turner who produced plans of the station yard where the occurrence took place. The Mayor (to the prisoner) : Have you any questions to ask this witness? Maclean: I understand I am represented either by solicitor or counsel. By the Mayor: You are not represented either by solicitor or counsel at present. They are here for your family. The prisoner: I leave the case entirely in their hands.

resumed his seat, but, suddenly rising, said.

I reserve my defence."
Mr. Roderick Errington, town councillor,

Sunderland, said he was in Windsor on the 2d of March, and saw the Queen arrive. He was about ten or twelve feet off when her 2d of March, and saw the Queen arrive. He was about ten or twelve feet off when her Majesty entered her carriage, and he heard the Eton boys cheering. He turned and saw the prisoner just inside the barriers. His arm was extended, and he was pointing a pistol in the direction of the Queen's carriage, at an elevation of two or three feet below the top of the carriage. He heard the report of the pistol and saw Inspector Hayes seize the prisoner, and another man, Mr. Burnside, took the pistol. Francis Orchard, a footman in the Queen's service, deposed that he saw her Majesty and Princess Beatrice get into the c2rriage. He saw the prisoner deliberately pushing to the front of the people with his arm outstretched, pointing to the carriage about seven inches above the panel. He heard the report of the pistol explosion, and saw the prisoner with his arm out as if he were about to fire a second time, but the elevation was a little lower. He saw the prisoner seized. The carriage window was open. Edward Dowe, postilion in the service of the Queen, said, on the 2d of March he went with the Queen's carriage to the station, and had just started and got out of a gentle walk, and was about nine or ten yards from the barrier, when he heard a report, and saw smoke. He also saw a man with his arm outstretched, pointing to the Queen's carriage. smoke. He also saw a man with his arm outsmoke. He also saw a man with his arm outstretched, pointing to the Queen's carriage.
He drove straight to the Castle without
stopping. James Hudson, outrider in her
Majesty's service, said he preceded the
Queen's carriage. When about half-way
through the gate he heard the report of a
pistol. He looked round and saw a man with a
pistol in his hand pointed to the royal carriage.
Mr. Gordon Cheney Wilson, Eton student,
testified that after the Queen entered her carriage he heard a report, and on looking

testified that after the Queen entered her carriage he heard a report, and on looking round he saw the prisoner pointing a pistol to the Queen's carriage. The pistol was at an elevation about level with the top of the carriage-panel. Leslie Murray Robertson, another live student was correlevable and carriage-panel. Lesine Murray reoperison, another Eton student, gave corroborative evidence; after which Benjamin Houghton, police-constable, and William John M'Glospolice-consteble, and William John McCloskie, of the Star and Garter, Windsor, gave evidence with respect to the arrest of Maclean. Frank Potter, clerk, was also examined. John George Smythe, station-master, Windsor, said he saw the prisoner in the first-class waiting-room of the station some time before the Queen's train arrived. He said that was not a place for the prisome time before the Queen's train arrived. He said that was not a place for the prisoner, who replied that he was waiting for the arrival of the next train from London. Charles Noble, chief of the Great Western Railway police, proved that the bullet shown was the one picked up in the station-yard, and said that there was a mark on the tarpaulin covering a wagon, such might as have been made by the bullet. Mr. Sherriff Warrill, gunsmith, of Portsmouth, said the pribeen made by the bullet. Mr. Sherriff War-rill, gunsmith, of Portsmouth, said the pri-soner about three weeks ago came into his shop and wanted a cheap revolver. He did not buy the revolver shown to him, saying it was too dear. He said he was going abroad and would call again. John Edward Fuller, pawnbroker's assistant to Mr. Edward Baker, Queen-street. Portsea, said the prisoners Queen-street, Portsea, said the prisoner on the 16th of February last paid a deposit of 2s. on a revolver, which he agreed to buy for 5s. 9d. He gave the name of Campbell, and said he was going to join the Cape Mounted Rifles. On February 22 the prisoner again called, paid the balance of the money, and took the revolver. Mr. Sheriff Warrill, sen., gunsmith, of Portsmouth, said the prisoner on the 22nd of February bought about eighteen cartridges for a Belgian revolver. He looked starved, and, in reply to a question,

said he was going abroad. Mr. Stevenson, addressing the bench, said : I do not propose to call more witnesses, but to recall Inspector Hayes when his evidence is read over, and to supplement it in some particulars. That will conclude the case. The only thing I have then to do is to ask you to commit the prisoner for trial on the charge of high treason. The law is perfectly clear. If this man had shot at one of her Majesty's subjects, the case would have been one of intent to murder. The law says that shooting at the Sovereign constitutes one of the acts of high treason. I am glad that the acts of high treason. I am glad that gentlemen are here to watch the case on the part of the family. They can tender you evidence as to the state of the prisoner's mind; but that is a question with which you have nothing to do. Every man is presumed to be sane, and there is nothing here to show he was not perfectly sane. All I have to do is to ask you to commit him on the charge of high treason. Inspector Hayes was re-examined, and produced a list of articles found amined, and produced a list of articles found upon the prisoner and at his lodgings. The depositions of the witnesses were then read over and signed. During the reading Mac-lean sat quietly in the dock, looking about him in an unconcerned way. When the dehim in an unconcerned way. When the de-positions had been read over and signed, the risoner was ordered to stand up, and was prisoner was ordered to stand up, and was formally charged. In reply to the usual ques-tions, Maclean answered, "I reserve my defence." The mayor then committed him to take his trial at the Berkshire Assizes on a charge of high treason. The prisoner was then removed from court, and will be retaken to Reading Gaol to await his trial.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMSON. The trial of Dr. George Henry Lamson, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, at Blenheim House School, Wimbledon, on December 3rd, was resumed on Friday morning, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, at the Old Bailey. An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department deposed that on the 6th of December he received from the Wimbledon police a box containing five pills and some capsules, also a box marked "quinine powders," from Littlefield, chemist, Ventner, Isle of Wight. The box contained six large powders and fourteen small ones, numbered 7 to 20 inclusive. He had also received half a Dundee cake, some preserved fruit, and a portion of white powdered sugar. He had also received from Superintendent Williamson a box containing two pills. All those articles he handed to Dr. Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital. He also received a bottle containing some sherry, and took it to Dr. Stevenson. Drs. Bond, Steven-

son, and Dupré were called and deposed to

the receipt of various articles from the police

for the purposes of analysis. Dr. Thomas Bond, recalled, deposed. I am a bachelor of medicine and lecturer at Westminster Hospital. I do not lecture on toxicology. I have had large experience in the making of post-mertem examinations, and have made about a dozen in cases of persons who have died from poison. I have not been consulted much in cases where people have been poisoned, and never in criminal cases. I made a post-mortem examination on December 6th in the presence of Drs. Berry and Little. I agree with the evidence they have given as to the post-mortem appearances. That evidence, however, omits to mention that the whole of the lungs were somewhat congested. I received from Drs. Berry and Little an account of the symptoms they had observed during the illness of the deceased. Taking into consideration that account and the post-mortem appearances, there was nothing in my judgment to account for death from natural causes. In my judgment the death was caused by poison. The description of poison used was, I thought, a vegetable alkaloid. Vegetable alkaloids act in various ways. Aconitine is one of the vegetable alkaloids. A fatal dose of aconitine could, I have no doubt, be contained in one of the capsules produced. The appearances I saw on the post-mortem examination were consistent with the surveys that the surveys the survey of the consistent with the survey of the survey of the survey of the consistent with the survey of the survey I made a post-mortem examination on Deof the capsules produced. The appearances I saw on the post-mortem examination were consistent with the supposition that death had been caused by a dose of aconitine. With regard to curvature, the principal curvature was in the lower part

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 11-12, 1882.

A STERILE SESSION. The Times says :- Public business has been almost at a standstill while the time of the House has been taken up, its working power frittered away, and its energies exhausted in a species of strenuous idleness. The new Rules of Procedure, if they are passed at all, will be passed only at the sacrifice of a working year. The Rules, in fact, cover so wide a field and in some respects are so revolutionary in their aim, that the House may well pause, and may deem a session not altogether wasted in getting rid of them. It is very possible that the present rules could be improved, but the changes in them ought to be made by general consent, not to be sprung upon the House by way of surprise, and to be forced through in spite of an adverse mass both of open and secret opposition. The way is to be blocked by the new Rules, and in the name of order and of efficient methods of procedure a general obstruction is to be caused.

The Economist fears that the Government is seriously misled by its natural anxiety, during a discussion on the closure, not to appear too impatient of the freedom of debate. Judging broadly and roughly, as they always do, the electors will say that the Liberals undertook to secure certain changes, that they did not at heart care about them, and that they have consequently failed to secure them. They will consequently either turn towards more "advanced" candidates, or, by abstaining from the polls, as they did in 1874, will allow the Conservatives to come in. All this dissatisfaction is decidedly injurious to good government and the formation of sincere parties, and its growth ought, if possible, to be prevented by the direct action of the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone should press on the Rules of Procedure, for which the country is now as prepared as it ever will be, and then bring in his bills, with a distinct intimation that they must be rejected within a reasonable time, or that he shall be unable to continue responsible for the government of the country.

The Morning Post says :- After six weeks' session Parliament has arrived at a point which may well make the Government stand aghast. In the management of their parliamentary business Ministers are singularly inefficient or unfortunate. Mr. Gladstone has been from first to last drawn aside from his purpose. Remedial measures hastily conceived and huddled through Parliament have naturally proved nnworkable, and their results are now being concealed. The division on Friday morning showed that nearly fifty Liberals had neither paired nor voted; that on the clôture, if it ever take place, will show a much larger number of dissentients. This is a very serious thing for a Ministry with such a Prime Minister at the head.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Mr. Labouchere's motion for the abolition of the House of Lords will hardly come to anything, and, indeed, is still regarded in the country as a kind of political joke; but, the Spectator observes, it is neither so impertinent nor so useless as many people suppose. It is not impertinent, though all Peers, and most Tories, think so; for the House of Lords claims powers of interference with the Commons which in principle involve a right of control. Mr. Labouchere's proposal, in reality, claims no more for the Commons, and, indeed, not so much, for he only asks for an opinion, and not for a legislative act. And his motion will not be useless, for if it comes to a division it will help a little towards the solution of that very difficult problem, the real feeling of the present electoral body towards the House of Lords. At present, the true feeling of electors upon the subject is almost entirely unknown, and may be found to differ very greatly from the opinion most general, either with Radical or Tory members. The latter believe that the people are devoted to the Upper House, and would at once reject any plan for its abolition ; the former sometimes suspect that it is an object of general though latent hostility, and that a popular Minister, favoured by circumstances, could abolish the peerage altogether. We believe that the true feeling of the new electorate, which differs from that of the old ten-pounders, is not represented either by Mr. Labouchere or Lord Salisbury. There is much more active dislike of the Lords than Tories .admit, and a much more general impression that a single Chamber could govern very well; but the body of opinion is in favour of retaining the Lords, as a dignified institution, occasionally useful for the expression of independent opinion, and always ornamental-and, moreover, part of the traditional Constitution. But there is also as general an opinion that the Lords, to be truly beneficial, should limit their own functions, should assume the position of the Sovereign, who only governs in theory, and should use their powers invariably to help on and facilitate Government, not to oppose or thwart it. There is not the slightest dislike, that we can perceive, of the Peers as an Order, no wish to abolish titles or privileges, no aspiration for a formal equality. The dislike is not for "Lords," but for the claim of the Lords, when assembled in their Chamber, to act as if they were a selfexistent body, with rights equal to those of the Government and the Commons together. That strikes the people as at

once ridiculous and noxious, and any reform which prevented that, yet left the Peers untouched in their social privileges, and with free right of addressing the country, would, we believe, be carried. It is not "abolition" the people desire, but "reform," such as the power of the Crown has undergone.

THE IRISH LAND DEBATE. The Saturday Review thinks the best thing that can be said of the debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolution is that it has come to an end. The only possible result of the debate has been attained, and it has been shown that, after a solemn appeal from its chief on a question that does not divide it, the Liberal party will vote for Mr. Gladstone to a man. The debate is over and the inquiry in the Lords will go on. The course of the inquiry will be affected by many considerations which were touched on during the debate; but it would have been equally affected by these considerations as they presented themselves while the inquiry was being carried on. A lawyer so eminent as Lord Cairns could not have allowed a committee under his guidance to have reviewed, with the object of setting aside, the actual decisions of tribunals. They would have at once discovered that it was impossible to call seriously in question the qualifications of the sub-commissioners by any other process than that of asking Mr. Forster why they were appointed. Mr. Forster, without any debate in the Commons, could have done as he has done, and have refused to appear before the Committee. The only effecual means of checking bad appointments is to get rid of the Minister who makes them; and the committee of the House of Lords can no more get rid of Mr. Forster than the Sergeant-at-Arms can. If the committee recommended that the State should contribute towards the arrears, which is apparently the only fair and practicable way of dealing with them, it is entirely in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to attend to the recommendation or not. And the committee will have given Mr. Gladstone the advantage of being able to say, if he is opposed to the recommendations of the committee, that it is simply a statement on the part of Irish landlords that they should like to get a little ready money at the cost of the taxpayer, and to say, if he likes the recommendation, that even the Lords would view with approval the efficacy of another bribe to the tenants to behave decently. The essential objection to the institution of the committee cannot be removed. Its enquiries must to a large extent be ineffectual, for they will only show what is already perfectly well known, or will record the opinions of certain persons whem the committee has chosen to sum-

THE KINGDOM OF SERVIA. The Servians, observes the Saturday Review, have suddenly taken a step which has long been in contemplation. They have made their Prince a King, and their new King has accepted the honour tendered him in a proclamation which pays the proper tribute to the virtues of his subjects and the claims of his family, and speaks with natural exultation of the Prince's entrance on a dignity which is a

When the committee sums up the

results of its inquiries, it will be taken, at

the pleasure of the Government, to be re-

of large Irish landowners, or to be making

wise suggestions for giving to the tenants

even more than they have got.

revival rather than a creation :-Ages ago there was a Servian kingdom which lasted many hundred years, and greatly enlarged its borders. It was of course Austria that really gave his new crown to King Milan. Austria kept him dangling after this crown, and to all appearance dangling very much in vain, until in a moment it decided that it would be much better that he should be a King than not. The first act of the King was to receive in state the Austrian Minister, as a token that he had obtained permission to be King from what is to him the highest quarter; and the German Minister, with the Italian Minister in attendance, followed suit, as a token that the arbiter of Servia had acted with the sanction of the arbiter of Austria. To England it would be a matter of indifference whether the ruler of Servia called himself King or Prince, were it not that the motives which have led Austria to sanction or call for the institution of a Servian kingdom happen to commend themselves very strongly to England, and carry out English policy with regard to the peoples of the Bal-kan Peninsula. Austria wishes, in face of the Panslavist movement which now threatens her, at once to detach Servia openly and irrevocably from this movement, and to give a patent pledge that she does not wish to swallow up the free Slav territories that lie beyond her occupied provinces. Further, the creation of the Servian kingdom by Austria is equal to a declaration that, if she is not to swallow up these free territories, neither is Russia to swallow them up, or even to direct their course of action. The independence of Servia was almost entirely due to the triumph of the Russian arms; but since the conclusion of the war the Servians have gradually learnt that they have much more to gain from Austria than from Russia. Austria is near, and Russia is far off; and Austria regards with favour acts of the Servian Government of which Russia must necessarily disapprove.

LAWS AGAINST REGICIDE.

Is it expedient, asks the Spectator, to pass special laws for the protection of Sovereigns? We think it is, though not for the reason usually assigned. Such laws probably do not help much to protect them. On the contrary, they probably help to conceal the grand truth that assassination is only murder, aggravated by the absence of any warning which the

Monarch can understand :-It is like a murder of a blind victim, and that it is not considered such, but something separate and, as it were, above murdermething which a fanatic, otherwise honourable, may commit, and yet not be overwhelmed by shame, is due, in a measure, to the specialty of the laws. Thousands be-sides Victor Hugo deemed the execution of the murderer of Alexander II. of Russia 'unmerciful," who did not deem the execution of Alexander himself "unmerciful" at all. If we could get rid of special laws, try the assassin, and punish him like an ordinary murderer, and suppress all extra feeling, indignation, and notoriety, we should, we suspect, protect the sovereigns best. That, however, is as impossible as the infliction of inevitable toothache for theft; and, if we could do it, we should pay a very singular and a very high price for the change of system. It is most highly expedient, almost indispensable, that while the world keeps Monarchs, while, that is, any country is not prepared to govern itself altogether—we uld create on behalf of those Monarchs the feeling which is best described, though the expression is so strong, by the word "sacredness." It is in the popular sense that he is

something more than a magistrate, that he

symbolises something sacred, that in him is in some way each of us, that insult to him is insult to each and all, that the utility of the King consists. When that feeling has died away, as, for instance, it has died away in France, the Monarch is no longer useful, or at least useful only like any other person in whom is deposited a portion of the adminis-trative power. It is vain, of course, to try to create such a feeling by external measures but while it exists, it is, we believe, greatly fostered by these exceptional laws, and by the general prevalence of the notion, derived from them, that assault on the sovereign is something other and more than assault on a stependiary. Something impersonal, and in a way sacred, is attacked in him—a belief which, after all, is in exact correlation with the fact. Maclean, if sane, fired at the Queen solely because she was, to his mind, the symbol of the community, which had so neglected its primary duty of making him comfortable. Whether it is beneficial to keep up such an idea may be doubted, and will be doubted for ever; but we have no hesitation in expressing our own opinion.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Stanhope, in the absence of Lord Norton, laid on the table a Bill for the Consolidation of the Acts relating to Industrial Schools. Lord Sydney brought up her Majesty's Reply to the joint Addresses of the two

Houses.

Lord Kimberley stated, in reply to Lord Carnarvon, that he had received no informamation beyond what appeared in the newspapers as to the lighting between the Boers and Natives on the north-western frontier of the Transvaal. The causes of the dispute he was unable to explain, but in this case it arose between some native Chiefs, and, as he understood, a certain number of Boers had taken part in the matter. Considerable fighting having been reported about the 20th or 21st of January, her Majesty's Government had communicated with the British Resident at Pretoria, desiring him to call on the Transvaal Government to take measures for maintaining the neutrality of their frontier, and the Government had sent Commander Joubert with troops to the frontier, and issued a Proclamation of neutrality, and so far had been acting in good faith. He thought it would turn out that the Boers who had taken part in the disturbances were individuals such as were generally found on the frontier, always ready to embark in any quarrel, and that their action was not sanctioned by the Transvaal Government.

On the motion of Lord Camperdown, the Slate Mines (Gunpowder) Bill was read a second time; and the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill having been read a third time and passed, at Half-past Five o'clock their Lordships adjourned.

In the Commons, notice was given by Mr. Chaplin that, on Thursday next, he should call attention to the latest return laid on the table from the offices of the Irish Land Commission, and to the enormous number of applications for fair rent still waiting the decisions of the Land Court, and move that the existing machinery of the Irish Land Commission was wholly inadequate for the purpose of effectually dealing with the business now before the Land

Mr. Ashley told Mr. Labouchere that the Board of Trade had no control over what the hon. member called the "uncertain temper of the elephant Jumbo;" but the Government surveyors had been directed to be present at cording the partial and interested views the embarkation of the animal, and to take care that no danger to the ship or passengers was caused by the presence of the elephant on

Mr. Healy having inquired whether it was true that Mr. John Rorke, of Dublin, had been arrested under the Coercion Act, and of what crime he was suspected, Mr. Forster replied in the affirmative, and added that Mr. Rorke had been reasonably suspected of intimidation with a view to preventing the payment of

Mr. Healy then moved the adjournment of the House for the purpose of enabling him to protest against the action of the Executive. He contended that the arrest had been made because Mr. Rorke was the partner of Mr. Patrick Egan, the Treasurer of the Land League.

After a discussion lasting upwards of two hours, the Home Rule members took a division on the question of adjournment, but were lefeated by 147 to 16.

Mr. S. Leighton called attention to the dormant funds in Chancery, and to the unsatisfactory form in which the list of causes, to the credit of which unclaimed money belonging to the suitors was standing, was issued, and moved that future lists be strictly alphabetically arranged, with cross references to sub-titles, together with the names and last known addresses of the persons originally entitled, the date of the last decree or er, and the amount unclaimed.

The Attorney-General explained that at present the lists were simply transcribed from he Chancery books, and that the proposal of the hon, member would impose an undue amount of labour on the Postmaster-General's office. Every information could be obtained upon application through a solicitor. For obvious reasons, also, it would not do to make the information too easily accessible to persons who might be interested in promoting litigation. Mr. Salt thought the public had not much to complain of if, on the application of a respectable solicitor, full information could be obtained. Mr. D. Hudson was of opinion that where the funds were small persons in poor circumstances ought not to be put to the expense of employing a solicitor; and Dr. Lyons suggested that an officer might be appointed for the special duty of furnishing the information required upon pay-ment of a shilling fee. On the House dividing, it negatived the motion by 47 to 28.

Next Mr. Blennerhassett directed attention

to the desirability of the State acquiring the Irish railways. Mr. Gladstone held it to be absolutely out of the question that in this country the rail-

ways should be taken under the management of the State.

The subject then dropped.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, FRIDAY.

The Queen held a Council to-day at one o'clock, at which were present his Royal Highness Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany, K.G., Earl Spencer, K.G. (Lord President of the Council), Earl Sydney, G.C.B. (Lord Steward), the Earl of Kenmare, K.P. (Lord Chamberlain), the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and the Earl of Northbrook (First Lord of the Admiralty). Mr. Charles Lennox Peel was in attendance as Clerk of the Council. Earl Spencer and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone had audiences of the Queen. Lord Sudeley and Captain Walter Campbell, the Lord and Groom in Waiting, were in atten-

The christening of the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught took place on Saturday, in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany) in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The Royal and other guests arrived at Windsor at 12.25 by the Great Western train. The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Dean of Windsor officiated. The solos in the Anthem, Come, Holy Ghost" (Sir G. Elvey), were sung by Messrs. Packer, Hunt, Gawthorpe, and H. Barnby. The Queen's guests lunched at the palace.

The 19th anniversary of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales was cele-brated as usual in Windsor on Saturday. brated as usual in Windsor on Saturday. Early in the morning and at intervals throughout the day merry peals were rung from the bells of St. George's Chapel, Wind
brated as usual in Windsor on Saturday. positions had been read over and signed, the prisoner was ordered to stand up, and was formally charged. In reply to the usual questions, Maclean answered, "I reserve my tions, Maclean answered, "I reser

sor Castle, and St. John's Church, and at | noon a royal salute was fired in the Long | The Duchess of Argyll still continues to

make fair progress.

The Dowager Duchess of Roxburghe has left the Pulteney Hotel for Broxmouth Park. Earl and Countess Manvers have returned home from Rome, having left there on Monday. It was stated on Friday night that there was no change in the condition of Lord Egerton, who is not expected to recover.

Lord and Lady Brooke have arrived in

Chesterfield-street, Mayfair, from Warwick Castle, for the season.

The Hon. Henry Monck and Lady Edith
Monck have left town for Ireland. Mr. Greene, M.P., and Lady Hoste have

arrived at 118, Eaton-square, for the season. On Friday evening the remains of the Earl of Wilton were coveyed from Egerton Lodge, Melton Mowbray, to the Midland Railway Station, amid most impressive manifestations of regret and respect. The streets eading to the railway were thronged by inhabitants in mourning, while the hearse was followed by tradesmen clothed in black. The coffin was surrounded by magnificent wreath. The train conveying the coffin reached Leicester at ten o'clock, where it was transferred to the Manchester express and reached Heaton Park early in the morning.

THE ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE

COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER. The adjourned examination of Roderick Maclean, who is charged with shooting at her Majesty, was resumed on Friday morning at the Town Hall, Windsor, before the local magistrates. The Duke of Albany entered the court a few minutes before eleven, accom-panied by his equerry and Sir Henry Ponsonby, and they were accommodated with seats on the bench. Mr. Pollard and Mr. A. K. Stevenson, solicitors for the Treasury, again conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Edmund Thomas, instructed by Mr. Haynes, watched the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner's family. The court-room was densely crowded. On the prisoner entering the court-room there was some hissing, but it was quickly suppressed. Mr. Stevenson said he proposed to go on with the case from the point at which he left off last Friday. The first witness called was Inspector Turner, who produced plans of the station yard where the occurrence took place. The Mayor (to the prisoner): Have you any questions to ask this witness? Maclean: I understand I am represented either by solicitor or counsel. By the Mayor: You are not represented either by solicitor or counsel at present. They are here for your family. The prisoner: I leave the case entirely in their hands. He resumed his seat, but, suddenly rising, said

I reserve my defence. Mr. Roderick Errington, town councillor, Sunderland, said he was in Windsor on the 2d of March, and saw the Queen arrive. He was about ten or twelve feet off when her Majesty entered her carriage, and he heard the Eton boys cheering. He turned and saw the prisoner just inside the barriers. His arm was extended, and he was pointing a in the direction of the Queen' at an elevation of two or three feet below the top of the carriage. He heard the report of pistol and saw Inspector Hayes seize the prisoner, and another man, Mr. Burnside, took the pistol. Francis Orchard, a footman in the Queen's service, deposed that he saw her Majesty and Princess Beatrice get into the carriage. He saw the prisoner deliberately pushing to the front of the people with his arm outstretched, pointing to the carriage about seven inches above the panel. He heard the report of the pistol explosion, and saw the prisoner with his arm out as if he were about to fire a second time, but the elevation was a little lower. He saw the prisoner seized. The carriage window was open. Edward Dowe, postilion in the service of the Queen, said, on the 2d of March he went with the Queen's carriage to the station. and had just started and got out of a gentle walk, and was about nine or ten vards from the barrier, when he heard a report, and saw smoke. He also saw a man with his arm outstretched, pointing to the Queen's carriage. He drove straight to the Castle without stopping. James Hudson, outrider in her Majesty's service, said he preceded the Queen's carriage. When about half-way through the gate he heard the report of a pistol. He looked round and saw a man with a pistol in his hand pointed to the royal carriage. Mr. Gordon Cheney Wilson, Eton student,

testified that after the Queen entered her carriage he heard a report, and on looking round he saw the prisoner pointing a pistol to the Queen's carriage. The pistol was at an elevation about level with the top of the carriage-panel. Leslie Murray Robertson, another Eton student, gave corroborative evidence; after which Benjamin Houghton, police-constable, and William John M'Clossie, of the Star and Garter, Windsor, gave evidence with respect to the arrest of Macican. Frank Potter, clerk, was also examined. John George Smythe, stationmaster, Windsor, said he saw the prisoner in the first-class waiting-room of the station some time before the Queen's train arrived. He said that was not a place for the prisoner, who replied that he was waiting the arrival of the next train from London Charles Noble, chief of the Great Western Railway police, proved that the bullet shown one picked up in the station-yard, and said that there was a mark on the tarpaulin covering a wagon, such might as have been made by the bullet. Mr. Sherriff Warrill, gunsmith, of Portsmouth, said the pri-soner about three weeks ago came into his shop and wanted a cheap revolver. He did not buy the revolver shown to him, saying it was too dear. He said he was going abroad and would call again. John Edward Fuller, pawnbroker's assistant to Mr. Edward Baker Queen-street, Portsea, said the prisoner on the 16th of February last paid a deposit of 2s. on a revolver, which he agreed to buy for 5s. 9d. He gave the name of Campbell, and said he was going to join the Cape Mounted Rifles. On February 22 the prisoner again called, paid the balance of the money, and took the revolver. Mr. Sheriff Warrill, sen., gunsmith, of Portsmouth, said the prisoner on the 22nd of February bought about eighteen cartridges for a Belgian revolver. He looked starved, and, in reply to a question, said he was going abroad.

Mr. Stevenson, addressing the bench, said : I do not propose to call more witnesses, but to recall Inspector Hayes when his evidence is read over, and to supplement it in some particulars. That will conclude the case. The only thing I have then to do is to ask you to commit the prisoner for trial on the charge of high treason. The law is perfectly clear. If this man had shot at one of her Majesty's subjects, the case would have been one of intent to murder. The law says that shooting at the Sovereign constitutes one of the acts of high treason. I am glad that gentlemen are here to watch the case on the part of the family. They can tender you evidence as to the state of the prisoner's mind; but that is a question with which you have nothing to do. Every man is presumed to be sane, and there is nothing here to show he was not perfectly sane. All I have to do is to ask you to commit him on the charge of high treason. Inspector Hayes was re-examined, and produced a list of articles found upon the prisoner and at his lodgings. The depositions of the witnesses were their read over and signed. During the reading Maclean sat quietly in the dock, looking about him in an unconcerned way. When the de-positions had been read over and signed, the

The mayor then committed him to take his trial at the Berkshire Assizes on a charge of high treason. The prisoner was then removed from court, and will be retaken o Reading Gaol to await his trial.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMSON. The trial of Dr. George Henry Lamson, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, at Blenheim House School Wimbledon, on December 3rd, was resumed on Friday morning, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, at the Old Bailey. An Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department deposed that on the 6th of December he received from the Wimbledon police a box containing from the Wimbledon police a box containing five pills and some capsules, also a box marked "quinine powders," from Littlefield, chemist, Ventnor, Isle of Wight. The box contained six large powders and fourteen small ones, numbered 7 to 20 inclusive. He had also received half a Dundee cake, some preserved fruit, and a portion of white powdered sugar. He had also received from Superintendent Williamson a box containing two pills. All those articles he handed to Dr. two pills. All those articles he handed to Dr Stevenson, of Guy's Hospital. He also re-

ceived a bottle containing some sherry, and took it to Dr. Stevenson. Drs. Bond, Steven-son, and Dupré were called and deposed to the receipt of various articles from the police for the purposes of analysis.

Dr. Thomas Bond, recalled, deposed. I am a bachelor of medicine and lecturer at Westminster Hospital. I do not lecture on toxicology. I have had large experience in the making of post-mertem examinations, and have made about a dozen in cases of persons

who have died from poison. I have not been consulted much in cases where people have been poisoned, and never in criminal cases. I made a post-mortem examination on December 6th in the presence of Drs. Berry and Little. I agree with the evidence they have given as to the post-mortem appearances. That evidence, however, omits to mention that the whole of the lungs were somewhat congested. I received from Drs. Berry and Little an account of the symptoms they had observed during the illness of the deceased. Taking into consideration that account and the post-mortem appearances, there was nothing in my judgment to account for death from natural causes. In my judgment the death was caused by poison. The descrip-tion of poison used was, I thought, a vegetable alkaloid. Vegetable alkaloids act various ways. Aconitine is one of the vegetable alkaloids. A fatal dose of aconitine could, I have no doubt, be contained in one of the capsules produced. The appearances I saw on the post-mortem examination were consistent with the supposition that death had been caused by a dose of aco-nitine. With regard to curvature, the principal curvature was in the lower part of the body. There was some curvature forward in the upper part of the spine. There was no such curvature as would affect the position of the heart and lungs relatively to each other. According to my judgment, there was no disease in the lower lumbar region which would cause sudden death. The curvature appeared to be of long standing, but there was no active disease there. think it is impossible that death could have been produced by the pressure of the curvature upon the neighbouring arteries.-By the aconitine. I should think that the symptoms resulting from the administration of a fatal dose of aconitine would be first shown in about half-an-hour. I should not expect them to commence in a few minutes, because it would depend upon the condition of the stomach-whether it was empty or full. I think it would be possible to cause death by so small a dose that it would be impossible to find it. I think that with an ordinary poison ous dose of aconitine, some traces of it would be found in the stomach. In my opinion enough aconitine to cause death might be given without leaving any trace of aconitine in the stomach. I agree that the poison which may have caused death may have been removed from the stomach to other organs, and also that it is quite possible that a larger portion may remain in the stomach than the portion which has caused death. I know nothing about poisoning by the alkaloid aconi-tine.—By the Solicitor-General: I have had experience only of one case of poisoning by vegetable alkaloids-that was a case of poi soning by strychnine. If aconitine were administered in a capsule it would take longer to act, because it would be necessary for the gelatine of the capsule to dissolve. William Dodd, a chemist's assistant at

Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's, Plough-court, Lombard-street, remembered the prisoner coming to the shop on or about the 24th of November in last year. Witness handed him a piece of paper, upon which the prisoner wrote something. They had searched everywhere, but could not find it. To Mr. Williams: The last time the paper was seen was when it was left on the counter after the poison was weighed up. Possibly it was destroyed with the waste paper. To the judge : It was a piece of paper which in the ordinary way would have been destroyed after the transaction. The Solicitor-General: did he write on the paper?—"Aconitia, two grains. G. H. Lamson, M.D., Bournemouth, Hants;" with the date in the corner. After referring to the Medical Directory, and finding the name, I weighed up the poison, and called another assistant to check the weight. I suggested that Dr. Lamson should take it in a bottle, but he said he did not require it in a bottle, and I therefore wrapped it in white paper, labelled it, and the prisoner paid 2s. 6d. for it, 1s. 3d. per grain being the price to medical men. On the evening of December 5 I read something in a newspaper, and in consequence had a conversation with Betts, the assistant who helped to weigh up the poison supplied to the prisoner. I was at first under the impression that what the prisoner bought was atropia, which is about 1 % d. a grain, but I looked at the bottle, and then called to mind what the prisone paid for the poison. It was Morson's make of aconitia which I sold to the prisoner. Cross-examined: I cannot remember the date when it was bought. At this time both I and Betts were under the impression that it was atropia which was sold. We keep a register of poisons sold, but have no record of this transaction. To Mr. Poland: We do not register poisons sold to medical men. After further evidence the case was again adjourned.

The trial was resumed on Saturday morning. Dr. Stevenson, examined by the Solici-tor-General, said:— I have had a large experience in analytical chemistry and especially in toxicology. On the 8th of December last I was instructed by the Home Secretary to make an analysis in the present case, Dr. Dupré being appointed as my associate. A number of bottles containing various things were handed me by Mr. Bond for the purposes of analysis, and from Inspector Butcher I received on December 12 two pills wrapped in tinfoil. On the 14th of December I received from Inspector Butcher a parcel labelled "Remainder of sugar from Mr. Bedbrook's."
Also a bottle of sherry labelled, "From the decanter used by Lamson." I have microscopically examined and analysed the whole of the articles submitted to me, with the assistance of Dr. Dupré.

The witness here enumerated in detail the particular articles which he himself manually examined, and then continued his evidence. From the portions of the liver, spleen, and kidneys which I examined I obtained an alkaloidal extract, which contained a trace of morphia, and which, placed on the tongue, gave a faint sensation like that produced by aconita. From a portion of the intestines obtained an extract which I have not tested.

process an alkaloidal extract, which produced a very faint sensation like that of aconitia, and placed on the tongue the sensation extended to the lips, although the extract did not touch the lip. This extract I preserved for some physiological experiments. The witness then went on to state that from various portions of the substances submitted to him he obtained alkaloidal extracts. One of these contained a trace of morphia, and from this, by a further process, he obtained more morphia. He continued:—Some of this extract I placed on my tongue, and it produced the effects of aconitia already described in a marked degree, and a burning, sickening sonsation down towards the stomach which is peculiar to aconitia. The sensation on the tongue lasted four hours.

To the judge: I do not know that this sensation is peculiar to any other vegetable alkaloid. I have about eighteen or twenty in my possession, and have tasted nearly all of

Examination of the witness continued :-This extract I dissolved and injected into the skin of a mouse. The animal was obviously affected in two minutes, and from that time it presented symptoms of poisoning, and died in thirty minutes. I made other experiments of injecting Morson's aconitine (sold to me by Allen and Hanbury) into the skins of several mice, and it operated on them in the same manner as in the case of the extract of the urine. The symptoms in each case were un-distinguishable. A solution of tartaric acid which was used on the mouse proved inoperative. I mixed the three alkaloidal extracts which I have spoken of, injected it under the skin of a mouse in the same manner, and it produced effect in nine minutes, afterwards gave symptoms of poisoning, and caused death in twenty-two minutes, the symptoms being precisely similar as in the case of the injection of Morson's the case of the injection of Morson's aconitine. The vomit I examined to see if I could find anything corresponding with the root of aconite or the root of horseradish. I could find neither. I made an extract from the vomit, and it was an alkaloidal one, which had no trace either of morphia or quinise. I applied that also to the tongue. There was a very powerful result, such as that caused by aconitia, the effects of which lasted in a severe form six hours and a half. I also used a portion of this alkaloidal extract for an experiment upon a mouse. I injected it into the back of the mouse; it was severely affected in two minutes and a half, and the symptoms con-tinued till the time of its death, 15 % minutes after the injection, the symptoms being parallel to those of aconitia. Approximately I might place that quantity at not less than one-seventh, probably not more than one-quarter of a grain. There has been only one fatal case of which I know in which aconitine has caused death, and in that one the fatal dose was known to be not less than one-twentieth and not more than one-thirteenth of a grain. The two pills in the capsules contained no poison at all. The sweets, the cake, the sugar, and the capsules were also free from poison. Of the twenty powders which were examined, seventeen contained only quinine, and the other three contained varying quantities of aconitia. I examined one of the two pills in the small tin box; it contained .45gr. (nearly half a grain) of aconitia. I have heard the accounts by morphia during the last hour or two of the boy's life; the traces of morphia which I found in portions of the body were such as I should expect to find after such an injection. Many times a fatal dose of aconitine could be administered in such capsules as these. The witness here placed a grain of Morson's aconitine in one capsule and half a grain in another, and showed each to the judge and

Examination contained: The poison being taken in one of these capsules would prevent testing on the tongue. There is no specific or characteristic chemical test of aconitine. It can be chemically detected as an alkaloid, and there are the physiological tests and the effects upon the system, if taken in quantity. I have no doubt whatever that in the vomit and the portions of the body alluded to I did find aconitine. The appearances described by the witnesses who made the post-mortem examination are such as would be caused by aconitine. They pointed to the presence of an active vegetable principle, and to aconitine than any other. I have never known aconitine given in this country for internal use. It was formerly tried, but as I understand, was given up because it was found to be so dangerous. The examination in chief of this witness occupied two hours and a half, and the day's proceedings had not concluded when this report left.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CHANNEL TUNNEL. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Childers, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, Mrs. Childers, Mr. Hussey Vivian, M.P., and Mrs. Vivian, Cap-tain the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, the Hon. Miss Palmer, Mr. Ralph Thomson, C.B., Mr. Godley, and Mr. Spencer Childers, attended by Sir Edward Watkin, Bart., M.P., left Charing Cross on Saturday morning by special train at 8.30 to visit the Channel Tunnel works between Folkestone and Dover. They returned to town by special train the same afternoon. The under-mentioned members of Parliament followed by the 10 a.m. Brussels express train :- The Hon. C. R. Spencer, the Hon. T. F. Fremantle, Dr. Farquharson, Dr. Lyons, Sir H. W. Peek, Sir R. Cunliffe, Lord Tavistock, Colonel O'Gorman Mahon, Lord C. Bruce, Colonel Richardson Gardner, Sir G. M. Grant, Dr. Kinnear, Dr. Cameron, Sir George Campbell, and Messrs. Williamson, Martin Mellor, Wills, Buxton, Earp, Hollond, Brymer, Wilson, Cotes, Leake, Causton, Grant, Charles McLaren, Gourley, Waugh, Eustace Smith, McArthur, Stanton, Marriott, Coddingtan, Brinton, Dalrymple, Fry, Ashton Dilke, A. Morley, Hardcastle, Firth, Redmond, B. Samuelson, H. B. Samuelson, Creyke, T. Rowley Hill, Montague Guest, Thomas Salt, J. K. Cross, Staveley Hill, E. Collins, and G. Palmer. They were accompanied by Mr. Myles Fenton, general manager of the South Eastern Railvay. A message from Dover announces the arrival of the party at that place, and adds:—On account of the delay occasioned to the progress of the works these visits are likely to be less frequent shortly. The rate at which boring is being accomplished continues satis-factory, although rather less than the average distance has been pierced this week.

ATTACKS UPON THE SOVEREIGN .- The law as to attacks upon the Sovereign is very severe and precise. It is contained in two statutes, the first dealing with attempts to kill or hurt, the second with attempts to intimidate. The tne second with attempts to intimidate. The first statute, 36 Geo. III., c. 7, made perpetual by 57 Geo. III., c. 6, makes it treason to compass, imagine, devise, or intend death, or any bodily harm tending to death "; the punishment for treason (mitigated of its attendant horrors by 54 Geo. III., c. 146, and 33 and 34 Vic., c. 23, s. 31) being death. The second statute, 5 and 6 Vic., c. 51, makes it a high misdemeanour "to discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present a high misdemeanour "to discharge, or attempt to discharge, or point, aim, or present at or near the person of the Queen any gun, pistol, or any other description of firearms," whether loaded or not, "with intent to alarm her Majesty," the punishment to which the offender is liable being penal serviced for saven years. Or Imprisonment for which the offender is liable being penal servitude for seven years, or imprisonment for three years, with the additional liability "to be publicly or privately whipped as often and in such manner and form as the court shall direct, not exceeding thrice." A subsequent statute, 25 Vic., c. 18, provides that "no offender shall be whipped more than once for the same offence"; but it may be doubted whether this provision applies generally, or is whether this provision applies generally, or is restricted to offences punishable by summary conviction only.—Solicitors' Journal.

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Bankers, and Booksellers.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 11-12, 1882. THE WAR CLOUD. For the present the war cloud has passed over. General Skobeleff has been recalled. if not in defence to direct representations made by Austria and Germany, at any rate out of respect to the political proprieties his rhetorical vehemence had outraged. A new Austrian Ambassador goes to St. Petersburg, whose mission it is to maintain unshaken the peaceful relations at present existing between the Austrian Court and official Russia, however violent the popular and unofficial agitation of the Panslavists may become. The task which is thus set to Count von Wolkenstein is certainly of a kind to test his diplomatic skill. General Skobeleff's recall no more extinguishes the flame his patriotic eloquence kindled than his recall from the scene of his triumphs in the Tekke country prevented his countrymen from reaping all the fruit of his vigour. And his temporary disgrace, if it be indeed disgrace, is-like the "retirement" of General Ignatieff, which preceded his restoration to power and the triumph of his policy meant rather to save appearances than to have any wholesome disciplinary effect on General Skobeleff's ardent spirit. It is impossible to say whether the version of the rebuke administered to him by the Czar is authentic or not. But assuming that some such reproof was given, its terms are not reassuring to those who would wish to see the Russian Government distinctly and unequivocally disclaim sympathy with Panslavic fanaticism. Gen. Skobeleff is not told that his views are visionary or wicked, but that the exhibition of them was mischievous, because inopportune. His haste, in fact, had spoilt the game. He meant well, no doubt, but what was the result? Why, that Germany, which before was willing to be neutral, and to act as mediator, both in the Eastern Question generally and in the special case of the Slavs of the Balkan peninsula, now refuses to aid them. Austria is irritated. France-a Power which, according to Panslavic calculations, could have been counted on at the proper moment as an ally of Russia in that general European war from and through which alone, it seems, the full redemption of the Slavs must emerge-now holds aloof, lest she should be mixed up in a struggle for which she feels herself unprepared. Even the Porte has become suddenly contumacious. This is the Imperial view, according to one account. But according to another, General Skobeleff interprets events more cheerfully. He has been told, it is said, that his recall is not intended as a nunishment for a political indiscretion, but is simply the notice the military authorities have felt bound to take of an escapade inconsistent with strict discipline. The General himself, as our St. Petersburg telegram this morning shows, uses this incident to point his favourite moral. The Czar, he is pleased to say, is at heart a Russian and if he has been forced to frown at a natural ebullition of patriotic sentiment, this is only another instance of the detestable power which German "blood and iron" assert over what ought to be the free life of Russia. This restraint can only be shaken off by the "blood and iron" of Russia, and we may be sure that whether General Skobeleff be "detained" at St. Petersburg to organise opinion on Panslavistic lines, or be sent back to his command at Minsk, to cherish in seclassion his dreams for the enfranchisement and unification of his race, the seed he has sown already will not have been sown in vain. Some of its fruits are apparent already. The speed with which Austria hastened to recognise the new Kingdom of Servia is an evidence that official Servia, to use the current phrase. is disposed to a "prudent and loyal" policy. But it is also an evidence that this official element needs all the support that European recognition can give it. It is threatened from within by forces which are avowedly on the side of adventure. The struggle which ended in the deposition of the Metropolitan of Belgrade was something more than a struggle between the claims of the Church to independence and of the State to control. Bishop Michael represented not the Greek Church only, but the cause of Panslavism, which, as understood in Servia, means the solidarity of all Slav peoples under the protecting auspices of the Czar. The Manifesto he has issued curiously resembles the utter-

ances of the Servian Opposition journals.

The burden of both is that Austrian control

must be, and will be before long, shaken

off, in order that the various Slav races

may be united into a powerful Slavonian

nationality. The one guarantee, then, for

even a temporary peace seems to be the

success of Austria in arresting and re-

pressing the insurrectionary movement in

Bosnia and Herzegovina. Judged from

this standpoint, the severely repressive

measures Austria has taken against agitation in Dalmatia must be held excusable.

For a time, too, the pressure she has put

on Montenegro, and the significant warning

General Javonovics conveyed to the Rus-

sian Consul General, are justified by the

resulting attitude of the Prince to the in-

surrection. Indeed, it can hardly be

doubted now that one effect of the present rising has been to transfer to Austria the

power of dominating the policy of Mon-tenegro, which has hitherto been exercised by Russia. Judging from the latest ac-

tions in the Crivoscie district, there is good reason to hope that the measures actually taken to cope with the insurrection itself will before long prove effective. Meanwhile, the peace of Europe seems to hang on a slender thread, which nothing but a feeling of unpreparedness on the part of some of the Powers prevents from being snapped in twain. - Standard.

THE HERZEGOVINA REVOLT. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Vienna

VIENNA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The whole Austrian and Hungarian Press is jubilant at the news of the suppression of the insurrection in the Crivoscie. The insur-gents have almost all escaped into Montenegro, whence they may return whenever they choose unless the entire frontier on the Austrian side is fortified and strong garrisons Austrian side is fortined and strong garrisons are kept permanently on the spot. The capture of Fort Dragali, which through negligence was allowed to fall into the hands of the insurgents, is represented by enthusiastic correspondents as a feat almost unparalleled. The troops had to march over Mount Orjen, which is 6.000 feat in height, and which was which is 6,000 feet in height, and which was covered with snow many feet deep. The feat is, in fact, compared to the celebrated achievements of great commanders like Hannibal and Napoleon in crossing the Alps and Pyrenees. Active operations against the Crivoscian insurgents, which have now been brought to a successful conclusion, did not commence till the 9th of Feb. During the final struggle the hardships they suffered were of the most extreme character. For 16 conseoutive hours they were marching and constantly fighting over ice and snow, which was in some places 10 feet deep. The mountains were most difficult, the rocks often being perpendicular, and the paths on the ledges such that the packhorses could not proceed. Some of them were, indeed, precipitated with cannon and baggage into the abyss below. Some battalions were obliged to climb up the hills like goats one behind the other. On the other side they had to slide down over the glaciers. The insurgents were taken by sur-prise, never having anticipated that they could be attacked in the rear. The only effect of these unusual efforts and hardships has been to drive the insurgents from the mountains, whence it was easier for them to flee than for the Imperial troops to pursue them. The positions gained by the Austrians will have, without delay, to be fortified. Costly roads must also be constructed at an outlay estimated at from twenty-five to thirty million florins. To obtain this sum the Government is under the necessity of assembling the Delegations again, and I am informed that at the Cabinet Council held to-day, under that at the Cabinet Council neid to-day, under the presidency of the Emperor, it was de-cided to convene the Delegations about the middle of April. The Hungarian Minister President arrived here from Budapest yesterday, in order to attend the Council on this subject. From the Upper Narenta Valley, near Gatzko, the Austrian arms are also reported as having been victorious. The insurgents fled, as they have almost always done Austrian troops.

PESTH, SUNDAY NIGHT. All the papers rejoice at the brilliant conquest of the Crivoscie district, and are full of praise of General Jovanovics, who within two days stormed and carried this formidable natural fortress, almost without any loss in the way of dead or wounded. Whoever has been across the Balkans will be aware that the hardships suffered by the Russians on their march to the south in the last war were small compared with those endured by the Austrian troops in the present campaign in the Crivoscie. One brigade marched four-teen hours without interruption from Tre-binje over the Orjen Mountain, which is six thousand feet in height. The troops had to make their way through snow six feet deep and across fields of ice and glaciers. The new tactics adopted in these operations, in accordance with which troops never attacked the position of the insurgents in front, but turned them, and never passed a defile before having occupied the heights to the right and left of it, have proved irresistible.

The district of Crivosole, as well as the in-

surgent parts of Herzegovina, are ethnographical and orographical continuations of Montenegro. The march from the plateau of Dragalyi or from Bilek to Cettinje is mere child's play compared with the ascent from the shore to Dragalyi itself. The Crivoscians and Southern Herzegovinians have been fighting a sort of Montenegrin war. Montenegrins, in fact, are stated to have formed the bulk of the men in the insurgent Crivoscian camp. The result of the two days' fighting is therefore regarded as having refuted the prejudice that the Montenegrins are invincible in their mountains. The suppression of the rebellion is in fact equivalent to the subjection of Montenegrate American to the subjection of Montenegro to Austrian influence, which will now replace Russian influence in Cettinje, as it has already done in Belgrade.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY. The Queen and Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) drove out yesterday afternoon attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, and Prince Leopold Duke of Albany attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Boyd Carpenter, M. A. Honorary Chaplain to the Queen and Vicar of Christ Church, Lancaster-

gate, preached the sermon. On Saturday the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was baptized at Windsor Castle in the presence of the Queen and a distinguished company. At a quarter to 1 a special train arrived at Windsor from London, bringing down the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their son, and numerous guests, including Lord Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), who had been invited to be present at the ceremony. Numerous spectators assembled to witness the arrival. At 1 o'clock the Queen with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian and children, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, assembled in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The ceremony was per-formed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, as-sisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The Queen acting as one of the sponsors, named the child Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah. The choir of St. George's Chapel was present, under the direction of Chapel was present, under the direction of Sir George Elvey. At the conclusion of the ceremony her Majesty gave a breakfast to the guests in the Oak Room, and shortly after 3 o'clock her Majesty's guests left the Castle and returned to London by special train.

The Duchess of Argyll is fast approaching convalescence. The subjoined bulletin, signed by Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J.

erriman, was issued on Saturday afternoon The Duchess of Argyll gains strength laily." There was no bulletin on Sunday, daily." There was no bulletin as her Grace is so much better. The Countess of Aberdeen was safely delivered of a daughter early on Sunday morn-

ing at 37, Grosvenor-square.

Lord Egerton of Tatton is rather better, though still in a critical state. He shows a greater power of rallying than could have been expected. Lady Harriet Bernard and the Ladies

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 14, 1882. THE SAILOR PRINCES IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times, writing under date March 6, says:—The telegraph will have told the doings of the two young Englishmen who passed from the condition of simple cadets on a British man-of-war to that of Princes of the Royal House of England as they landed at Ismailia on Thursday night. Their strict incognito has saved them all troublesome State ceremonies, but the regard and almost affection which his Highness the Khedive bears towards England and its rulers has above itself in a most han and its rulers has shown itself in a most hosand its rulers has shown itself in a most hospitable reception. A Royal Palace is placed at the disposal of the Royal party, the Kasrel-Nusr, where the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have both stayed in days gone by, and where Mr. Cave overhauled our embarrassed finances in luxurious comfort. On Saturday the Princes drove four-in-hand to the Pyramids, climbed to the top, admired the Sphinz lunched in the shadow of all caps. the Sphinx, lunched in the shadow of 40 centuries—in fact, did as hundreds of generations of tourists, Herodotus included, have done before them, none of whom, however, had a better time than Prince Albert Victor and Prince George Frederick and the shipmates they have brought with them from the Bacchante. They are lucky in the time of their chanic. They are lucky in the time of their visit. Egypt is clad in one wast garment of brightest green, with the corn that will be gathered in anether month. The Nile is fairly high and the climate is that of a fresh, bright June day in England. Yesterday (Sunday), the Royal party attended the English church, which is built on laad presented by a Mahomedan ruler, and whose bell is heard by the muezzins of a hundred mosques. What would English folk say if the muezzins called to prayer from a minaret overlooking Fleet. to prayer from a minaret overlooking Fleetstreet? The service was marked by a thanksgiving for the special mercy vouchsafed to the British nation in the happy escape of her Majesty from the danger she had run on the previous day.
In the evening his Highness the Khedive

entertained the English Princes at dinner-a pleasant dinner of friends rather than a State banquet. The whole of to-day is to be spent at Sakkara, the necropolis of Egypt's great capital Memphis, with its tombs, and rockchambers, and pyramids. Next to Thebes, it is the favourite hunting-ground of Egyptologists, but it needs no special knowledge to appreciate much of its marvels. On the pictured walls of the tombs of the bulls one sees reproduced the life of Egypt thousands of years ago, and in one tomb, that of Ti, the daily aristance is depicted of appreciate markets. daily existence is depicted of a prosperous priest and country gentleman, who fished and hunted, and planted and reaped, as well as fulfilled his sacerdotal duties. This evening the Princes dine with the British Consul-General, Sir Edward Malet, who starts by train with them to-morrow to join the steamer at Assicut which the Khedive has provided for the Nile trip. Thirteen days afterwards the Royal party will again be in Cairo for a day or two, and then they proceed to Alexandria. There the Princes stay on board the Bacchante, but they have promised to attend the Alexandria athletic sports, which will take place the day after their arrival.

THE CHIEF MONTSIVE AND THE

TRANSVAAL BOERS. The Chief Montsive (variously spelt Mont-iwe, Montsiwa, and Montsiva) with whom, if the telegraphic reports from South Africa are to be relied upon, the Transvaal State or part of the Transvaal State is waging a not inconsiderable war, rules a people who in many respects are among the foremost of natives in South Africa. They are Bechuanas, a race so far better known to Englishmen under the name borne by other portions of their kinsmen—Basutos; for the Basutos who have so successfully encountered both the arms and the diplomacy of the Cape Colony and the Basutos who, under Secocoeni, were hardly less prosperous in their defiance of the authority of the Transvaal, are all branches of the Bechuana nation. Thus it should be needless now to say that they exce in their capacity for civilisation; that they seek agriculture, use ploughs and waggons horses, and cotton and woollen goods and clothes; build good houses, and resort to hunting, not in the main as savages, but as traders. Montsive is principal chief of a band of Bechuanas called Baralongs, and he and other chiefs of kindred bands have hunting grounds, or hunting rights over ground in the Kalahari desert, whence they bring ostrich feathers and skins to the trader's wagon. Of old, Montsive has been an object of intense delight to the Transvaal Boers. In the younger days of the Republic beyond the Vaal he was too strong for them to subdue, and they used him as an ally. He is an old man now, and in the very early time, somewhere about 1837, when the migration from the Cape Colony was still continuing, he aided them against their Zulu enemy Moselikatze. Then came the usual dispute—a variance of view as to the title to land—and Montsive retired for a time northward. It must not be orgotten that all, or nearly all, of the lands in question west of the Transvaal are valuable largely, and in some cases wholly, for their water supply. It is an arid country. The rivers marked on the map which, if tradition tells truly, once flowed in fair streams, are but dry watercourses for three parts of the year. Thus the springs, "fountains" as they are called from the Dutch use of the word, are the wealth, and the cattle are distributed about at different "posts," and it is not un-common for a chief and people to have rights, by long usage, over water on the land belonging to others. Accordingly, Montsive coming to be looked upon by the Transvaal Boers as an enemy, left his customary dwelling near the Transvaal border and went to live at a "post" more distant from trouble. All the natives, Montsive amongst them, on the S.W. of the Transvaal so impressed the British Government with the justice of their complaints against the Transvaal Boers that in 1870 Governor Keate, of Natal, was instructed to decide by arbitration between the Boers and the natives in that quarter. He decided that the land claimed by the Boers was not their land but the land of the natives. The South African Republic, a party to the arbitration, refused to obey the award, and tried soon after to acquire a new title to the disputed territory, now come to be known as the Keate Award Territory, by seeking a cession of land from another Baralong chief, Moshette-professing to regard Moshette as paramount over Montsive. It is questionable if there is any good title to paramountcy at all among these divided bands of Bechuanas; but the British Government has always regarded Montsive as having the best title there is; in part, perhaps, be-cause being strong he can best hold his own. Since the Keate Award Monteive has complained year by year that the Boers were breaking Keate's words " as he phrases it and has begged that the British Government would give effect to the award and protect would give effect to the award and protect him. He has more than once pointed out that if he was not protected by British authority he would be forced to protect himself by his own authority—that is, by fighting. When the Royal Commission was sitting in Pretoria he sent thither his son, begging again that "Keate's words might be made strong." With the boundary fixed by the Commission he was far from contented, and it no doubt took away

from contented, and it no doubt took away

from him and gave to the Transvaal a large

part of the territory that Governor Kent had

decided to be Baralong country. Still, he promised that if the Boers would observe the

new line he, too, would respect it. The Boers were discontented with the new boundary no less, for they claim all the land far to the westward. Other Baralong chiefs in

this area of contention are Moshette, already mentioned, and Machabi (or Mathlabi).

Moshette's place is about 40 miles south-west

him, with the greater part of his people, inside the Transvaal. He has long acknowledged himself a dependant of the Transvaa. Boers, and he is hostile to Montsivel Moshette, too, is hostile to Montsive. He acknowledges no dependency to the Boers, though they claim it of him; but, from rivalry to Montsive, will serve at intervals as their friend. Further south, at Mamusa, comes the chief Massouw of the Korannas, a debased remnant of the original Hottentots; southward, again, at Taung, the Mankorane, chief of the Batlapins of Bechuana stock. Mankorane is friendly to Montsive. It is pro-Mankorane is mendily to Montsive. It is probable that, in the conflicts recently reported, Machabi and Moshette, and possibly Massouw, have been led by Boers against Montsive. Moshette and Massouw both avowed themselves displeased with the new boundary line no less than Montsive, but, unpublished him they declared they would not like him, they declared they would not observe it. If it is true that 250 Boers, with three guns, attacked Montsive, it is quite evident that more than local Boers are engaged in the struggle. The border country there is thinly peopled, even for Boer farms; moreover, cannon form no part of the farm implements of a Transvaal Boer, and the cannon, if cannon have been used in the reported assault, can be hardly other than the Krupp guns taken over by the British Government at the annexation and returned by them to the Transvaal State upon the with-drawal of British troops from the Transvaal. It will be remembered that Machabi, after the peace at Laing's Nek made with the Boers, finding the Boers paramount, or about to beinding the Boers paramount, or about to become paramount, in the country, began to annoy and attack Montsive. Then a commando of some 250 Boers, principally from the Potchefstroom district, led by the "General" Cronje, went to the support of Machabi. This happened last May. Montsive complained bitterly that Machabi, using Transval territory as a base of operations. Transvaal territory as a base of operations, could attack him and retreat into the security of Transvaal soil. Similar trouble began after the withdrawal of our troops from the Transvaal last November, and Montsive renewed his complaints. This state of affairs apparently

VANITY FAIRINGS.

continues .- Times.

Lord Wilton—long popular under the name "the wicked Earl"—not only never denied himself any earthly pleasure, but in all pleasures and pastimes, from love-making to fox-hunting, he was perhaps the best man all round known to an experiment of the second s round known to our generation and to the preceding one. The two things he knew nothing about were navigation and seaman-ship; yet he was the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in his younger days he often adventured himself at sea with days he often adventured himself at sea with-out knowing what he was doing. Of late his yachting was chiefly confined to hoisting his Commodore's burgee on a steamer at Cowes, and pulling ashore in a four-oared cutter with her ladyship.

London is fuller than I think I have ever

seen it at this time of year. Friends exchange gossip and greeting the whole length of the Piccadilly pavement all day long, Bond-street is blocked every afternoon, and dinners, little and big, take place every evening. People increasing grief; and while many still remain away altogether, those who have come up take refuge in small houses and economy; so that while small houses are relatively dear, large ones may be had almost for the

asking.

Jumbo and Bradlaugh have divided the whole thoughts and conversation of Society during the last week. Whether the one would, could, or should be kicked out of Westminster, or whether the other would, could, or should be dragged in chains to foreign lands, have been the great questions of moment. Bets have been freely given and taken on each event, as well as on the double

Bradlaugh has received his quietus for the resent, and Jumbo, in spite of the Court of Chancery, still remains, and appears likely to remain, master of the situation. Meantime the managers of the Zoo may congratulate the managers of the 200 may congratuated themselves on having at all events recouped themselves for any forfeit they may have to pay Mr. Barnum for non-fulfilment of their bargain. Jumbo has made himself a popular idol and attracted crowds as great as those he is expected to draw in America. The amiable animal shows his gratitude to his present keepers by putting money into their pockets to keep him.

Many ladies have had to feel very suddenly and very acutely the difficulty of knowing how to dispose of a servant taken ill with any infectious disease. It cannot therefore be too widely known that the only place in London to which persons, not being paupers, suffering from infectious fevers can be sent is the London Fever Hospital, in Liverpool-road Islington. Only last week a lady of my acquaintance, having a servant taken ill at ten o'clock in the morning with scarlet fever, communicated with the authorities of this hospital and at three o'clock the servant was on her way to the hospital herself in an ambulance

This being so, I am ashamed to learn that the hospital in question, which is entirely self-supporting, is suffering much for want of unless some large subscriptions are forth-coming for it. It seems to me that the house-holders of London owe it, not merely to the cause of charity, but, what is more important, to themselves, to come down handsomely with their money in order to avert such a catastrophe.

I hear upon excellent authority that two cers' daughters are, at this present moment, sequence of the absolute destitution to which they and their families have been reduced through Mr. Gladstone's dealing with their

Young ladies are loud in their complaints at the dearth of balls. Very few have already taken place, and still fewer seem to be in contemplation. We appear to be returning to the old-fashioned style of dining, but not dancing, in Lent, which for the last two or three years had been reserved; or rather dinners were always given, but dances pre-vailed, and were brighter and pleasanter, so the young folks themselves said, than the

The mild creatures who try to persuade themselves that man has no propensities ex-cepting those which may be discussed in family circles are trying to raise an outcry family circles are trying to raise an outcry about football. At present this splendid game is the only one in which the youth of our savage breed can give vent to their fighting propensities. Barring the absence of lethal weapons, every scrimmage is a handto-hand fight, with all the excitement of battle and none of the bloodshed. Young fellows are trained to run swiftly, to charge with bravery, to bear pain silently, and to stand cold and wet and other experiences common in warfare with stoicism. Every great open space is really a training ground for hundreds of fine soldiers, and I confess that I never see a rush of a dozen lithe and joyous players of a good team without thinking what an ugly crew they would be in a rough-and-tumble fight. I am willing to let the mild family meralists steal my Sabbath, my tobacco, my freedom of speech, but they must leave our best game alone. At present the best of our men are as well-made as any Greek statues with which I am acquainted, and I should be sorry to see them developing into positive philosophers with negative calves .-Vanity Fair.

THE DRAMA.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

classes of playgoers, has proved to be fully worthy of the exceptional attention which it commanded. There is scarcely a feature in the revival that does not justify the eager curiosity with which it had been anticipated. There is much to render it altogether unique, and to afford a standard of fitness and taste whereby future stage representations of this and kindred works will have to be judged. Let it be said at once that this elaborate and beautiful production has been already stamped with practical success, and that it must be seen and studied by all who profess sympathy with the higher and more ambitious efforts of the theatrical managers of the day. Yet it is to be noted, and the point has no little signi-ficance, that this unmistakable success is attained by means which had not been expected by the majority of playgoers. The talk in the lobbies is not of the individual impersonations of familiar characters, even by Mr. Irving and Miss Ellen Terry, but rather concerning the general effect of the presentation. From one point of view this certainly is as it should be, inasmuch as it must be best for the imagination to be appealed to by a dramatic poem as a whole. It cannot, however, be denied that this result came as a surprise to most, and perhaps to some as a disappointment. Its causes, at any rate as suggested by the performance, do not seem difficult to define. In the first place, the very care which is taken to transport us bodily to the Verona of the middle ages tends for a while to distract extention for several care. for a while to distract attention from the love for a while to distract attention from the love story and its progress. Specially is this noticeable in the marvellously-managed scene illustrative of the ball at the house of Capulet, where, in contemplation of the dancers, the guests, and the admirable grouping, we find ourselves forgetting to watch the first magnetic attraction of the lovers. We are, as it were, in a strange place, and while we are drinking in the beauty of our new surroundings, we lack time to watch the hirth of the ings. we lack time to watch the birth of the tragedy in their midst. Yet, to find fault with this is in reality to complain that we are not accustomed to so complete a realisation of foreign atmosphere and colour and life upon our stage. Nothing so perfect of their kind as the faction fights in the streets, the grouping of the attendants in Juliet's chamber on the morning after her supposed death, or the contrasted light and shade in the garden and the tomb of Capulets, have to our knowledge been achieved here or elsewhere. The temptation to dwell upon the delightful accessories of the representation is great, and the effort which has to be made to resist it brings us naturally to a consideration of further reasons why the acting here seems almost dwarfed by the mounting of the play. These are to be traced to the view of Romeo's character taken traced to the view of Romeo's character taken by Mr. Irving, and the timid rendering by Miss Terry of that passion in which Juliet's whole being is concentrated. The actor has valuable authority for his conception of a hero whom Hazlitt roundly stated to be "Hamlet in love." Moreover, by the res-toration of Romeo's love for Rosaline, which is conveniently omitted from Garrick's acting edition of the play, he has fortified his posi-tion with undoubted strength by the aid of Shakespeare himself. None the less, however, is it felt that the love of this dreamy philosopher, this love which some undersubjective," and others admire for its ideality, is not the love which touches us most nearly. It may be that Romeo and Juliet are, as we are told, no more boy and girl lovers, that the youthful fancy of Rosa-line's rejected admirer is not really caught at the rebound by the superior charms of her immediate successor. In that case we, for our part, can only regret that the conventionally-accepted meaning of the love story is not the correct one. As a study at once consistent and picturesque, as an impersonation rising towards its close to the highest regions of tragedy, Mr. Irving's Romeo entitled to the most generous appreciation. But it neither rouses the imagination nor commands the deeper sympathies of its spectators in a manner at all comparable with that achieved by the actor in rôles for which he is more suited by the temperament, by natural attributes, and by stage habit. The Juliet of Miss Terry, of which more had probably been expected, and which was, doubt-less, the raison d'étre of the revival, is far less interesting. This actress, as her many admirers are aware, frequently varies her reading of the same part; and it may well be that she will change, if she has not already changed, her treatment of this character Should she do so it will probably be for the better. With whatever qualities of grace and purity and personal charms a Juliet may be endowed, she loses her identity when she ceases to be animated by the impulse of youth. She may make a dainty picture

as she looks out from her balcony upon the night; she may display the prettiest ten-derness in her treatment of her old nurse, she may possess every possible attraction, but all is of little avail if she does not convey to us the impression of a girl who would live as Juliet lived, love as she loved, and die as she died. Miss Terry's failure to do this is of more importance than her avoidance of the familiar points in that famous scene which forms the accepted test of a Juliet's tragic power. It is well that the actress should keep well within what she feels to be the limits of her physical resource, and she obviously gains much by discarding mere traditionary artifice. But the gain is, after all, only negative; and throughout the impersonation nothing substi-tuted by Miss Terry proves able to produce the effect at which she, in common with other Juliets, primarily aims. How it comes to pass that the disappointment thus caused is minimised has already been explained. Reference has not, however, been made to the Mrs. Stirling as the nurse, of Mr. Fernandez as the Friar, and of Mr. Howe as Capulet. The Mercutio of Mr. Terriss, also, is a bold high-spirited performance, better, as it seem to us, in every passage than the Queen Mab speech, which is delivered with needless noise and formality of illustration. Mr. Glenny's Tybalt is good throughout, when the actor has to listen not less than when he speaks. Mr. Howard Russell gives emphasis to the lines of the prologue allotted to him as Chorus; and others included with credit in the cast are Messrs. Mead, Tyars, Alexander, and Child. With regard, indeed, to the general performance, and the magnificent series of tableaux by which the action is set before us, it would scarcely be possible to suggest an improvement. All that taste and money and love of the work could do—and more, perhaps, than they have ever done be-fore—has been accomplished; and it would be not less sad than strange if such a realisation of such an ideal did not command hearty gratitude and appreciation even amongst those who are disappointed by the new Juliet, and whom the new Romeo leaves unconvinced. - Observer.

At the close of the year 1851 there were twenty-one theatres in London. At the close of the year 1881 there were thirty-four. There are now thirty-five, the latest addition being the new "Avenue Theatre," opened on Saturday night under the management of M. Marius. Considerable interest had been felt respecting the new theatre, and had been largely stimulated by descriptions of its architectural beauty and tasteful decoration. The most favourable anticipations were realised on Saturday and the large audience were muson Saturday and the large audience were unanimous in praising the elegance of the structure, and its admirable fitness for performances in which both the sense of hearing
and the sense of sight must be gratified. So
far as sonority is concerned the Avenue
Theatre is admirably adapted to lyrical purposes, every note being distinctly audible,
without the annoyance of an echo. The
architect, Mr. F. H. Fowler, has adopted the
Renaissance style, and has been ably seconded
—so far as concerns the plastic decorations mentioned, and machapi (or mannabi).
Moshette's place is about 40 miles south-west of Schuba, Montsive's place. Machabi lives and.

The production of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum, which had long been leaked forward.

The production of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum, which had long been leaked forward to with the keenest interest by all solves. Bestbinder, who in little more than for the university.

four months has modelled, fabricated, fixed, four months has modelled, fabricated, fixed, and gilded the rich and tasteful ornaments in carton pierrs which adorn the fronts of the boxes, the proscenium, and other parts of the house. The circular ceiling is divided into twelve compartments, containing portraits of Shakespeare, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Beaumarchais, etc. The sage is broad and deep, and is brilliantly lighted. The position of the Theatre at the end of Northumberland Avenue, abutting on the Victoria Embankment is highly adon the Victoria Embankment, is highly advantageous, and it appears likely to become one of the most popular of the many theatres devoted to the lighter class of lyric works which have superseded the operas-bouffes that for seven or eight years exercised an unhealthy influence on art influence on art.

The opera chosen for the opening night was Mms. Favart, one of the best lyric dramas written by MM. Chivot and Duru, and enlivened by some of Offenbach's most sparkling music. The English version, by Mr. H. B. Farnie, was for a very long time successfully performed at the Strand Theatre, and was on Saturday night adopted with M Marine. Saturday night adopted with M. Marius (Favart) and Miss Florence St. John (Mme. Favart) in the two leading characters with which their names have long been honourably identified.

The opera was preceded by Mr. Williamson's farce The Genius. The Prince and Princess of Wales honoured the performance with their presence.

The domestic drama Meg's Diversion has been played at one time or another in so many theatres, by amateurs as well as by professionals, that it must now be familiar to many, if not to most playgoers. Its popularity is due to causes easily traceable—to its sympathetic story, to its simple, yet effective construction, and to the fact that almost all of its eight dramatis persons are capable of being made effective and interesting. Its dialogue, moreover, is unpretending and to the point, becoming unnatural only in the attempt at comedy introduced in Mr. Ashley Maston, the continues who it will be made Merton, the gentleman who, it will be re-membered, rides his hobby about the "creation" of a wife so completely to death. The reason for the revival of Mr. Craven's play at the Royalty on Saturday night was to be found in Miss Hilda Hilton's impersonation of wayward, thoughtless Meg, the heroine, who is the innocent tool of her selfish father In her playful deceit of honest Jasper Pidgeon. The part is not so ambitious as some that Miss Hilton has lately essayed, but she makes so much of it that her choice is proved a judicious one. The Easter novelty here is to be a new burlesque by Mr. F. W. Green.

Robinson Crusos is still running at Drurylane, and bids fair to prolong a successful career from Christmas to Easter. A slight operetta from the German has been brought out at the Gaiety under the title of Oh! Those Girls, as a prelude to the three-act extrava-ganza of Aladdin. At the Criterion, Mr. H. J. Byron's ingenious adaptation of Fourteen Days is increasing in popularity. At the Standard, The Colonel will now give place to the Carl Rosa Opera Company. At the Grecian, Mr. J. H. Clynds has appeared in an afterpiece. Two Wedding Rings and The Enchanted Dove continue to supply a substan-tial programme at the Britannia. East Lynne has been represented at Sadler's Wells. At the Philharmonic The Promised Land will now be superseded by Mrs. Fairbairn's new drama

Morning performances on Wednesdays as well as on Saturdays are now given at the Gaiety, that of last Wednesday being devoted to Mr. Boucicault's adaptation, Led Astray, with Miss Helen Barry in the rôle which she played on the production of the piece here in 1874. She proved able to renew and increase the favourable impression formerly made by her in this impersonation, which is, perhaps, her most satisfactory achievement. On future Wednesdays Miss Barry is to appear here in A Lesson in Love, Clancarty, and other plays.
The revival evidently interested a full audience.
Medusa, a new comedietta founded on a

magazine-story, now precedes The Squire at the St. James's Theatre, whither Mr. Pinero's extremely interesting play continues to attract large audiences. It is a great chance for a young dramatist to write for a company which includes such players as Messrs. Wenman and Macintosh, Mrs. Gaston Murray and Miss Kate Bishop; but unfortunately Mr. Hayes, the author of Medusa, has not risen to the occasion. All that is possible is done for a little which is lacking in natural point and finish; but nothing can save the story of Medusa from seeming foolish, and the characters from appearing aimlessly over-drawn. "What great events from trifling causes spring." Fourteen Days, Mr. H. J. Byron's bright and amusing comedy at the Criterion, which is likely to run fourteen months, was on the opening night threatened with disaster at one point of its career, simply because Mr. Claude Delafield, the Prison Governor, was introduced armed with a stew-pan containing something compensating to Timothy Glibson for his involuntary incarceration. Modern

censure. In this case there was on the part of a few a determined attempt to "damn" the excellent whole because of one trifling error.-Era. Foreign operas and ballets have frequently been laid under contribution by writers of English pantomime music, but it is now pro-bable for the first time that an operatic ballet contains melodies originally heard in a pantomime. This is the case with Mme. Lucile Grahn's latest production, Gitanella, wherein the composer, Ferdinand Wallerstein, has introduced the music written by him for the Statue ballet performed last year in Mother

audiences are severely critical, and are apt

occasionally to be cruel and unjust in their

Goose at Drury-lane, and repeated again this year in Robinson Crusoe.—Era. An adaptation-let us trust a worthy and authorised one—of Mr. Black's delightful novel, Madcap Violet, is announced at Sadler's Wells for next Saturday, with an American

actress as the heroine.—Observer.

Mrs. Digby Willoughby has been specially engaged to support Mr. Hermann Vezin and Miss Kate Pattison as Lady Luscombe, in the forthcoming tour with The Cynic.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. It is with less surprise than regret, says the Athenxum, that we hear of the suspension of negotiations for a copyright convention between the United States and England. When the United States and England. the United States Minister presented the draft of a proposed copyright convention to Lord Granville, he did so under instructions from the Administration of President Hayes. The late lamented President Garfield sanctioned the continuance of the negotiations on the subject, which had made some progress before subject, which had made some progress before his accession to office. As we stated some time ago, it was President Garfield's ardent desire to remove from his country the stigma of treating alien authors as pariahs who had no legal rights there. President Arthur and his Secretary of State do not entertain the

his Secretary of State do not entertain the same views; hence the negotiations, from which over-sanguine authors on both sides of the Atlantic anticipated advantageous results, have proved fruitless.

Miss Braddon's new three-volume novel will be entitled "Mount Royal." The scene is laid in one of the wildest and most beautiful, although least visited, parts of Cornwall.

The first number has appeared of Farm and Home, a weekly journal to be devoted to again cultural and demestic matters.

The death is announced of Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, the daughter of the Scottish metaphysician, Sir Wm. Hamilton, of whose life and philosophy she furnished an account in the new edition of the "Encyclopedia Bristannica." Miss Hamilton was one of the foremost promoters of the movement in Scotland

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 11-12, 1882,

THE WAR CLOUD.

For the present the war cloud has passed over. General Skobeleff has been recalled. if not in defence to direct representations made by Austria and Germany, at any rate out of respect to the political proprieties his rhetorical vehemence had outraged. A new Austrian Ambassador goes to St. Petersburg, whose mission it is to maintain unshaken the peaceful relations at present existing between the Austrian Court and official Russia, however violent the popular and unofficial agitation of the Panslavists may become. The task which is thus set to Count von Wolkenstein is certainly of a kind to test his diplomatic skill. General Skobeleff's recall no more extinguishes the flame his patriotic eloquence kindled than his recall from the scene of his triumphs in the Tekke country prevented his countrymen from reaping all the fruit of his vigour. And his temporary disgrace, if it be indeed disgrace, is-like the "retirement" of General Ignatioff, which preceded his restoration to power and the triumph of his policymeant rather to save appearances than to have any wholesome disciplinary effect on General Skobeleff's ardent spirit. It is impossible to say whether the version of the rebuke administered to him by the Czar is authentic or not. But assuming that some such reproof was given, its terms are not reassuring to those who would wish to see the Russian Government distinctly and unequivocally disclaim sympathy with Panslavic fanaticism. Gen. Skobeleff is not told that his views are visionary or wicked, but that the exhibition of them was mischievous, because inopportune. His haste, in fact, had spoilt the game. He meant well, no doubt, but many, which before was willing to be neutral, and to act as mediator, both in the Eastern Question generally and in the special case of the Slavs of the Balkan peninsula, now refuses to aid them. Austria is irritated. France-a Power which, according to Panslavic calculations, could have been counted on at the proper moment as an ally of Russia in that general European war from and through which alone, it seems, the full redemption of the Slavs must emerge-now holds aloof, lest she should be mixed up in a struggle for which she feels herself unprepared. Even the Porte has become suddenly contumacious. This is the Imperial view, according to one account. But according to another, General Skobeleff interprets events more cheerfully. He has been told, it is said, that his recall is not intended as a punishment for a political indiscretion, but is simply the notice the military authorities have felt bound to take of an escapade inconsistent with strict discipline. The General himself, as our St. Petersburg telegram this morning shows, uses this incident to point his favourite moral. The Czar, he is pleased to say, is at heart a Russian : and if he has been forced to frown at a natural ebullition of patriotic sentiment, this is only another instance of the detestable power v ich German "blood and iron" assert over what ought to be the free life of Russia. This restraint can only be shaken off by the "blood and iron" of Russia, and we may be sure that whether General Skobeleff be "detained" at St. Petersburg to organise opinion on Panslavistic lines, or be sent back to his command at Minsk, to cherish in seclusion his dreams for the enfranchisement and unification of his race, the seed he has sown already will not have been sown in vain. Some of its fruits are apparent already. The speed with which Austria hastened to recognise the new The speed with which Kingdom of Servia is an evidence that official Servia, to use the current phrase, is disposed to a "prudent and loyal" policy. But it is also an evidence that this official element needs all the support that European recognition can give it. It is threatened from within by forces which are avowedly on the side of adventure. The struggle which ended in the deposition of the Metropolitan of Belgrade was something more than a struggle between the claims of the Church to independence and of the State to control. Bishop Michael represented not the Greek Church only, but the cause of Panslavism, which, as understood in Servia, means the solidarity of all Slav peoples under the protecting auspices of the Czar. The Manifesto he has issued curiously resembles the utterances of the Servian Opposition journals. The burden of both is that Austrian control must be, and will be before long, shaken off, in order that the various Slav races may be united into a powerful Slavonian nationality. The one guarantee, then, for even a temporary peace seems to be the success of Austria in arresting and repressing the insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Judged from this standpoint, the severely repressive measures Austria has taken against agitation in Dalmatia must be held excusable. For a time, too, the pressure she has put on Montenegro, and the significant warning General Javonovics conveyed to the Rus-

sian Consul General, are justified by the

resulting attitude of the Prince to the in-

surrection. Indeed, it can hardly be

doubted now that one effect of the present

rising has been to transfer to Austria the

power of dominating the policy of Mon-

tenegro, which has hitherto been exercised

by Russia. Judging from the latest ac-

tions in the Crivoscie district, there is good reason to hope that the measures actually taken to cope with the insurrection itself will before long prove effective. Meanwhile, the peace of Europe seems to hang on a slender thread, which nothing but a feeling of unpreparedness on the part of some of the Powers prevents from being snapped in twain.—Standard.

THE HERZEGOVINA REVOLT. The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Vienna aud Pesth :-

VIENNA, SUNDAY NIGHT.

The whole Austrian and Hungarian Press is jubilant at the news of the suppression of the insurrection in the Crivoscie. The insurthe insurrection in the Crivoscie. The insurgents have almost all escaped into Montenegro, whence they may return whenever they choose unless the entire frontier on the Austrian side is fortified and strong garrisons are kept permanently on the spot. The capture of Fort Dragali, which through negligence was allowed to fall into the hands of the insurgents, is represented by enthusiastic the insurgents, is represented by enthusiastic correspondents as a feat almost unparalleled. The troops had to march over Mount Orjen, which is 6,000 feet in height, and which was covered with snow many feet deep. The feat is, in fact, compared to the celebrated ments of great commanders like Hannibal and Napoleon in crossing the Alps and Pyrenees. Active operations against the which have now been Crivoscian insurgents, brought to a successful conclusion, did not commence till the 9th of Feb. During the final struggle the hardships they suffered were of the most extreme character. For 16 consecutive hours they were marching and constantly fighting over ice and snow, which was in some places 10 feet deep. The mountains were most difficult, the rocks often being perpendicular, and the paths on the ledges such that the packhorses could not proceed. Some were, indeed, precipitated with cannon and baggage into the abyss below. Some battalions were obliged to climb up the hills like goats one behind the other. On the other side they had to slide down over the glaciers. The insurgents were taken by surprise, never having anticipated that they could be attacked in the rear. The only effect of these unusual efforts and hardships has been to drive the insurgents from the mountains, whence it was easier for them to flee than for the Imperial troops to pursue The positions gained by the Austrians nave, without delay, to be fortified. Costly roads must also be constructed at an outlay estimated at from twenty-five to thirty million florins. To obtain this sum the Go-vernment is under the necessity of assembling the Delegations again, and I am informed that at the Cabinet Council held to-day, under the presidency of the Emperor, it was decided to convene the Delegations about the middle of April. The Hungarian Minister President arrived here from Budapest yesterday, in order to attend the Council on this subject. From the Upper Narenta Valley, near Gatzko, the Austrian arms are also re ported as having been victorious. The insur-gents fled, as they have almost always done of late when brought face to face with the

Austrian troops. PESTH, SUNDAY NIGHT. All the papers rejoice at the brilliant conquest of the Crivoscie district, and are full of praise of General Jovanovics, who within two days stormed and carried this formidable natural fortress, almost without any loss in the way of dead or wounded. Whoever been across the Balkans will be aware that the hardships suffered by the Russians on their march to the south in the last war were small compared with those endured by the Austrian troops in the present campaign in the Crivoscie. One brigade marched four-teen hours without interruption from Trebinje over the Orjen Mountain, which is six thousand feet in height. The troops had to make their way through snow six feet deep and across fields of ice and glaciers. The new tactics adopted in these operations, in accordance with which troops never attacked the position of the insurgents in front, but turned them, and never passed a defile before having occupied the heights to the right and left of it, have proved irresistible.

The district of Crivoscie, as well as the insurgent parts of Herzegovina, are ethnographical and orographical continuations of Montenegro. The march from the plateau of Dragalyi or from Bilek to Cettinje is mere child's play compared with the ascent from the shore to Dragalyi itself. The Crivoscians and Southern Herzegovinians have been fighting a sort of Montenegrin war. Montenegrins, in fact, are stated to have formed the bulk of the men in the insurgent Crivoscian camp. The result of the two days' fighting is therefore regarded as having refuted the prejudice that the Montenegrins are invincible in their mountains. The suppression of the rebellion is in fact equivalent to the subjection of Montenegro to Austrian influence, which will now replace Russian influence in Cettinje, as it has already done

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS. WINDSOR CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen and Princess Louise (Marchio ness of Lorne) drove out yesterday afternoon, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford Princess Beatrice and the Duke of Connaught rode out. The Queen, Princess Louise, Princess Beatrice, the Duke of Connaught and Strathearne, and Prince Leopold Duke of Albany attended Divine service this morning in the private chapel. The Rev. Boyd Car-penter, M. A. Honorary Chaplain to the Queen and Vicar of Christ Church, Lancastergate, preached the sermon.

On Saturday the infant daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught was baptized at Windsor Castle in the presence of the Queen and a distinguished company. At a quarter to 1 a special train arrived at Windsor from London, bringing down the Prince and Princess of Wales and their daughters, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and their son, and numerous guests, including Lord Sydney (Lord Chamberlain), who had been invited to be present at the ceremony. Numerous spectators assembled to witness the arrival. At 1 o'clock the Queen with the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, Prince and Princess Christian and children, Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Prince Leopold, Princess Beatrice, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal suite, assembled in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. The ceremony was per-formed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor. The Queen acting as one of the sponsors, named the child Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah. The choir of St. George's Chapel was present, under the direction of Sir George Elvey. At the conclusion of the ceremony her Majesty gave a breakfast to the guests in the Oak Room, and shortly after 3 o'clock her Majesty's guests left the Castle and returned to London by special train. The Duchess of Argyll is fast approaching

convalescence. The subjoined bulletin, signed by Sir William Gull and Mr. J. J. Merriman, was issued on Saturday afternoon:
"The Duchess of Argyll gains strength
daily." There was no bulletin on Sunday,
as her Grace is so much better.

The Countess of Aberdeen was safely delivered of a daughter early on Sunday morning at 37, Grosvenor-square.

Lord Egerton of Tatton is rather better, though still in a critical state. He shows greater power of rallying than could have by Russia. Judging from the latest accounts, especially in regard to the opera- Bernard have arrived in town from Ireland.

saved them all troublesome State ceremonies, but the regard and almost affection which his Highness the Khedive bears towards England and its rulers has shown itself in a most hospitable reception. pitable reception. A Royal Palace is placed at the disposal of the Royal party, the Kasrel-Nusr, where the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh have both stayed in days gone by, and where Mr. Cave overhauled our pharrased finances in hypercased for embarrassed finances in luxurious comfort On Saturday the Princes drove four-in-hand to the Pyramids, climbed to the top, admired the Sphinx, lunched in the shadow of 40 cen-turies—in fact, did as hundreds of generations of tourists Herodotus included, have done before them, none of whom, however, had better time than Prince Albert Victor and Prince George Frederick and the shipmates they have brought with them from the Bacchante. They are lucky in the time of their visit. Egypt is clad in one vast garment

THE SAILOR PRINCES IN EGYPT.

The Cairo correspondent of the Times writing under date March 6, says:—The telegraph will have told the doings of the two young Englishmen who passed from the

condition of simple cadets on a British man-

of-war to that of Princes of the Royal House

of England as they landed at Ismailia on Thursday night. Their strict incognito has

of brightest green, with the corn that will be gathered in another month. The Nile is fairly high and the climate is Nile is fairly high and the climate is that of a fresh, bright June day in England. Yesterday (Sunday), the Royal party attended the English church, which is built on land presented by a Mahomedan ruler, and whose bell is heard by the muezzins of a hundred mosques. What would English folk say if the muezzins called to prayer from a minaret overlooking Fleet-street? The service was marked by a thanksgiving for the special mercy vouchsafed to the British nation in the happy escape of her Majesty from the danger she had run on the

previous day. In the evening his Highness the Khedive entertained the English Princes at dinner—a pleasant dinner of friends rather than a State banquet. The whole of to-day is to be spent at Sakkara, the necropolis of Egypt's great capital Memphis, with its tombs, and rock-chambers, and pyramids. Next to Thebes, it is the favourite hunting-ground of Egyptologists, but it needs no special knowledge to appreciate much of its marvels. On the pic-tured walls of the tombs of the bulls one sees reproduced the life of Egypt thousands years ago, and in one tomb, that of Ti, the daily existence is depicted of a prosperous priest and country gentleman, who fished and hunted, and planted and reaped, as well as fulfilled his sacerdotal duties. This evening the Princes dine with the British Consul-General, Sir Edward Malet, who starts by train with them to-morrow to join the steame at Assicut which the Khedive has provided for the Nile trip. Thirteen days afterwards the Royal party will again be in Cairo for a day or two, and then they proceed to Alex-andria. There the Princes stay on board the Bacchants, but they have promised to attend the Alexandria athletic sports, which will take place the day after their arrival.

THE CHIEF MONTSIVE AND THE TRANSVAAL BOERS.

The Chief Montsive (variously spelt Montsiwe, Montsiwa, and Montsiva) with whom, if the telegraphic reports from South Africa are to be relied upon, the Transvaal State or part of the Transvaal State is waging a not inconsiderable war, rules a people who in many respects are among the foremost of natives in South Africa. They are Bechuanas, a race so far better known to Englishmen under the name borne by other portions of their kinsmen-Basutos: for the Basutos who have so successfully encountered both the arms and the diplomacy of the Cape Colony and the Basutos who, under Secocoeni, were hardly less prosperous in their defiance of the authority of the Transvaal, are all branches of the Bechuana nation. Thus it should be needless now to say that they excel in their capacity for civilisation; that they seek agriculture, use ploughs and waggons horses, and cotton and woollen goods and clothes; build good houses, and resort to hunting, not in the main as savages, but as traders. Montsive is principal chief of a band of Bechuanas called Baralongs, and he and other chiefs of kindred bands have hunting grounds, or hunting rights over ground in the Kalahari desert, whence they bring ostrich feathers and skins to the trader's wagon. Of old, Montsive has been an object of intense dislike to the Transvaal Boers. In the younger days of the Republic beyond the Vaal he was too strong for them to subdue and they used him as an ally. He is an old man now, and in the very early time, some-where about 1837, when the migration from the Cape Colony was still continuing, he aided them against their Zulu enemy Moselikatze. Then came the usual dispute—a variance of view as to the title to land—and Montsive retired for a time northward. It must not be forgotten that all, or nearly all, of the lands in question west of the Transvaal are valuable largely, and in some cases wholly, for their water supply. It is an arid country. The rivers marked on the map which, if tradition tells truly, once flowed in fair streams, are but dry watercourses for three parts of the year. Thus the springs, "fountains" as they are called from the Dutch use of the word are the wealth, and the cattle are distributed about at different "posts," and it is not un-common for a chief and people to have rights, by long usage, over water on the land belong ing to others. Accordingly, Montsive coming to be looked upon by the Transvaal Boers as an enemy, left his customary dwelling near the Transvaal border and went to live at a "post" more distant from trouble. All the natives, Montsive amongst them, on the S.W. of the Transvaal so impressed the British Government with the justice of their complaints against the Transvaal Boers that in 1870 Governor Keate, of Natal, was instructed to decide by arbitration between the Boers and the natives in that quarter. He decided that the land claimed by the Boers was not their land but the land of the natives. The South African Republic, a party to the arbitration, refused to obey the award, and tried soon after to acquire a new title to the disputed territory, now come to be known as the Keate Award Territory, by seeking a cession of land from another Baralong chief, Moshette—professing to regard Moshette as paramount over Montsive. It is questionable if there is any good title to paramountcy at all among these divided bands of Bechuanas; but the British Government has always regarded Montsive as having the best title there is; in part, perhaps, be-cause being strong he can best hold his own. Since the Keate Award Montsive has complained year by year that the Boers were "breaking Keate's words" as he phrases it, and has begged that the British Government would give effect to the award and protect him. He has more than once pointed out that if he was not protected by British authobe forced to protect himself by his own authority—that is, by fighting. When the Royal Comby fighting. When the Royal Com-mission was sitting in Pretoria he sent thither his son, begging again that "Keate's words might be made strong." With the boundary fixed by the Commission he was far from contented, and it no doubt took away from him and gave to the Transvaal a large part of the territory that Governor Keate had decided to be Baralong country. Still, he promised that if the Boers would observe the new line he, too, would respect it. The Boers were discontented with the new boun-

dary no less, for they claim all the land far to the westward. Other Baralong chiefs in

this area of contention are Moshette, already

mentioned, and Machabi (or Mathlabi)

Moshette's place is about 40 miles south-west

him, with the greater part of his people, inside the Transvaal. He has long acknowledged himself a dependant of the Transvaal Boers, and he is hostile to Montsivel Moshette, too, is hostile to Montsive. He acknowledges no dependency to the Boers, though they claim it of him; but, from rivalry to Montsive, will serve at intervals as their friend. Further south, at Mamusa, comes the chief Massouw of the Korannas, a debased remnant of the original Hottentots; southward, again, at Taung, the Mankorane, chief of the Batlapins of Bechuana stock. Mankorane is friendly to Montsive. It is probable that, in the conflicts recently reported, Machabi and Moshette, and possibly Massouw, have been led by Boers against Montsive. Moshette and Massouw both avowed themselves displeased with the new boundary line no less than Montsive, but, unlike him, they declared they would not observe it. If it is true that 250 Boers, with observe it. If it is true that 250 Boers, with three guns, attacked Montsive, it is quite evident that more than local Boers are engaged in the struggle. The border country there is thinly peopled, even for Boer farms; moreover, cannon form no part of the farm implements of a Transvaal Boer, and the cannon, if cannon have been used in the reported accounts on the local part of the farm. ported assault, can be hardly other than the Krupp guns taken over by the British Go-vernment at the annexation and returned by them to the Transvaal State upon the withdrawal of British troops from the Transyaal. It will be remembered that Machabi, after the peace at Laing's Nek made with the Boers, finding the Boers paramount, or about to become paramount, in the country, began to annoy and attack Montsive. Then a commando of some 250 Boers, principally from the Potchefstroom district, led by the "General" Cronje, went to the support of Machabi. This happened last May. Montsive complained bitterly that Machabi, using Transvaal territory as a base of operations, could attack him and retreat into the security of Transvaal soil. Similar trouble began after the withdrawal of our troops from the Trans-vaal last November, and Montsive renewed his complaints. This state of affairs apparently continues.—Times.

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMSON.

The trial of George Henry Lamson, for the murder of his brother-in-law, Percy Malcolm John, was resumed on Monday morning at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice by the Solicitor-General, stated that he lived at Heywood, Bourney Hawkins. Mr. William Stevenson, examined Heywood, Bournemouth, and was editor of the Bournemouth Observer. In October, 1879, he became acquainted with the prisoner, who about the end of 1880 stated that he was in a pecuniary difficulty. In April, 1881, the prisoner stated that executions were in his house. His furniture was sold by auction by Mr. McEwen Brown, who had an absolute assignment of the furniture and paid out the execution. In April, 1881, the prisoner left for America. At that time, and now, he owed the witness over £100. On the 25th of October, 1881, he received a letter from the prisoner, dated Winchester, stating that he was going to London, where he would endeavour to raise a sum sufficient to shut the mouths of some, if not all, his creditors; and if not enough to pay the entire sum, at all events a portion, until his father's return from the United States. On the 27th the prisoner came to Bournemouth and horrowed a case of surgical instruments and £5 from the witness. Mr. Williams did not crossthe witness. examine this witness, and said that of course nothing could be admitted in a criminal case; but he was not going to dispute that the prisoner was in impoverished circumstances during the time alluded to. By not contesting the prisoner's circumstances he (Mr. Williams) thought that he should be saving

an enormous amount of time.

John Law Tulloch, a medical student, stated that he assisted the prisoner at Nelson's Hotel in packing up his luggage to go to Paris. The luggage was left at the Waterloo Station, and they went together to Wimbledon to see the prisoner's brother-in-law. The witness, however, did not go to Blen-heim House, but waited for the return of the prisoner, who said that he had seen the deceased, who was very much worse and would not last long. The prisoner also said that he had seen Mr. Bedbrook, who was a director of a continental railway, and said that there was a bad boat on the service that night, and that therefore he (the prisoner) should not go to Paris that night. He induced Mr. Perrot, of the Eyre Arms, St. John's-wood, to cash a cheque for £12 10s., and arranged to go to Paris the next day. They met the next day at the Adelphi for that purpose, but the prisoner said that it was too late. The cheque was presented, but it was dishonoured and marked "No account." Cross-examined by Mr. Williams: He might have said before the magistrate that the prisoner said, "I have been to the school and seen the boy, and he is not very well. The curvature of the spine is getting worse, and he is not in good state of health." That was to the same effect as he (witness) now stated. The prisoner said nothing about the boy going through an examination. In August, 1879, the witness owed £20 to the prisoner, who had been very kind to him. Re-examined by the Solicitor-General: The £20 had been repaid. Mr. Ormond, the trustee under the will of Mr. John, the father of the deceased, examined by the Solicitor-General, said that the portion of Hubert John, the brother of the deceased, was transferred to "G. H. Lamson" in September, 1879. On the 23rd of September there was transferred £497 16s. 7d. India Four per Cents.; on the 24th of September was also transferred to the prisoner there

£269 14s. 8d. in Consols.

The Solicitor-General read from a book found in one of the boxes of the prisoner the following description of the effects of acrid vege table poisons when swallowed :- " Soon after swallowing any of these poisons there is felt an acrid, biting, more or less bitter taste in the mouth, with great dryness and burning heat; the throat becomes painfully tight, with a sense of strangling; distressing retching, vomiting, and purging, and pains more or less severe in the stomach and bowels ensue, and these are succeeded by a quick and throbbing pulse, oppressed breathing and tottering gait, as if the patient panting, a were intoxicated, alarming weakness, sinking, and death. Sometimes there are convulsions, more or less severe acute pain, and causing plaintive cries, with stiffness of the limbs. The several poisons of this class vary much in the violence of their effects."

Mr. Montagu Williams addressed the jury at great length for the defence. In the course of his argument he observed that the question the jury had before them was no question of degree; it was essentially one of life and death. Not only had they to decide upon questions of evidence, but they had to traverse region of science which up to the present had been unexplored. They were really asked to take a leap in the dark, and that, too, where a fellow creature's life was at stake. He proposed to put two propositions to the jury: one was—Did the unfortunate lad, at nineteen years of age, die by the administration of aconitine, and were they of opinion that he died beyond all reasonable doubt from such administration. If they had any doubt, the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted. The next proposition was—if they were of opinion that the deceased died by the active principle of aconitine, were they persuaded that that aconitine was wilfully ministered by the prisoner. In so far as the evidence produced by the prosecution went, it was not sufficient to warrant the sacrifice of human life. Really nothing was known about aconitine; and with one exception there was no recorded case of a death from aconitine. The medical evidence amounted to a confession that the witnesses knew nothing about it. The deceased, it was proved, first

by the prosecution as an expert knew nothing about it. His (Mr. Williams's) case was that the evidence given on behalf of the prosecution were theories of the most speculative kind. The jury were asked to form their opinion that the deceased died from the administration of the most speculative properties.

ministration of aconitine, whereas the evi-dence showed that the witness knew nothing of the symptoms. The case of the Solicitor-General was that death was caused by aconitine, administered on the 3d of December but it was stated that there were no tests to prove the existence of aconitine. Mr. Wil-liams had not concluded when the Court ad-

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES AT SYDENHAM. The Electric Exhibition at the Crystal Palace, which has slowly been brought into

its present condition, is almost as remarkable for the gaps in its illustration of the great electro-mechanical problems of the day as it is for the beauty and excellence of some of its exhibits. The points where the future physical conditions of life are most likely to be gravely changed by the development of electric appliances are those affected by the possible application of power now wasted, to produce nechanical effect. Such, for example, is the tidal force on the shores of Great Britain. It is the calculation of men not incompetent to form an opinion that the application of this planetary energy, which may be rendered possible by electric agency, would be enough to do all the work, to drive all the railway trains, and to warm and light all the dwellings, in the island. Thus the points of most moment are those which refer to the transmission of electricity, in large volume and of high intensity, to long distances; the storing of the power by accumulators; and its application to locomotion. Very little information on either of these heads is to be gained by a visitor to the Crystal Palace exhibition. The Faure electric accumulator is to be found by those who go on purpose to look for it— in the west corridor, and the Somzée secondary battery in the southern gallery; but nothing is done to bring before the inexpert visitor the true importance of these inventions. Class IX., "Electric Motors and Transmission of Energy," contains only seven English and eight foreign entries in the official catologue, none of which are of any great interest. And when we add that there is said to be an electric rail-way in the ground of the Crystal Palace, but that nobody has taken the trouble to get it into working order for the present season, it is evident how little has been done to illustrate this pregnant chapter of the future of electric It is in the production of light that the greatest emulation has been shown by the exhibitors. As to this, while patents are numerous and rival claims many, there are in fact only two inventions, very slightly varied in detail. These are the arc light, which is produced by the leap of the electric carrent from one pencil of carbon to another; and the incandescent light, in which a carbonized filament of cardboard, cotton, esparto grass, or some similar material, is made to glow by reason of the resistance which it opposes to the passage of the electric current. All forms of lamp—or regulator, as it is -come under one or other of these heads (the Werdermann, which slightly differs by the use of a disc of carbon, being absent.) Between the Edison and the Lane Fox incandescent light, or between the Crompton and other forms of arc light, it is hard to determine the difference. So, again, as to the generators or dynamo engines; while the forms vary, the resemblances are more conspicuous than the dissimilarities. Scientific instruction may be obtained by those who know where to look and what use to make of their opportunity. But the only part of the display which has any claim to an educational character is in the contributions of the Post Office and the War Office—the one affording an admirable illustration of the development of electric telegraphy; the other giving some examples of a certain portion of the torpedo service, of the field telegraph, and of the means of hasty demolition. The beautiful apparatus for recording and transmitting meteorological observations which attracted so much notice at Paris is not at Sydenham. Probably the best practical result of the exhibition will be to call attention to the simple and effective fire-alarm apparatus and domestic signalling apparatus provided by the Exchange Telegraph Company and other exhibitors. A heavy discouragement to the trade of the burglar is afforded by the signalling apparatus which is so contrived that the unauthorised opening of any door or window fitted with a very simple contrivance sets an alarm-bell in immediate activity .- St. James's

A proposal is on foot to light the House of Commons with the electric light, using the incandescent lamps. An application to the First Commissioner of Works for permission to make experiments is being promoted. In a lecture on the incandescent electric lamp at the Royal Institution on Friday night, Mr. J. W. Swan pointed out that heating during 1,200 hours did not destroy a heating during 1,200 hours description. He well-made lamp of that description. He showed that one hundredweight of coal would supply two and a-half times the amount of electric light which gas from the same quantity of coal was capable of producing, and thought that the cost of plant would not exceed that of equivalent gas plant. With regard to the cost of distribution, he thought it might be accomplished as widely and cheaply as gas on one condition-namely, the practicability of distributing electricity of comparatively high tension.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

Lord Wilton—long popular under the name "the wicked Earl"—not only never denied himself any earthly pleasure, but in all pleasures and pastimes, from love-making to fox-hunting, he was perhaps the best man all round known to our generation and to the preceding one. The two things he knew nothing about were navigation and seamanship; yet he was the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and in his younger days he often adventured himself at sea without knowing what he was doing. Of late his yachting was chiefly confined to hoisting his Commodore's burgee on a steamer at Cowes, and pulling ashore in a four-oared cutter with her ladyship.

London is fuller than I think I have ever

seen it at this time of year. Friends exchange gossip and greeting the whole length of the Piccadilly pavement all day long, Bond-street is blocked every afternoon, and dinners, little and big, take place every evening. People in Society, however, lament their rents with increasing grief; and while many still remain away altogether, those who have come up take refuge in small houses and economy ; so that while small houses are relatively dear, large ones may be had almost for the asking.

Jumbo and Bradlaugh have divided the whole thoughts and conversation of Society during the last week. Whether the one would, could, or should be kicked out of Westminster, or whether the other would, could, or should be dragged in chains to foreign lands, have been the great questions of moment. Bets have been freely given and taken on each event, as well as on the double

Bradlaugh has received his quietus for the present, and Jumbo, in spite of the Court of Chancery, still remains, and appears likely to

complained of heart-burning; but there was no suggestion that heart-burning was a symptom of aconitine poisoning. It was said that death was caused by a vegetable alkaloid; but the evidence on the subject was most unsatisfactory. The first witness called by the prosecution as an expert knew rething. idol and attracted crowds as great as those he is expected to draw in America. The amiable animal shows his gratitude to his

amiable animal shows his gratitude to his present keepers by putting money into their pockets to keep him.

Many ladies have had to feel very suddenly and very acutely the difficulty of knowing how to dispose of a servant taken ill with any infectious disease. It cannot therefore be too widely known that the only place in London to which persons, not being paupage, suffering to which persons, not being paupers, suffering from infectious fevers can be sent is the London Fever Hospital, in Liverpool-road, Islington. Only last week a lady of my acquaintance, having a servant taken ill at ten o'clock in the morning with scarlet fever, communicated with the authorities of this hospital and at three o'clock the servant was on her way to the hospital herself in an ambulance.

This being so, I am ashamed to learn that the hospital in question, which is entirely self-supporting is suffering much for want of funds, and indeed will have to be closed unless some large subscriptions are forthcoming for it. It seems to me that the householders of London owe it, not merely to the cause of charity, but, what is more important, to themselves, to come down handsomely with their money in order to avert such a

catastrophe.

I hear upon excellent authority that two peers' daughters are, at this present moment, the inmates of a workhouse in Ireland in consequence of the absolute destitution to which they and their families have been reduced through Mr. Gladstone's dealing with their

Country.

Young ladies are loud in their complaints at the dearth of balls. Very few have already taken place, and still fewer seem to be in contemplation. We appear to be returning to the old-fashioned style of dining, but not dancing, in Lent, which for the last two or three years had been reserved; or rather dinners were always given, but dances pre-vailed, and were brighter and pleasanter, so the young folks themselves said, than the after-season balls.

The mild creatures who try to persuade themselves that man has no propensities ex-cepting those which may be discussed in circles are trying to raise an outcry about football. At present this splendid game is the only one in which the youth of our savage breed can give vent to their fight-ing propensities. Barring the absence of lethal weapons, every scrimmage is a handlethal weapons, every scrimmage is a hand-to-hand fight, with all the excitement of battle and none of the bloodshed. Young with bravery, to bear pain silently, and to stand cold and wet and other experiences common in warfare with stoicism. Every great open space is really a training ground for hundreds of fine soldiers, and I confess that I never see a rush of a dozen lithe and joyous players of a good team without thinking what an ugly crew they would be in a rough-and-tumble fight. I am willing to let the mild family moralists steal my Sabbath, my tobacco, my freedom of speech, but they must leave our best game alone. At present the best of our men are as well-made as any Greek statues with which I am acquainted, and I should be sorry to see them developing into positive philosophers with negative calves .-

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. It is with less surprise than regret, save the Athenxum, that we hear of the suspension of negotiations for a copyright convention be-tween the United States and England. When the United States Minister presented the draft of a proposed copyright convention to Lord Granville, he did so under instructions from the Administration of President Hayes. The late lamented President Garfield sanctioned the continuance of the negotiations on the subject, which had made some progress before his accession to office. As we stated some time ago, it was President Garfield's ardent desire to remove from his country the stigma of treating allen authors as pariahs who had no legal rights there. President Arthur and his Secretary of State do not entertain the same views; hence the negotiations, from which over-sanguine authors on both sides of the Atlantic anticipated advantageous

results, have proved fruitless.

Miss Braddon's new three-volume novel will be entitled "Mount Royal." The scene is laid in one of the wildest and most beautiful, although least visited, parts of Cornwall. The first number has appeared of Farm and Home, a weekly journal to be devoted to agricultural and domestic matters.

The death is announced of Miss Elizabeth Hamilton, the daughter of the Scottish metaphysician, Sir Wm. Hamilton, of whose life and philosophy she furnished an account in the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Miss Hamilton was one of the foremost promoters of the movement in Scotland for the university education of women. She went to Germany about a year ago, with a view to preparing a work on the philosophy of Hermann Lotze

Mr. Serjeant Ballantine's "Reminiscences" are complete, and in the printer's hands. They will be published about Easter by Messrs. Bentley.

The catalogue of the Digby manuscripts in

the Bodleian Library, by the Rev. W. D. Macray, is now ready for press, and will shortly be published by the Delegates of the Clarendon Press.
The Athenxum learns that the Lords of the

Treasury propose to allow a sum of £4,000 in continuation of the endowment of research. The £1,000 fund, heretofore known as the Government Grant," will cease to exist in a separate form.
At the meeting of the Sanitary Institute of

Great Britain, held last week, the prize of £200 for the best essay on "The Range of Hereditary Tendencies in Health and Disease," was presented to the author, Mr. George Gaskoin, M.R.C.S., L.S.A., who also read a paper on the subject.

Prince Krapotkine, the last of whose family

estates at Tombov has been sequestered by the Russian Government, is now devoting himself absolutely to literary work in London. He has recently been entrusted by the con-ductors of the Encyclopædia Britannica with the preparation of the articles on Russia for the new edition of that work. A correspondent writes as follows from

Oxford to Notes and Queries :- The following Esthnian funeral custom deserves to be recorded in Notes and Queries as a remarkable remnant of folk-lore. They place in the coffin with men some brandy, an axe, a razor, and other utensils; with women, a needle, thread, and a piece of cloth. A cross made of straw-halms is laid upon the breast of both, and a piece of soap, a brush, and some money is given to them. Lastly, they place in the hand of the dead a dry chip of pine wood, to light them on their path through the dark valley of death.

Among the latest sixpenny editions of

latest sixpenny editions of popular works that have been issued are "Hood's Own" and Max Adeler's "Out of the Hurly-Burly," both with the original illustrations, published by Messrs. Ward, Lock, and Co.; and Douglas Jerrold's "Story of a Feather," illustrated by G. Du Maurier, published by Messrs. Bradbury, Agnew, and Co., uniform with their issue of "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures."

It is now arranged that the Naval and Submarine Engineering Exhibition, announced some time ago, is to be held at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from the 10th to 20th April. A course of lectures on naval architecture, mechanics, and other cognate subjects will be delivered during the exhibition. It is now arranged that the Naval and

EVENING EDITION.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 13-14, 1882.

THE NORTH BORNEO CHARTER. If the North Borneo Charter be analyzed it will be seen that the Crown imposes conditions and reservations upon the unlimited grants which the company derives from their bargain with the native rulers. Thus the company are bound to remain British in character and domicile. They cannot transfer the benefit of their grants without the permission of the English Go-The company are bound to discourage and, as far as practicable, abolish by degrees all systems of domestic slavery. The appointment of the company's principal representative in the island is to he subject to the approval of the Crown. In short, as was explained in the House of Lords on Monday, the charter does not create new rights; it restricts those which exist. It thus differs essentially from charters to which it has been compared, such as those granted to the East India ('ompany, the Hudson's Bay Company, and the New Zealand Company. The peculiarity of those famous grants was that the Crown professed to bestow sovereign rights upon bodies corporate. The North Borneo Charter gives practically nothing, and it takes away not a little. What cannot fail also to have influenced the Government in the course which they took is the fact, to which our naval officers have borne testimony, that the administration of the company appears to be liked by the natives, and that the traces of amendment are already to be seen in decrease of piracy, increase of trade, and the growth of a feeling of security. Of course, the real character of the apprehensions felt with regard to the charter must be frankly It is feared that the company may involve us in troubles with foreign Powers. This is a weighty consideration. But caution as to this may be carried too far. What would be the present area of our empire, where would be our colonies, if we had never countenanced Englishmen going to a foreign land in which their operations might give offence to any State? The Spanish Government may oppose the concession granted to the company; but they do so in virtue of claims against which this country has always protested. Lord Salisbury and Lord Granville were both obliged to enter into negotiation with the Dutch Government on the subject. On learning that a charter had been granted, that Government asked for precise explanations. But the communications which have passed seem to be satisfactory; and, indeed, it scarcely lies in the mouth of Holland to protest against the aggrandisement of any Power in the neighbourhood of Borneo. The only other argument against seeing English influence extend to that vast island—the largest in the world. Australia excepted - rich in mines of gold, silver, and coal, clothed with inexhaustible forests, pierced by navigable rivers, and possessing large plains, which feeds herds of cattle, is the fear that the Crown may be compelled to Intervene if the chartered company should get into trouble with the natives. This is a reasonable apprehension. The danger

THE SMOULDERING FIRES IN EGYPT.

is one to be guarded against, and it is to

be hoped that the company will clearly

understand that our cruisers cannot be at

their service. Perhaps, however, this

langer would require careful attention,

whether the company were or were not

incorporated. The precedents of the Abys-

sinian war and many others show that

intervention can be too readily commanded

by our subjects when in distress, though

they possess no corporate existence.-

The sudden and somewhat unexpected acceptance of the resignation of M. de Blignières, the French Controller-General which is announced this morning, will naturally increase the alarm with which the crisis in Egypt is regarded in this country. It may not be the beginning of the end, but it undoubtedly denotes a change which can hardly be a change for the better. The picture presented to the world by the situation in Egypt, according to the most trustworthy accounts, is sombre in the extreme. The country is estensibly at peace, but it trembles on the verge of anarchy. Already the paralysis of the Khedive's authority which was begun when the Colonels first compelled him to do their bidding is spreading to all branches of the Administration of Egypt. Armed bands are said to be overrunning the country-ever a sure symptom of an impending catastrophe—and the fellaheen, hurried by these plunderers and unprotected by the authorities, are arming in self-defence. The mudirs of two of the most important provinces have resigned in sheer despair of maintaining order. Even in the cities there is an effervescence of lawlessness and unrest, and no one can say how soon the consequences may make themselves felt in an outbreak. Apart altogether from the appearance of armed bands of lawless men in various parts of the country, there have been occasional outbursts of violence here and there which have done much to justify the uneasy feeling of insecurity that exists in the minds of the European population. Nor is it only the perceptible increase of temperature in the temper of the Moslem mob that deserves noting as an evil result of the supremacy of the " Nationalists." The colonies of Greeks and Italians contain many violent and unscrupulous members, who, we may rely upon it, are eagerly calculating upon the possibility of profiting by the apparently inevitable collision between the "Nationalists" and the Control. Egypt, in short, is full of explosive elements, and Ourabi is only too likely to strike out a spark which may be followed by a serious catastrophe. So far as public order is concerned, the Nationalist movement has been a movement in the direction of anarchy. It is not much better in relation to domestic reforms. What has become of the reforms chalked out in the Commission of Inquiry three years ago? The most pressing of all, the establishment of a decent system of judicial administration. has been hung up sine die. The only "reform" on which the "National" party has set its heart is the dismissal of Europeans from public offices in order that Egyptians may take their places. To attain that end everything else is sacrificed; and if it is attained the chief secu-

rity for honest and enlightened administra-

can, however, be postponed. It is not an international question, and its postponement only injures the population, which the 'National" party professes to represent. But a question which cannot be postponed is the question of finance; and in dealing with this the Nationalists have already come dangerously near provoking the intervention of Europe. The first object of every enlightened Chancellor of the Exchequer is to keep down military expenditure. The first step of the Nationalists has been to swell the military estimates by a sum which is variously estimated from £370,000 to £670,000, but which will probably not fall much short of a million. They have also voted away the whole reserve fund for unforeseen expenses in 1882. As a result, it is probable that this year Egyptian finance will show a deficit. Now, there is only one thing worse than a deficit in Egypt, and that is anarchy. The "National" party has brought us face to face with both. It may be that Ourabi, for whose elevation to supreme power the army is already clamouring, may, even at the eleventh hour, arrest the movement which at present seems to be leading direct to a castastrophe. The chances, however, are decidedly the other way. Disorder is not likely to abate because it has got beyond control, and of spending money upon the army there is no end. If the European officials are dismissed, the deterioration of the Administration which has already begun will go on apace until the general collapse which even now does not seem very far off. We are therefore confronted with the alarming possibility that we may have to intervene in Egypt to restore order at any moment, and the scarcely less alarming certainty that unless the "National" party reverse their course intervention will be inevitable at no distant date. The Powers are pledged up to the eyes to prevent anarchy, and how far is anarchy off to-day? The Controllers represent the guarantee for the due payment of the dividends held by European bondholders; but how long can they guarantee payments from an Exchequer which they do not control? The situation is serious to the last degree, and unless matters take an unexpected turn for the better the year is not likely to pass without seeing an armed intervention. This is all that we can make of the reports that are now coming to England by every mail; and the departure of M. de Blignières, whose loval cooperation with Sir Auckland Colvin was the chief security for the smooth working of the Control, is by no means calculated to allay the apprehensions which they excite.—Pall Mall Gazette.

tion will be destroyed. Domestic reform

THE NEW CARDINALS.

The Rome correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Monday night:—
The Consistory, which has been deferred more than once, has been definitively fixed for the middle of April. Seven new Cardinals will be then created—1. Monsignore MacCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, an appointment which will as is abligated at the Vetican ment which will, as is believed at the Vatican, be very acceptable to the English Governmont; 2. Monsignore Luch, of Garida, Arch-bishop of Saville; 3. Monsignore Lavigerie, Archbishop of Algiers—this nomination was strongly insisted on by the French Govern-ment, and it will be at least proportionally disagreeable to all classes, except, of course, the Clericals in Italy; Mgr. Lavigorie may be a very estimable prelate, but to the Italian Government and people, as to the French, his name only represents a steady and consistent use of his position and sacred character for the advancement of French aims and interests, and the destruction of Italian aims and interests in Tunis; the Pope must know very well that such an appointment is little indeed calculated to promote the interests of religion among a population in which the Christian element is mainly Italian: but he has been overborne by French insistance—4. Monsignor Agostini, l'atriarch of Venice; 5. Monsignore Ricci, his Holiness's Major Domo - this appointment has been mainly motived by the desire of opening the way for certain important changes which are contemplated in the offices of the Λpostolic

Court; 6. Monsignore Angelo Jacobini, Assessor of the Holy Office; 7. Monsignore Lasagni, Secretary of the Sacred College. I told you some little time since that it was that wish of the Holy Father to nominate the new Bishops to the Sees vacant in Germany in consequence of the late Kulturkampf in Consistory, a solemn mode of nomination not practised by the Holy See save in the case of those countries which send accredited representatives to the Apostolic Court. And I mentioned that one of the reasons for the postponement of the Consistory was the wish of the Holy Father to wait for the vote of the Prussian Parliament authorising the appointment of a Resident in Rome in order that the new Bishops might be named with that full ceremonial. But the funds for the Representative at the Apostolic Court have been voted, and yet no German Bishops will be named in the next Consistory. The reason is that sudthe next Consistory. The reason is that suddenly, and most unexpectedly, as is declared at the Vatican, a new difficulty, and one not likely to be readily got over, has arisen. This is the insistance of the German Government that the selection of the Bishops sho main with them. This demand, utter, unexpected, as is declared, has produced something very like consternation at the Vatican, where it had been supposed that the names of the Bishops to be appointed were already agreed upon by both parties.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A rumour is current in Dublin that Mr. Parnell has declared his intention of not stirring from Kilmainham to Armagh, or any other gaol, unless compelled by force.

Actions have been commenced in the Dublin Exchequer Division on behalf of the owners of the United Ireland to test the legality of the of the United Iretana to test the legality of the seizure of that paper. The writ of summons has been issued by the Irish National Newspaper Publishing Company (Limited) against Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Captain George Talbot, Chief Commissioner of Police; and Colonel Connolly, V.C., Assistant Commissioner: sistant Commissioner; and Superintendent John Mallen, Inspector Thomas Kavanagh, Inspector James Smith, and Detective Officers Samuel Bowers and James Sheridan. The damages are laid at £30,000. The complaint is that the defendants "broke and entered" the plaintiff's house and seized copies of the newspaper. An appearance has been entered

part of the defendants. Intelligence reached Limerick that on a property in the county notices purporting to be signed by "Captain Moonlight" were extensively posted up on Monday night warn ing the tenants not to pay their rent, on pain of receiving a visit from that personage with results. The notices were torn down by the police. Cornellus O'Callaghan, farmer, from Creva, county Clare, was arrested on Monday, under the Coercion Act, and lodged in the County Limerick Gaol. O'Callaghan is charged with inciting to nonpayment of rent.

Four men, armed with pistols, entered the house of Edward Kennedy, in the village of Crusheen, situated midway between Ennis and Gort, co. Clare, on Sunday night. They dragged him out of bed on to the road, then

marched him in a half nude state to the shell of an old house close by, where they made him go on his knees. They then fired three over his head and one at his legs, which were slightly scorched by powder. Kennedy is land bailiff on the Vesey Fitzgerald estate. He took a farm from which an old lady, the widow of an officer, and her daughter and niece, had been evicted two years ago. More evictions are pending on the same estate in the neighbourhood, and to the taking of the farm Kennedy attributes outrage. In the evening, after Lenten devo-tions, a procession, composed of immense numbers, paraded the village roads, headed by the Crusheen band, cheering for the suspects, and groaning for rack-renters and land grabbers. The Stipendiary Magistrate and the police were present, but did not interfere. A party of men, disguised and armed, on Sunday night visited the house of a widow residing near Boossna, four miles from Boyle. After firing several shots, the party compelled the widow to swear that she would g possession of a portion of a Boycotted farm which she had recently rented, and from which a tenant had proviously been evicted threatening her with death if she failed to keep her promise. They then broke some furniture, with a portion of which they heat the woman, injuring her very seriously. No arrests have been made.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.")

We understand that Mr. Gladstone has intimated through one of his colleagues to certain Liberal members who had signed a memorial in favour of a two-thirds majority as the condition of closing a dobate that the Government do not see their way to any modification of the first of the proposed new rules. In these circumstances the memorial is not likely to be presented to the Prime

It is stated that an effort will be made to resuscitate the Fourth Party, and that Lord Folkestone and Earl Percy have been re-cruited. Mr. O'Donnell, it is added, will act as the medium for inter-communication with

the Land League Party.

A meeting of the Irish party was held on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P. The special subject under consideration was the habitual absence of a number of Irish members from the House of Commons, In order to draw the attention of the Irish constituencies to this matter the secretary was directed to furnish the Dublin newspapers with a weekly list of members who atte in the House, as well as of those who were present at meetings of the party. The meeting also ordered a letter to be written to the Rev. Isaac Nelson, M.P. for Mayo, expressing regret that he had not been seen in his place since the opening of Parliament, and wishing to know if they might count upon his presence during the remainder of the Session.

We understand that Lord Randolph

Churchill proposes to leave London for the South of France, and hopes to resume his Parliamentary duties after Easter.

A meeting of members of the House of Commons was held on Monday afternoon to consider what further steps should be taken in connection with the threatened renewal of hostilities between the Cape Government and the Basutos. After some discussion, Mr. Dillwyn was requested to ask the Under-Dillwyn was requested to ask the Under-Secretary for the Colonias whether, having regard to the fact that the period fixed for the accordance by the Reputer of the plants. the acceptance by the Basutos of the ultimawill expire on Wednesday next, her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend that an extension of time be given to the Basutos within which they may comply with the do-mands made upon them. Mr. Dillwyn sub-sequently gave notice of this question.

It appears that a further despatch from Si-Samuel Rowe, in contradiction of the alleged massacre of 200 young girls by the King of Ashantee, has been received at the Colonial Office; and that Prince Ansalı has been authorised by Prince Buaki, the father of the King, to declare that there was no truth in the story; and that it had been invented by the enemies of the Ashantees, "who wanted to turn the white man's hand against the King and his people." Prince Ansah adds his own testimony to the effect that the story

is "all nonsense and lies."

Our Correspondent at Rangoon states that an officer of the Indian Intelligence Department has been for months engaged in surveying King Theebaw's country, noting all fortifications and points of defence and attack, and even taking photographs of all places of interest from a military point of view, and all this under the very walls of Theebaw's capital and the noses of his puissant Governors.

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince and Princess of Wales visited

the Criterion Theatre on Monday evening.
The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived in town from Bath.

Lord and Lady Lovat and family have

arrived at 33, Belgrave-square, for two months A considerable improvement has taken place in the state of Lord Egerton, and good

hopes are now entertained of his recovery.
The remains of Lord Wilton were interred in the family vault at Prestwich Church, near Manchester, on Monday afternoon. A great number of spectators witnessed the procession from Heaton Hall, and the inhabitants of the neighbourhood gave many other tokens of respect. The procession itself was swelled by deputants from Conservative clubs and by a body of the 1st Manchester Rifle Volunteers, of which the present Lord Wilton is honorary colonel. Among the occupants of carriages were Lord Londonderry, Lord Hardwicke, Sir Henry Edwards, and Sir Allen Young. The mourning coaches conveyed Lord Grey de Wilton, the heir to the title; the Hon Seymour Egerton, Lord de Ros, Sir H. des Vœux, the Duke of Westminster, Lord R. Voux, the Duke of Westminster, Lord H. Grosvenor, the Hon. R. Grosvenor, the Earl of Derby, the Hon. T. Stanley, Lord Colville, (representing the Queen), the Hon. Colonel Forster, Lady Wilton, Lady de Ros, Lady Grey de Wilton, Lady Catherine Cooke, and Lady Alice des Vœux. The church was crowded with spectators. At the principal extraore the office was wet, but the principal entrance the cossin was met by the Bishop of Manchester, the Rev. Canon Birch the Rector, and other clergymen. Canon Birch read the service, at the conclusion of which the hymn, "Why mourn the dead?" was sung. The coffin was of polished panelled oal, with massive brass fittings, and was inscribed—"Thomas Egerton, second Earl of Wilton, Born December 30, 1799; died March 7, 1882." The anthem, "Oh, praise ye the Lord, all ye heathen," composed by his lordship, was performed by the choir at Manchester Cathedral on Monday

during morning service.
On Saturday the remains of the Hon. Charles Howard were interred in the New Cemetery at Frant Forest, Tunbridge-wells, near the residence he had so long occupied in the neighbourhood. The coffin was covered with flowers in wreaths and crosses, forwarded amongst others by Lady Charlotte Howard, the Dewager Lady Northbrook, the Hon. Mrs. William Howard, Lady Baring, and other members of the family. The service was read by the Rev. G. W. Dodd in the unavoidable absence of the Rev. Canon Hoare, and around the grave were collected many friends of the deceased gentleman.

A FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE DEPARTMENT .-Amongst other changes just made at the Admiralty, one of the most important is the appointment of a Foreign Intelligence Department, under the superintendence of Captain Rice, who for some time was an assistant to the Director of Ordnance at White-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack shortly after five o'clock. ROYAL ASSENT.

The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Bill, and the Post Cards (Reply) Bill. The Royal Commissioners were Earl Granville, Earl Sydney, and the Earl of Kenmare. BASUTOLAND .- THE TRANSVAAL BOERS AND THE

NATIVES.

The Earl of Carnaryon said that in the The Earl of Carnaryon said that in the papers on Basutoland there was a statement by Sir Hercules Robinson that he would give his own views in a second paper; but those views were not to be found in the papers. The Earl of Kimberley replied that the telegram in question (dated Dec. 30) contained confidential matters; but its substance was as follows:—"If her Majesty's Government feel a difficulty in promising beforehand that they will not under any circumstances interfere, I would advise that, instead of a direct answer to the inquiry, Ministers be informed as fol-lows:—That whatever have been the views of her Majesty's Government as to the origin of the majesty's Government as to the origin of the war, they look upon the award accepted by both sides and approved of hy hor Majesty's Government as a fresh starting point, and that if the Colonial Government find it necessary to proceed to extreme measures with Masupha to enforce award, the colony may rely on the moral support and, if need be, the assistance of the Imperial Government in securing for the loyals fullest measure of justice. I think it possible that if Masupha found either that the colony was free to deal with him as it pleased, or that it had the countenance and support of the Imperial Government in insisting upon the rights of loyals being respected, he would give in. The belief that the Colonial and Imperial Governments are not in accord upon the matter is, I imagine, in a great measure at the bottom of the difficulty." He would lay this telegram on the table. He would lay this telegram on the table. would take this oportunity of reading a telegram received that morning from Sir Hercules Robinson on the subject of the disturbances on the north-west frontier of the Transvaal:— On 27th February Rutherford, in absence of Hudson, reported as follows: General Joubert, with 60 Mounted Police, left some days ago to coerce Skalafyn, a Kallir chief residing within Transvaal territory on the western border, who had given trouble and raised wall defences. Meanwhile Skalafyn had come to Pretoria by another route, and given explanation to the Government, which had led to instructions being sent after Jou-

bert to stay proceedings, subject to Skalafyn paying expenses of the expedition, which he had promised to do. There had been extensive commandeering in Pochefstroom"—this, said the noble earl, was no doubt the commando which had been referred to in telegrams-" and a large number had left the grams—and a large number had left the district to follow Joubert; but it is understood all will be recalled. On 6th March Rutherford reported having received on 3rd a letter from Government stating that affairs on the west border continued unchanged.
Within Transvaal line all quiet, but outside

daily fighting and bloodshed, and Government apprehended conflict will extend and last long." The telegram contained some observations on the possible mode of dealing with the difficulty, which it would be premature to ment seemed doing what they could to maintain the neutrality of their territory. Hear, hear.)

ber, 1881, to the North British Borneo Company, gave a retrospective sketch of the history of Borneo from 1520, when it was colonised by the Dutch and Portuguese pointed out that the Sultan of Sulu having made a grant of a very large region of terri-tory in that quarter to Mr. Alfred Dent, a merchant, that gentleman formed a company which through him became the rulers of that vast territory with its 500 miles of seaboard, and the Government last year gave the company a charter, which not only confirmed it in the position it had previously obtained, but conferred upon it authority over land in the British colony of Sarawak. He asked the

Lord GRANVILLE explained that there had ong been rival claims by Holland, Spain, Portugal, and this country in respect of Borneo. He believed that Lord Salisbury, as Foreign Secretary in the late Government, was not unfavourable to the Charter; and the present Government believing that where political and commercial advantages could be obtained for England without a financial or military burden being thrown on this country, we ought to secure them, they advised the granting of the Charter, which, while giving the company no legal advantages which it might not have obtained by incorporation under the Companies Act, reserved considerable power for the Crown. There seemed no reason to apprehend that the Charter would

been very great improvements, morally and commercially, effected in North Borneo.

Lord Kimberley assured their lordships that the Charter gave no such authority to the company over a British Crown colony as Lord

Lord Oranmore having referred to a state-ment made by Mr. Justice Field as to the duty of County Court Judges in respect to their notes of cases tried before them, asked whether the Commissioners and the Sub-Commissioners under the Land Act should not take notes of the evidence given beore them and of the points decided by them.

Sub-Commissioners did take notes; but he thought they did so more for the purpose of settling the rents than for the purpose of appeal, because appeals to the Commissioners were really in the nature of a re-hearing. The circumstances of each case were always brought to the knowledge of the Commissioners, and notes of the proceedings before them were taken by official shorthand writers, so that the Supreme Court of Appeal was sure to be fully informed in every case which came before it.

Their lordships adjourned at 7 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-MONDAY

tion from Mr. Donaldson-Hudson, said that it was not intended to try the incandescent electric light in the House of Commons until after the experiment of lighting the Courts of Justice. THE SITUATION IN POURT

On the motion to go into Supply, Sir G. CAMPBELL drew attention to the In

ternational Tribunals in Egypt, and moved a Resolution in which he set out the inexpediency of renewing engagements by which foreign Governments have a claim to insist on the enforcement of private debts against natives of Egypt. He condemned also the vexatious regulations of the Sanitary Board and deprecated all interference with the autonomous legislation and government of the country, excepting only such provisions as might be necessary to secure the free use of the Suez Canal. vent the resumption, on Monday and Thurs-day of next week, of the debate on the Pro-

that the International Tribunals had conferred the greatest benefits on the Egyptian people and taught them for the first time what justice was.

Mr. Goschen warned the House of the dangers of a premature discussion of the po-litical situation, but with regard to the International Tribunals expressed a hope that the Government would not think for a moment of abandoning institutions which had conferred on the people the boon of pure and incorrup-

Sir C. DILKE remarked that Sir C. Campbell had not supported a single allegation in his speech by evidence. Agreeing entirely with Mr. Goschen as to the danger of premature discussion he declined to say a word about the Control, but energetically defended the International Tribunals, which, he said, were most popular and had conferred immense advantages on the country.

Sir G. Ellior, as a regular visitor to Egypt

for the last 15 years, here testimony to the immense improvement in the condition of the people and hoped the Government would not permit the International Tribunals to be weakened.

After some observations from Mr. O'Don-NELL, the motion was negatived.

MILITARY UNIFORMS. Colonel Barne, who was supported by Lord Elcho, next made some suggestions for improvements in the uniform of the Army, complaining chiefly that it is too tight for service and that its colour exposes the men to unnecessary danger in these days of arms of pre-cision. Mr. Childers agreed on the first point, and on the second he reserved comment

until his statement. TREATMENT OF " SUSPECTS. The treatment of the "suspects." was next brought before the House by Mr. Redmonn, who complained especially of the rule under which they are locked in solitary confinement. for 18 hours of each day. Mr. Forster pointed out that the whole was the outcome of a prolonged discussion in Committee, and was a considerable extension of the indulgences extended to untried prisoners. He promised however, to inquire whether the six hours of social intercourse allowed to the prisoners could be differently distributed throughout the day. Mr. Caine, as an unwilling supporter of the Coercion Acts, hoped that the Government would show as much leniency as possible, while Sir J. Hay expressed a fear that the acts had been used for punishment, and not simply for the purposes of prevention. He said, too, that if these soverities had been practised by any other government there would have been an inquiry by a Select Committee. Mr. Molloy, Mr. Leamy, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Mactarlane, Mr. Gill, and others also spoke in condemnation of the "torture" inflicted on the prisoners, while Mr. Onslow made some remarks in defense of Mr. Forster against the charge of inhumanity. Mr. Biggar, on the contrary declared his belief that the right hon. gentleman took pleasure in the exercise of his powers under this set, wherever the Specific Properties this act, whereupon the Speaker cautioned him that if he persisted in imputing unworthy motives to Mr. Forster it would be necessary to take summary measures with him.

Mr. Healey made an earnest appeal to the Prime Minister to look into the matter himself, and read statements, which Mr. Gladstone desired might be forwarded to the Irish

ARMY ESTIMATES.

The House (at 12.45) went into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Childers, in making the usual state-

ruvres, £30,000; and allowances to volun-

to 15s. per head; in 1865-6 to 15s. 2d.;

while in the present year it was 14s. 8d.

per head of the population. Next he com-pared it with the growth of the spirit duties, showing that this branch of the revenue, which

in 1858-9 was £3,000,000 less than the mili-

tary expenditure, is now £2,000,000 in excess

of it. Next he showed that the expenditure which up to 1852 amounted to a yield of is. 6d.

in the pound of the income-tax, was now only

equivalent to 1s. 2d. in the pound. Explaining

the operation of his recruiting scheme he

showed that the 12 battalions at home at the

head of the Roster had been brought up virtually to the full strength of 11,400, and

though there was still a considerable pro-

provement was perceptible. As to the Reserves, he said that from May last to March 1,

,126 men had gone into the Reserve, while

addition of 4,860, or about 500 a month. Since the 1st of July about 2,300 had gone

into the Reserve under the new arrangement before completing their six years, and the

present strength of the Reserve was 25,121,

which would make up 71 battalions to the war strength of 1,000, without calling on the Militia Reserve. With regard to the Cavalry,

he postponed any reorganisation of this arm

until next year; but the Artillery is dealt with,

and there will be at home 11 fixed Artillery depots, chiefly at or near the coast. The field and

garrison batteries will be divided into groups:

the Militia Artillery will become Royal, and

will be the junior brigade of the Artillery of the district. Mr. Childers next men-

tioned various particulars illustrating the im-

the numbers, but in the physique and intelli-gence of the men, and, reviewing the

operation of the retirement scheme, he said the minimum of general officers — viz., 119—would be reached in 1883-4, and of

regimental officers—4,600—in 1884-85. Next he touched on the measures proposed to re-

duce the officers' mess expenses, and to assist them by providing furniture for their quarters,

make in the canteens, coffee bars, etc., and

after mentioning various minor matters which

are under investigation by committees, he stated, with regard to the auxiliary forces,

that a larger number of Militia would be trained this year with the Line, and that

80,000 or 90,000 Martini-Henry's would be issued to them. The Volunteers' camp allowance is to be increased so that some

20,000 more men may go into camp this year. The House was still sitting when this report

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

cedure Resolutions. Lord Eustace Cecil

the improvements it is intended to

provement in the recruiting, not merely as to

266 had been discharged, making a net

portion of young soldiers a considerable

in a different form this year, as they would show only the actual cost to the taxpayer THE NORTH BRITISH BORNEO COMPANY. without the extra receipts. Stated thus, Lord Lamington, in calling attention to the Royal Charter granted on the 8th of Novem-Army Estimates for the year are £15,500,000. Passing to the details of the votes he mentioned the chief decrease—viz., £1,066,000 for South African expenses, £558,000 extra receipts, and a considerable decrease for works. On the other side of the account there is a large increase, amounting to £313,000 for rearmament of the Navy, and he showed that guns ranging from 45 tons downwards have been for some time under trial with satisfactory results. There is also an increase for non-commissioned officers' pay of £15,000; purchase of horses to complete establishments, £20,000; military manteers, £22,000. Discussing generally the growth of the Army and Navy expenditure, Foreign Secretary to give some explanation of such a departure from Imperial policy. he compared it first with the growth of the population, showing that in 1858-9 it amounted

involve us in any complications with foreign Powers.

Lord CARNARVON, at some length, explained his reasons for being of opinion that the more the matter was looked into the more the advantages of the Charter to this country would be appreciated.

Lord ELPHINSTONE pointed out that under the management of the company there had

Lamington seemed to suppose.

Lord CARLINGFORD replied that the legal

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. THE ELEGTRIC LIGHT.

Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, in answer to a ques-

> A Member of Parliament sends to the Pall Mail Gazette the following account of the incidents of the last hour-from 3 a.m. to a.m.-of the long sitting of the House one which commenced on Monday tory of the Army occupied nearly an hour and three-quarters; then arose a discussion on a suggestion from the Opposition front benches that the Government might content themselves at that sitting with a vote on account. Some heat was imported into this discussion, nor were there wanting indications that to-gether with the laudable desire to discuss the Estimates was mingled a wish to pre-

Mr. M'Coan dissented entirely from the motion, and from personal experience declared

roundly charged the Prime Minister with pretending a public necessity when he was really asserting his own imperious will. Mr. Gladstone explained the objections in princicount; but his reasons were unsatisfactory to Lord Folkestone, who straightway moved

to Lord Folkestone, who straightway moved that the Chairman report progress, and at a quarter past three the House divided. The motion was negatived by 69 to 33.

At this time the force arrayed against the Government consisted of about 22 Conservatives and 11 of the extreme Irish party. As soon as the Chairman had declared the motion lost and had put the question again—at the moment when Lord E. Thynne, on the front bench below the gangway, was apparently in consultation with Mr. Biggar as to the next move in obstruction—the member for Cavan was anticipated by Col. Alexander, who gave a reason, founded on his experience of last session, for being dissatisfied with Mr. Childers's promise, and forthwith moved that Mr. Playfair leave the chair. Again the House divided at 3.25, and the motion was lost by 69 to 31.

On returning to the House, Col. Lindsay, in a graceful little speech, expressed his opinion that sufficient protest had been made, and deprecated further contention. Lord Percy, however, was inexorable. He challenged the Prime Minister's allegation that there was any real necessity for having the report next Monday, and appealed to Hansard of 1872, when the vote was taken at a later date. The noble lord's language was cerdate. The noble lord's language was certainly unfortunate. To most of those who heard it, it distinctly conveyed the impression that he distrusted the Prime Minister's veracity. To Mr. Gladstone it did so unmistakably, for he rose at once, and in dignified tones, but with evident feeling, pointed out that he had made an allegation of fact and the noble lord had intimated that he disbelieved him. Lord Percy interposed with the lieved him. Lord Percy interposed with the lieved him. Lord Percy interposed with the remark that he was the best judge of his own meaning, and he disclaimed the imputation of falsehood. But how about the precedent of 1872. Mr. Gladstone said he was about to explain when he was interrupted. In 1872 the Queen was in London throughout March. In 1882 her Majesty had made arrangements to go to Mentone. Here then was the reason of the "public necessity" at length disclosed. It is only due to the noble lords and gentlemen who had for an hour or more been obstructing shoulder to shoulder with Mr. Biggar to say that the disclosure overwhelmed them with shame. Mr. Gladstone's reticence was instantly appreciated. Lord Percy did not require to be reminded of the parliamentary usage that seals a Minister's lips when her Majesty is in question, and it was genuine contrition that dictated the handsome apology he at once offered to the Prime Minister. It was accepted with corresponding grace. Lord Eustace Cecil was not behindhand in earnest expression of regret for his own heated observations. Thus was harmony restored, and the Conservatives melted from the scene.

Mr. Healy, however, was Mr. Healy still. He was sorry to break in upon this happy family reconciliation, but he admired the loyalty more than the logic of his recent allies. He thought one estate of the realm was as good as another, and if the Queen was going to Mentone she might come back again if public necessity demanded. Mr. Arthur O'Connor also saw no reason why he should not stand to his guns. No more did Mr. O'Donnell, who forthwith moved to reduce the vote by the amount spent on the soldiery in Ireland, and divided the Hause House once more before, at four o'clock, the doorkeeper was allowed to call out, "Who goes home?

THE TRIAL OF DR. LAMSON. The trial of George Henry Lamson for the

murder of Percy Malcolm John was resumed on Tuesday morning at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. At the commencement of the proceedings the court was very full, and the attendance of ladies was larger than usual. Mr. Montagu Williams being concluded him. liams having concluded his address for the defence, the Solicitor-General rose to reply. defence, the Solicitor-General rose to reply. He said, first of all, did the boy die from natural causes? The whole of the medical evidence went to prove that whatever was the cause of death it was not a natural death. No witnesses had been called to show that the death had been caused by any one of the nadeath had been caused by that poison, and nothing but poison, was the cause of death. What, then, was the nature of that poison? The refusal of the Home Office to allow the presence of an analyst on behalf of the prisoner had been complained of by his learned friend, but the question was whether this was not on the whole a sound and good practice. These two gentlemen were not appointed for the prosecution; they were nominated by the Home Office as men of science calmly to discover the cause of death, and if another person had been present day after day during such a critical process, asking questions and making sugges-tions, would it not have tended rather to disturb the analysts and render them likely to make mistakes? Could they doubt the evidence of Dr. Stevenson as to the tests which he had made, particularly that of taste? If it was not aconitine which caused the sensations lasting for hours, what was it? Here, again, he thought the evidence was conclu-Further, Dr. Stevenson was not consive. Further, Dr. Stevenson was not content to rely upon the test of taste, but he made experiments with animals, the nature of which proved that the effects were precisely the same as that of the taste which was tried by the witness Dr. Stevenson. Here, then, they had two points established—no way of accounting for death by natural causes and this deadly poison found in the body. Supposing this to be established, how was that aconitine administered? Counsel for the defence had suggested that the boy had taken it himself, but when was it likely to have been taken? when was it likely to have been taken? Throughout the day the boy had been in excellent spirits, had not complained at all, and why then should he have taken anything? Where could he get aconitine from?—a drug so rare that many medical men and chemists kept none of it on their premises; a drug so rare that none of the public could get it without difficulty and without a record being kept of the sale? It was not likely that the lad had ever heard of such a drug. As to the powders, they were found in a box which beyond all doubt had been in the possession of the prisoner, and had been purchased by It was impossible to trace the powders directly from the prisoner to the boy. The boy himself was dead, and in all probability he and the prisoner were the only two per-sons who knew anything of the transaction, and therefore it was not true that the prosecution had not endeavoured to prove this point. The Solicitor-General then asked the jury to look at the conduct of the prisoner on that evening. It had been argued by the counsel for the prisoner that had the prisoner contemplated the murder he would never have been so mad as to carry out the intention in such a way. But when men committed crimes of this kind they did not think that the crimes would be discovered. If they did, they would probably not commit the crimes at all. And that would explain some things which charwise appear strange in the which might otherwise appear strange in the conduct of the prisoner. Would be not rather argue to himself, what medical man

has seen a death from aconitine? who is

likely to know anything about its symptoms?

It might be so. Was not the very openness which he adopted his greatest chance of safety? The Solicitor-General dwelt strongly on the

The Solicitor-General dwelt strongly on the fact that after writing to say he would visit the deceased on the evening of the 2d of December, before leaving for Paris, he never went there at all, although the evidence showed that on that evening he went down to Wimbledon in company with Mr. John Tulloch, whom he told a false story about his

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 14-15, 1882,

PARLIAMENTARY MANNERS. Parliamentary manners seem rather to justify the too often quoted criticism of the seaman on the natives of a South Sea Very recently a well meaning person, in a twaddling book, advised the young to study the courtesy of Parliamentary manners. If the young really model themselves on Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, Lord Eustace Cecil, and Lord Percy, they will soon find themselves regarded with dismay in decent society. In the long wrangles of Monday night members seem to have lost their tempers, and to have forgotten their manners rather more than usual. We do not know that any one, as has happened now and then in the last three years, used words which the Captain in Pinafore employed, "never, or hardly ever." No one seems to have "sworn" in a sense not required of Mr. Bradlaugh. But the Speaker had to rebuke language which would have been deemed unseemly in a bargees' debating society, if debating societies are frequented by bargees. Mr. Sexton described reatment to which he had been subjected in prison, and we cannot easily express our sense of its inhumanity, even if Mr. Sexton had been imprisoned on a criminal charge. Turnkeys are officials, all officials are pestilent fellows in a general way, and turnkeys seem to be apt to abuse their opportunities. Accepting Mr. Sexton's evidence, this is the conclusion which we should draw. But Mr. Biggar drew quite another conclusion. He accused Mr. Forster of "taking the most intense delight in administering the Coercion Act." As the Coercion Act is represented as diabolically cruel in its administration we must presume that Mr. Biggar thinks Mr. Forster diabolically cruel. Mr. Forster is a fiend in human shape, a kind of Quilp. in fact, who takes pleasure in preventing the Suspects from playing at marbles, and in forbidding Mr. Parnell to knuckle down at taw. Some ladies had sent chess and marbles (including, we trust, "commoneys "and "ally tors") to Kilmainham, and the prisoners were not allowed to use these toys. They were fed on "corduroy beef," which, Mr. Healy says, has all the qualities of the beef supplied by Mr. Squeers to his pupils, except tenderness. All this is a very revolting account of Kilmainham, and, if the account be strictly accurate, we trust that changes may be introduced into the management of that prison. But Mr. Biggar went too far when he said that the administration of the Coercion Act was a source of intense delight and sparkling joy to Mr. Forster. Mr. Biggar's savings fall into the category of the infinitely little. They are of no importance in themselves, but if almost any one else behaved like Mr. Biggar the dignity of the House might suffer seriously. Mr. Biggar was by no means the only offender. Mr. Healy expressed doubts as to whether Mr. Forster had "the heart of a man," a sort of scepticism which cannot surprise Mr. Forster, and by this time has probably ceased to irritate him. We never hear of Mr. Healy or his friends expressing any indignation when the midnight murderers in Ireland shoot men and women in the legs, and torture beasts and fire at babies. Doubtless Captain Moonlight and his fellows have the hearts of men; at all events Mr. Healy does not seem to have physiological doubts on the subject. It is at least as bad to drag a woman out of bed and fire shots into her legs as to prevent Mr. Parnell from playing at marbles. In the later hours of the debate Lord Eustace Cecil accused Mr. Gladstone of saying the thing that was not by "pretending a public necessity when he was really asserting his own imperious will." Lord Percy was later understood to express the same sort of view of the Prime Minister's veracity. However, it seems that these noblemen meant something else, and both withdrew their remarks with a promptitude equal to that which moves Mr. Biggar's withdrawals. Per sos all these amenities are not worse the Parliament was accustomed to in days when Burke criticised Lord North's legs, which he declared to be unbecomingly thick. In the old Irish Parliament, when Grattan commented on his opponents' noses, and when a member was alluded to as the "white-livered coward shivering on the floor," Mr. Biggar would have seemed, perhaps, the pink of courtesy. It is not certain that our Par-

THE LAMSON POISONING CASE. George Henry Lamson was convicted and sentenced to death on Tuesday. The decision of the jury is one which must have been anticipated by all who followed the evidence with care, and who observed how completely this evidence was left uncontradicted by the defence. It would be difficult to find an example in which the

liamentary manners are much worse than

they were in the days of duelling. Then

a man could not easily "withdraw" his

words, as Mr. Biggar does so readily now,

because he would have been suspected of

an aversion to "going out" in the mili-

tant, not in the social, sense of the term.

By this time we might have had to lament

the loss of Mr. Biggar if pistols were still

the means of settling questions of etiquette.

But perhaps not even Fighting Fitzgerald

would have gone out with Mr. Biggar .-

Daily News.

proof of criminality was more complete, supposing it to be left practically unassailed in any important particular; and as soon as it became manifest that the statements made by the chemists employed by the Home Office would not be disputed, there could scarcely be a doubt of the ultimate decision. The crime had, indeed, been so clumsily planned as almost to insure the detection of the perpetrator; and it might have been plausibly contended that no one possessed of medical knowledge, even to a very moderate extent, would have been likely to administer so powerful a poison as aconitine in a manner which must necessarily connect it with his presence. The career of the prisoner, however, had been of such a kind as to add to the many examples which show that a tendency to criminality is often associated with shortsightedness and folly. Circumstances in his history, which were not referred to by the prosecution, although sufficiently well known, were calculated to show an inconsiderateness in minor offences of a kind strictly analogous to that which was displayed in the crime by which his life has been forfeited. On going to Bournemouth to practise Lamson set forth that he was a Doctor of Medicine in the London University, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and the holder of a Cambridge degree in science, whereas his only claim to be a medical practitioner at all was derived from a licence granted in 1877 by two Edinburgh corporations. Not content with claiming the above-named distinctions in conversation, he attempted to register them, with the natural result that the officials of the Medical Registration Office discovered the fraud, and were probably the channels through which it became known at Bournemouth, where, before the death of Percy John, the prisoner was expelled from the local medical society for the offence of assuming titles to which he had no claim. The absence of scrupulousness exhibited in this business would in a neighbouring country have been recorded in the Acte d'Accusation, and laid before the jury in support of the belief that the person who would commit such an offence would be likely to commit graver offences also; and the absence of skill, the false pretence being one which could not escape detection, assists to explain the clumsiness of the act of poisoning of which he has now been found guilty. The amount of reliance proper to be placed upon the physiological and chemical evidence that the poison administered was aconitine is a question which requires more space than we can now devote to its consideration: but it may be safely assumed, from the absence of contradiction, that the statements of Drs. Stevenson and Dupré were unassailable. Two chemists of high eminence were in attendance at the trial, who had themselves experimented upon the questions at issue, the trial having been delayed for this express purpose, and they listened attentively to the evidence for the prosecution. If they could have suggested flaw in the analytical processes de scribed, or if they could in any way have diminished the effect of the chemical evidence, they would certainly have been called: and the fact that they were not called justifies the belief that this evidence was incontrovertible. Assuming, then, that the poison administered was aconitine, there is the clearest proof that aconitine was in the possession of the prisoner; and there has been no suggestion that it was in the possession of any other person by or from whom it could have been conveyed to the deceased. Aconitine is not a common substance which people buy and sell without notice or recollection. It is one of the most deadly of known poisons, it is expensive, and it would not be supplied by a careful druggist to any customer of whose medical character he did not feel secure. If aconitine had been procured by the deceased himself, or by any member of Mr. Bedbrook's household, there would have been no difficulty in proving the purchase; for it is one of the advantages of the publicity of English jurisprudence that it always brings to light facts of such a nature. There is, therefore, no escape from the conclusion that the deceased was poisoned by aconitine, and that the aconitine was administered to him by the prisoner: and the only doubt which could remain is whether the administration was designed or accidental. In favour of the former belief there is the motive, pitiably small as it seems, of release from pecuniary embarrassment; and against the latter there is the fact of the deadly potency of the agent, which would render it second nature for any medically educated person to dispose of it in such a manner that no accident could possibly arise. The prisoner would know that the quantity of aconitine which he purchased at Allen and Hanbury's would be enough to destroy the lives of forty people; and to use such a powerful poison carelessly, so that it might be introduced into a capsule by accident, would be scarcely less criminal than its deliberate administration. The case is a valuable illustration of what cannot be too widely known and remembered—namely, that the production of death by poison is one of the most perilous forms of murder; and that poisoners, if they do for a time escape, owe their immunity chiefly to want of observation on the part of those by whom their victims are attended. Even when undertaken by an expert, and by a poison little known beyond the limits of the medical profession, the crime leaves traces distinctly legible to those who will be at the trouble of looking for them; and the conviction of Lamson, by bringing this truth into prominence, may contribute to the safety of many lives which his acquittal would have placed in peril.—Times.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF SOUTH-WARK.-It is stated to have been definitely arranged by the English Roman Catholic authorities, with the sanction of the Holy See that the present diocese of Southwark, which is of such great extent as to be unwieldy for the purposes of administration, shall be so divided as to form three dioceses instead of one. The new sees are to be those of Arundel and Portsmouth, the former embracing a large portion of the south-eastern counties, and being endowed, it is expected, by the Duke of Norfolk, and the latter taking in the Isle of Wight and the Channel Islands, which at present are parts of the diocese of South-wark. The metropolitan see would include, it is stated, the whole of South London, the county of Surrey, and parts of Kent and Hampshire. According to this arrangement, two newly-created prelates—the Bishops of Arundel and of Portsmouth—would be added to the Roman Catholic hierarchy of England and Wales, making the number fifteen in-stead of thirteen, as at present constituted.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

voolsack at five o'clock. The Earl of REDESDALE, in presenting a petition in favour of his Parliamentary Declaration Bill, said he had fixed the second reading of it for Thursday week. He hoped that noble lords would come to the consideration of the bill without prejudice, and

would not treat it at all as a party affair.

The Settled Land Bill and the Conveyancing Bill, introduced by Lord CAIRNS, passed

through Committee.

On the report of the latter bill, Lord Cole-RIDGE urged an objection to the clause abolishing the office for taking the acknowledgments of married women. He suggested that the existence of this office was often a great proexistence of this office was often a great pro-tection to the property of married women: Lord Cairns observed that although the bill passed through their Lordships' House last year the objection raised by Lord Coleridge was now put forward for the first time. The present system had long been regarded as an expensive one, for which there was no real necessity, and it would be rendered even less necessary by the Lord Chancellor's bill for the better protection of the property of married

The reports of both the Bills were received. The LORD CHANGELLOR, in reply to Lord Stanley of Alderley, said he thought the Comstanley of Alderies, said in thought the Com-missioners who inquired into the Macclessfield election were fully justified in finding that Captain Pearson had committed bribery under the Act. Captain Pearson had had an opportunity of giving his explanations to the Com-missioners and had done so before their finding. In these circumstances, drawing a dis-tinction laid down by the Act, he had felt it his duty to remove that gentleman from the Commission of the Peace. The three other magistrates censured by the Commissioners had not and could not legally have been found to have committed bribery or any other legal offence. He had strictly followed precedent and only given effect to the Act in

suspending Captain Pearson.
Their lordships adjourned at 6 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Sir A. OTWAY gave notice, amid some cheering from both sides, that on Thursday he will put certain questions to the Irish Secretary in regard to the treatment of the "suspects," and especially in regard to the number of hours of solitary confinement.

In answer to Mr. Lewis, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that the Government had no intention of moving a new writ for Oxford, whereupon Mr. Lewis gave notice that he would move a new writ next Tuesday; and Mr. T. Collins added that he would opened it.

pose it.
Mr. HARCOURT gave notice that on the adjourned debate on procedure being resumed he would move that it is inexpedient to proceed further with the subject to the postpone-ment of other business of more importance to

In answer to Mr. Dillwyn, who asked for an extension of the time granted to the Basutos for the acceptance of the ultimatum forwarded to them, Mr. Courtney said the matter rested entirely with the Cape Government.

In answer to an appeal from Mr. Anderson,

Mr. Gladstone declined to postpone the clôture resolution until after Rule 2 (adjournment at question time) and Rule 12 (Supply on Mon-

Mr. BROADHURST brought before the House the grievance of the Navy fitters, who com-plain that work which properly belongs to them in the construction of men-of-war is intrusted to shipwrights, to the detriment of the public service (of which he gave several instances) and he moved a resolution condemning the present practice of putting men to work to which they are untrained, and of placing superintending leading men in authority over workmen with whose trades they have no practical acquaintance. Mr. Slagg

seconded the motion.

Mr. Trevelyan, in replying on behalf o the Admiralty, pointed out that to carry the motion would compel the discharge of a large number of shipwrights and would embarrass the superintendents in the distribution of the work of the Dockyards. No doubt the shipwrights originally were workers in wood, but since the character of our men-ofwar had begun to change thirty years ago the character of their training had also changed, and a large proportion of them—though still called shipwrights—were workers in iron. According to the testimony of the Constructive Department they were equal in technical knowledge to the fitters. The great majority of them were on the permament estab-lishment, of which they were proud, and it was a matter of life and death to the country that it should have a large body of skilled workmen whose services it could rely upon as surely as on its Army and Navy. To this part of the motion, therefore, he opposed a lecided negative, but with regard to the superintendents he said the Admiralty, being about to institute a strict inquiry into the Constructive Department, would consider whether shipwrights and fitters should not have an equal chance of rising to the position

of foremen. After some observations from Mr. Carbutt Mr. Broadburst expressed himself satisfied with the concession made and withdrew hi motion

Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson was calling attention to the report of the Committee on the Metropolitan Fire Brigade, when the House was counted out at twenty-five minutes to eight o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS. Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday, and remained

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have arrived at Thomas's Hotel from Blenheim Palace. The Earl and Countess of Dunraven and

family have arrived at 5, Chesterfield-gardens for the parliamentary season. Viscountess Combermere and Hon. Mrs. Hunter arrived at Lady Combermere's house

in Belgrave-square on Tuesday, from passing the winter at St. Leonards-on-Sea. Mr. and Lady Georgiana Peel have arrived at Thomas's Hotel. Mr. Richard and Lady Mary Arkwright

have arrived in town for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Sands have arrived at 25, George-street, Hanover-square, for the

The death is announced of Lady Lytton, as having taken place at her residence at Syden-ham, on Sunday. The deceased lady, Rosina Lady Lytton, who was born in 1804, and was the only surviving daughter of the late Mr. Francis Massy Wheeler, of Lizzard Connell, county Limerick, a grandson of the first Baron Massy. She married, in 1827, the late distinguished novelist, Sir Edward Bulwer-Lytton, afterwards created first Baron Lytton who died in 1873. By this union there wa

but one child, the present Lord Lytton. Sir James Bourne, Bart., some years M.P. for Evesham, died suddenly at Liverpool on Tuesday. The deceased baronet was the eldest surviving son of the late late Mr. Peter Bourne, of Huckinsall, Lancashire, by Margaret, daughter of Mr. James Drinkwater, of Bent, Lancashire. He was born in 1812, and was educated at Shrewsbury. He was a justice of the peace and deputy-lieutenant for Lancaster, and was appointed colonel-com-mander of the Lancashire Artillery Militia in

1863. The late Sir James was an unsuccessful candidate for Wexford in July, 1841, and had represented Evesham in the House of Commons in the Conservative interest from April, 1865, to the last general election. The deceased was created a baronet with other

political friends in May, 1880. He married in 1841 Sarah Harriet, daughter of Mr. Thos. Fournis Dyson, of Willow Hall, York. He is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only son, Major James Dyson Bourne, of the 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, married to Lady Marian, only daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Marquis of Ely.

The death is announced from diphtheria, at Philadelphia, of Lord George Francis Mon-tagu, youngest brother of the Duke of Man-chester. He was nominated an attaché in chester. He was nonmated an acceptable of the some months in the Foreign-office, was appointed to Constantinople in January, 1878. He was to Constantinople in January, 1878. He was promoted to be a Third Secretary in June,

 POLITICAL AND SOCIAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "STANDARD.")

The proposal for the increased annuity to Prince Leopold will probably be brought before the House of Commons next week. It is said that between forty and fifty members of the Radical Party will vote against the

The Lords' Committee to inquire into the working of the Irish Land Act met again on All the members of the Committee attended, Earl Cairns arriving about half an hour late. Mr. Overend, of Dublin, a barrister and agent, was the only witness examined. The Committee adjourned till Thursday, when Mr. Townsend, of Dublin, and Mr. Simon Little, of Wexford, will attend to give evi-

The Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Sir Henry Lock, K.C.B., Governor of the Isle of Man, to the Com-missionership of her Majesty's Woods and Forests vacant by the death of the Hon. James

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") The Prime Minister was, with a brief interval for dinner, in the House of Commons on Monday-Tuesday for eleven hours. was punctually in his place on Tuesday after-noon athalf-past four, having left the House at four o'clock the same morning.

A movement is on foot amongst members of

the Liberal party below the gangway to urge on Mr. Forster the desirability of ameliorating the condition of the suspects in Kilmainham. A similar project was started immediately after Parliament met, but was abandoned in view of the attitude assumed in the House by the Land Leaguers.

We learn that as Mr. Gorst has the first place on the notice paper for his North Borneo motion on Friday, he intends to bring it forward on that evening. The debate is expected to be a long one. It is probable that Mr. Dillwyn, who has given notice of a motion on the same subject, will make his speech in the debate on Mr. Gorst's motion, We understand that some of the electors of Northampton contemplate taking up the case of Mr. Bradlaugh in a somewhat novel fashion. One matter under consideration is the expediency of applying for a mandamus to compel him to perform his Parliamentary duties. It is believed that such an application has never been made in a court of law, and therefore the point raised is entirely a new one. The electors of Northampton also propose to apply to the House of Commons to be heard at the bar by counsel. The precedent for this is the case of the Middlesex electors, who were heard at the bar of the House in support of John Wilkes's claim to

We also hear that it is not unlikely that a friendly suit will be brought against Mr. Bradlaugh in order to test the legality of the oath which he administered to himself under circumstances that will be fresh in the recollection of the public.

Mr. Bradlaugh was in the House of Commons on Tuesday night during the question hour. He claims the right which, though anomalous, is not disputed, of sitting with his hat on in presence of the Speaker. No other person, not being a member of the House, exercises this privilege. We understand that the engineers have

met with no unexpected obstacles in piercing the Channel Tunnel. What they came upon the other day was a stratum of rock a little softer than the rest. It has been successfully gone through, and the engines are now at work upon the same soft gray chalk im-A number of "Old Westminsters," and others interested in the School, have submitted to the Prime Minister a reply to the memorial of the "Committee for the Defence of Westminster Abbey." This consists largely of a flat contradiction of the statement made in the memorial. It deprecates inquiry on the ground that it is not necessary, would involve useless expense and trouble, and would injure the School. Amongst the signatures are those of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, Lord Chi-chester, Lord Richard Grosvenor, and Mr.

A strong feeling exists amongst the Kent magistrates at the removal to Westminster of what is known as the Yalding murder case. Sir William Dyke has undertaken to bring the matter under the notice of the Home Sec-

retary.
Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P., has received from Mr. Poultney Bigelow, the Cobden Club cor-respondent in New York, a letter informing him that the volumes of the club have been stopped in their passage through the American post-office, and made subject to the payment of a duty. Although many volumes of the Cobden Club have been posted to the United States, no such unfriendly attack upon English literature has been previously made. Mr. Bigelow states that a tax of twenty cents is being levied upon the volume of essays on local government and taxation which Mr. Probyn lately edited.

CONVICTION OF LAMSON.

In the concluding sentences of his summing up in the trial of Dr. Lamson on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Hawkins earnestly begged the jury to remember that theirs was the responsibility, and that theirs would be the judgment, and that they must do their duty without being influenced either by the sympathy evoked by the account of the dead lad's sufferings and death, or by that which they would naturally

feel for the living man's relatives.

The jury were absent about thirty-seven ninutes, and were obviously prepared with a verdict of guilty when they returned. The prisoner had been absent for most of the time, out had returned to the dock to sign, while yet his signature was untainted, some family ocument presented to him by his solicitor.
His wife, who had been in court during his own counsel's speech, and had afterwards remained in one of the waiting rooms, had been taken away. The court was crowded, and not a few ladies had nerved themselves for a possible, and even probable, scene of painful excitement. After the jury were seated, and until the Judge came in, the prisoner was seated at the back of the dock, and a thought-ful constable planted himself between him and the jury so that he might not gather from their appearance what was to every one else so obvious. When the Judge was seated the prisoner came forward with folded arms, bearprisoner came forward with folded arms, bearing himself up with evident determination to acquit himself with courage. But during the tedious preliminary of calling over the names of the jury, the arms unfolded and the hands were crossed nervously on the front of the When the verdict of "Guilty' was pronounced the wretched man started as if shot, and for a moment covered his face with his hands. Then he nervously pressed his hands once more on the front of the dock, and leant forward for support. So intense was the excitement occasioned by the prisoner's demeanour among those who could see him that some failed to observe that in the gallery there was slight applause, which had to be checked by the

usher. When the prisoner again endeavoured to stand upright it seemed as if he would fall, but the anxiety of the police officers—one on each side and one behind—to give him support roused him a little, and he give him support roused him a little, and he seemed to wish them to leave him alone. When asked if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, he folded his arms, held himself upright, and said, in a firm voice, "Merely to protest my innocence before God." During a brief, terrible pause the prisoner, standing with downcast head, and again seeking support on the front of the dock, was observed furfively to watch the horribly significant action of the Judge as he placed the black cap on his head, and then to shut his eyes, to change colour, and to show signs of a disposition to swoon as the Judge began to pronounce the dread sentence. Recovering himself again at the renewed consciousness of the conspicuous support himself again at the renewed consciousness of the conspicuous support being rendered him by the police officers, he bowed slightly at Mr. Justice Hawkins's statement that the law commanded im to pass the sentence of death. Judge mercifully refrained from aggravating the torture of the prisoner with many words the few he uttered were apparently as trying to him to say as to the more sensitive of the audience to hear. The formal sentence with its horrid detail as to the disposal of the body in the precincts of the prison, was soon pro-nounced, and the doomed man was half led, half carried out of the dock.

THE FIGHTING GANGS OF LONDON. The fighting gangs of London have an oranisation almost as complete as that of the police. Each gang has its captain, who, again, has his junior officers. A certain order is invariably preserved, and the members of the band are under certain responsibilities as to the spoils; for the gangs are by no means organised simply for the purpose of fighting each other. That is a pleasant delusion which helps to reconcile the Lordon public to the fact of their existence. The majority of the members of these organisa-tions—youths whose ages range from about sixteen to twenty-two-are, plainly and simply, thieves. There are bodies of young men who roam about at night simply for the sake of mischief, and whose playful violence frequently has unpleasant results; but when regular gangs fight it is for mastery. It not unfrequently happens that one set, bent on the extension of its territory, invades the district of another. Then there has to be some sort of rectification of frontier, brought about by the usual process. Recently there was such a conflict between the Dove-row gang and the Bow-commoners, in which the Dove-row gang came off victorious. Such incidents as these, however, are mere episodes in the great epic of juvenile crime. The object of the gangs is robbery, if necessary with violence. "What do you do at sary with violence. "What do you do at nights?" I said recently, to a youth who had been a member of one of these bodies of juvenile roughs. "What did they do? Why, they waited about, and if anybody respectable passed them they tripped him up and robbed him." "Did they use violence sometimes?" "He should think they did. They wore broad leather belts with heavy buckles on them. Sometimes they carried sticks, but the were best. Oh, they took lots of s." "What would they do if they took things. a watch?" "Why, pawn it, to be sure. They often met in the mornings to reckon up what they had done the night before. Many a time they robbed shop tills. One of them hid himself behind the counter and the others waited outside. No, their parents didn't know much about it. Most of them had no parents. Those who had, generally left home and went to lodgings. They lodged together, mostly, two or three of them in one place. They didn't read much; very few of them could read; p'rhaps one would read to the others sometimes. Didn't know that they had ever killed anybody, but had many a time knocked people down." "Yes," he said, in reply to another question, "they fought other gangs now and then to see who was strongest Some of them had been in prison lots of times; they didn't mind it much—they got used to it. Had left them now, and was trying to lead a better life."

The fighting gangs are mainly composed of lads who, if they have ever done any work, have found the conditions of labour neither sufficiently pleasant nor sufficiently profitable. Utterly ignorant and untrained, they seem to see a kind of heroism in their present mode that which animated the buccaneer and the brigand. Punishment merely hardens them, for the only thing which they regard as shameful is the want of "pluck" rance. It is not merely during the last year or two that the gangs have come into existence. On the contrary, many of them have existed for years. They are the regular feeders of the vast criminal population of London. When a thief has age or experience enough to stand alone he leaves the gang and embarks in private ventures. Probably his maturity comes upon him in gaol. He is too old to go back to the gang again ; the ' Boy" period has passed over, and he deserts the New-cut or Bow-common-lane for the obscurer haunts of habitual crime .- Pall Mall

LONDON GOSSIP.

(FROM THE "WORLD.")
Houses in London have been changing hands at a quick rate lately. Lord Airlie's house in Chesham-place, which only two years ago was purchased by the late Earl, and decorated and furnished according to the latest and most approved æsthetic taste, under the direction of Lady Airlie, has just been bought by the Hon. Henry Brougham, who, it is said, has given the large sum of

Lord Beaumont is desirous of entering the ranks of the noble coal-owners, of whom the Marquis of Londonderry and Lords Durham and Dudley may be said to be the chief. Near Goole borings for coal are being made on the land of Lord Beaumont, which are expected to determine the question whether the Yorkshire coal-basin extends to that part -extends, that is, to within two dozen miles or so of Hull.

The Channel Squadron return to England about the middle of April, when they will be reinforced by the Minotaur and the Sultan. If the King and Queen of the Netherlands are escorted to England by the Dutch fleet, on the visit of their Majesties to attend the marriage of the Duke of Albany with Princess Helen of Waldeck, then the Channel Squadron might be required to exchange in ternational hospitalities with the Dutch officers. But is it settled that that fleet will

come to our shores? Sir F. B. Paget Seymour and Sir R. J Macdonald will each be promoted, within a month or two, to the rank of Admiral, the former resigning the Mediterranean command, and the latter the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. I have already announced that Lord John Hay will have the offer of hoisting his flag in the Alexandra; but I still doubt whether the Prince of Leiningen will receive the Sheerness command, notwithstanding the assurances of a Service con-temporary and his Highness's long period of on-employment.

With the advancement of Sir M. Culme-

Seymour, Bart., and Sir F. W. Richards to flag-rank, Lord Northbrook will have the disposal of two naval aide-de-campships to the Queen.

By the death of the Earl of Wilton the

Royal Yacht Squadron has lost a most popular and valuable commodore, and one who always had the best interests of the club at heart. The Marquis of Londonderry is looke upon as his likely successor. The Kempton Park people are proud exceedingly. They have sat upon Sandown, and taken the shine out of Croydon. Their

Hurdle Race has proved the big event "over sticks" of the spring; and, I believe, the shares of the company went up when the 13 runners were telegraphed last Friday at the Stock Exchange. There is a popular prejudice against 13 at a dinner-table; and from the nasty fall that Prince got, and the shakings received by Adams and Jones in the race, perhaps 13 may be considered unlucky over hurdles. Glenluce caused the accident by hitting the hurdle with his forelegs, rolling over, and bringing down Sutler and Assegai -close on his track-upon him. Antient Pistol got interfered with too, or he might, perhaps, have beaten Theophrastus. The latter was well backed, and Mr. Rupert

Carington and his friends won a good stake. All the necessary arrangements having been completed, the Newmarket Turf Club will open its doors in the Craven week. Its success open its doors in the craven week. Its success
is, I think, assured. In the first place, it
supplies a great want. There can be no
doubt about that, and Newmarket habitues
will bear me out in this assertion, I feel sure. In the next place, it has fallen into good hands, and care will be taken that the men elected shall be in every way eligible. There are already over 100 applications for membership, and the first ballot will take place on the 25th inst.

It is said that Mr. Beasley has a very large bet about his winning the Liverpool Grand National three times in succession. His mount this year will probably be Mohican, who is said to be the best of the Eyrefield lot, though his public form amounts to very small potatoes indeed. The ci-devant Irish chaser Seaman, if in the form in which he won the Conyngham Cup at Punchestown last year, will, I think, be very hard to beat; and why should not a lord win the Grand National? Lord Strathmore very nearly achieved it, if I recollect right, and Lord Queensberry rode a winner at Punchestown a good many years

ago!
Though the Kildare hounds are mute in kennels, there are cakes and ale to be had in that sporting county still, and its beautiful vales are not by any means vales of tears. The Baron and Baroness de Robeck gave a very pleasant dance at Gowran Grange last week, at which one or two of the beauties of the sister county (Meath) were present. But can it be true that a Kildare lady refused to dance with a cavalier in pink-and-blue facings (the Meath Hunt uniform) till he reappeared in the sombre black that adorns the waiter and the waited on alike? Tantane

animis calestibus ira? From friends in Devonshire gloomy fore-bodings as to the prospects of wild-stag hunting have more than once reached me; nunting have more than once reached me; and all genuine sportsmen interested in its continuance will surely join in a protest against the insatiable spirit of slaughter that has been so freely indulged of late. Close upon a hundred deer are far too many to kill in one season. More than ever I am convinced that Mr. Knight, the squire of Exmoor, arouted a way wise discretion when he exercised a very wise discretion when he discountenanced the practice of spring hunting, and forbade it, so far as his own domain was concerned. So many stags were killed from August to October, and so many young male deer have been unintentionally run into during the long period of hind hunting, that the herds will feel the effect of it for some time to come. Many of the oldest stag-hunters of the west are convinced that, unless the seasons are considerably curtailed, this good old sport must soon die out in Devon and Somerset, as it did half a century ago among the moors and mountains of Cumberland. They have again and again raised pices in vain. Perhaps my more widely circulated protest may be of greater avail.

The Cambridge crew is composed of some-what curious elements. There is one street preacher, one Presbyterian, one Nonconfor-mist, and one Quaker. We are a merry

family, we are! Differences of opinion in the executive having led last season to a dissolution of the partnership so long existing between Maidenhead and Marlow in the annual regatta, the latter town has decided to establish a regatta of its own, to be held the day after the Henley meeting. The challenge prizes have been divided, and those falling to the share of Marlow will be supplemented by others which are now being subscribed for. Major General Williams has come liberally to the aid of his Williams has come appearing to the constituents with the gift of a challenge cup, and an annual subscription of £50. can be no doubt that Bisham Reach offers exceptional advantages for an aquatic holi-day, whereas Maidenhead has no good reach. The rival claims of the two towns had been balanced somewhat arbitrarily. the water, and Maidenhead supplied the money, or more than its share thereof. Marwill now make a strenuous endeavour to add to its natural advantages the indispensable pecuniary means hitherto lacking.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

The Freeman's Journal contains an article in which it suggests to "the advanced section of the Irish party" that "it might be well somewhat to restrain their zeal and to temper it with a little more discretion." . The necessity for the word " more" will be questioned by some people, but the Freeman con-tinues: "There is a time for all things, and this seems to us to be particularly inopportune time to further excite the hostility of the House of Commons or further to emphasise the fact, which unfortunately is sufficiently evident, that in the absence of their leader the party has not that cohesion or does not act in that systematic and organised manner which might be expected were he present." It does not, it is careful to say, refer to the strong language used in the debate last night on the treatment of the suspects, which it thinks was quite justified, but to the resolutions passed at the meeting " party " yesterday calling the attention of the Irish constituencies to the habitual absence of several of their representatives in the present session of Parliament, and "instructing the secretaries to publish in future, from week to week, the names of the members present at and absent from the meetings of the party and from debates and divisions of the House of Commons." The Freeman thinks that to pass such a resolution without any previous notice to the members com-plained of is, "to say the least, not considerate." It considers that " for a meeting of ten members to pass what is practically a vote of censure upon their colleagues, and to threaten to hold them up to the anger and condemnation of their constituents and the country, is a very wrong step." It thinks that if resolutions of this kind are frequently adopted by small meetings of the Irish party they will tend to make that party less numerous, and to promote disorganisation instead of closer union. In fact, "the guiding hand of Mr. Parnell has been frequently missed since the opening of the Session," and it fears that it will be more missed between the period that will elapse between this and the critical division on the cloture.

better has been received in Plymouth from Mr. Richard Tangye, of Birmingham, in which that gentleman draws attention to the fact that, if he had consented to stand for East Cornwall and had been elected, the oath difficulty would have affected him very peculiarly. Mr. Tangye, whose parents were members of the Society of Friends, entertains Quakers' objection to swearing, but, although a regular attendant at the Birmingham place of worship of the Society, he has not become a Church member, and consequently could not legally claim to be included amongst those to whom the law of affirmation would apply as at present constituted. Mr. Tangye points out that the law, as it now stands affects those who, like himself, are theologically unobjectionable, as well as those against whom such objections are levelled.

A NEW PHASE OF THE OATH DIFFIGULTY .-

PARIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 15-16, 1882. RUSSIA, AUSTRIA, AND GERMANY. The exclusion of Russia from the Austro-German Alliance is a factor in European politics second only in importance to the Austro-German alliance itself. The negotiations and the interviews of last year have proved unavailing. General Skobeleff has received a befitting rebuke from the Czar for his indiscreet and aggressive frankness of speech; but the fact remains that he spoke the truth, and that this is recognised not less in Germany than in Russia. It is perfectly open to Russia at any moment to take a step which Germany would regard as a casus belli: but we think it in the highest degree improbable that she will do anything of the sort. If, indeed, she were to wage on a more demonstrative a scale than she has hitherto done the "unofficial war" against Austria in the Herzegovina and in other parts of the Balkan Peninsula-if, in fact, she were to repeat the tactics which she adopted towards Turkey in the critical moment of her embarrassments six years ago, the inevitable and speedy result would be a rupture of diplomatic relations between Berlin and St. Petersburg. We speak within the limits of our positive knowledge when we say that the Russian Government have been thoroughly enlightened by Germany on this matter. Our Vienna correspondent has given an abstract of an article which has just appeared in the Politische Correspondenz, discussing the possibility of an occupation of the Balkans by Turkish troops. "Such an occupation," he says, "at the present moment without any palpable reason, would meet with the very strongest opposition from the Powers-an opposition which it is very unlikely the Sultan will face." We go no further than this. We can say that the Porte has actually made this suggestion to Germany, and that Prince Bismarck has replied that it could only be permissible on the remote and violent hypothesis that something like a concentration of Russian troops took place on the north of the Balkans. The meaning of this is obvious. The German Chancellor is quite willing to keep the military temper of Turkey a few degrees above zero. What he has no intention of doing is to precipitate a war. He has, therefore, given the Porte to understand that it must confine its action within certain strictly-defined limits-for the present. The Turks are willing, are perhaps anxious, to kindle a general conflagration. Prince Bismarck has decided that if there is to be applied by Russia. He has, as we have said, told Russia how she may do this if she will-since he has told her what she is to abstain from doing. We believe that the Czar-General Skobeleff and General Ignatieff nothwithstanding-will not disregard this monition. Indeed, there is no doubt that the measure of Russian encouragement which they had already received is in process of being withdrawn from the insurgent tribes in the Herzegovina. But though for these reasons we do not anticipate any immediate re-opening

of the Eastern Question in its " acutest form," and though we are satisfied that the hostile demonstrations now being exchanged between Germany and Russia are for practical purposes of little more than newspaper significance, the real gravity of the situation remains. The present state of things between Austria and Germany on the one hand, and Russia on the other amounts to this-that the two parties (for it is only with two that we have to deal) are awaiting the moment they may find most convenient for initiating hostile action. We have said nothing of France and Italy. The differences between these two countries are many and great but they are temporarily suspended, and while this continues to be the case, an additional influence makes itself felt on the side of peace among the Powers of Eastern Europe. No one can pretend to estimate too nicely the value of this influence, in view of the ominous circumstance that the balance as between Germany and Russia is so delicately adjusted that the accident of an accident might disturb it. Diplomacy, however skilful, possesses no safeguard against mistakes and misapprehensions. The indiscretion of an individual-the ebullitions, for instance, of another Skobeleff-might upset all the most careful combinations of Cabinets. All that can be said is that there is no imminent risk of war between Germany and Russia, for the simple reason that war would just now be highly inconvenient to both. Prince Bismarck, moreover, is known to entertain the opinion, which is certainly strongly held in Russia itself, that a great international struggle would be of real internal advantage to the Empire of the Czar, and that domestic conspiracy and disintegration may only too probably accomplish all, and more than all, the ruin that would be the consequence of a great military defeat. The preservation of peace, in a word, is a matter that largely depends upon the tact and influence which diplomacy and statesmanship can assert. They are highly tem-

MR. TENNYSON'S PATRIOTIC SONG. Mr. Tennyson's patriotic song, which Mr. Santley sang at the St. James's Hall on Wednesday night, is a fine spirited piece of verse, and appeals to men of every party except extreme crotcheteers on both sides. The lines are not new, at least not entirely new. The first verse of the three formed part of a comparatively long poem published in a periodical more than twenty years ago. In that poem Mr. Tennyson (as Merlin), dreading danger from the ambition of the French Emperor, appealed to "our Giant Daughter of the West" to aid the effete old country. About the same time the poet Boker, an American lyrist, composed a sonnet, in which he said the Cossack would shake his spear across the Channel, put us all in a fright, and make us appeal to our "Giant Daughter." The events foreseen in vision by Boker have not yet occurred, and it is not at all certain that America would for our sake mix herself up in a

pered and delicate instruments; and it

would be the height of folly to trust to

them overmuch .- Standard.

nyson's poem reminds us all, England has other children who, in her hour of need, may prove "great allies." He bids us drink to "the strong New England of the Southern Pole," and we cannot have better backers in trouble than the countrymen of Spofforth and the gigantic Bonnar. The Australians are men of their hands, as the old writers say, and full of the strength and spirit of a young people, or an equestrian people—like the Abipones
—at home in the saddle, and accustomed to the use of the rifle. Some of them were anxious to volunteer for a brush with the Boers. May they fight with us some day in a better cause, if fighting there must be. Mr. Tennyson also "carries a toast" "to England under Indian skies, to those dark millions of her realm," to Ghoorkas and Sikhs whose military honours may almost match with any that Scotch, or Irish, or Welsh have won beneath our flag. Canada, too, as Mr. Tennyson says, "we love and prize, whatever statesman hold the helm," whether Lord Dufferin or Lord Lorne. Never may the Canadians have to meet a foe more formidable than the demoralised Fenians of a few years ago. But when they do come to fight we trust they will deserve the praise which some one in "Martin Chuzzlewit" bestowed on

a client-" wild he may be-so are our and may their enemies find them as uncompromising as their native grizzlies. Mr. Tennyson says nothing about our colonies in South Africa-not very great allies perhaps; and it is rather too soon to call a toast to the North Borneans. But we are pleased to honour that which Mr. Tennyson claims for the "great cause of Freedom," and the great name of England." When politicians who claim patriotism as a monopoly wanted to made the cause of slavery the cause of England, Mr. Tennyson chose the moment to publish his sonnet to the Montenegrins, then at war with the gallant Turk. Mr. Tennyson, like most English poets, is a sturdy friend of freedom, a stout lover of England, and, at least in his verse anything but a party man. If he was for the Montenegrins against the Turks, he was also, fifty years ago, for the Poles against the Russians, "the last and worst" of men, as he called them, if memory does not fail us, in a very early sonnet. Reflection convinces the calm thinker that there is little sense in calling any race of people the lowest of the low. Even in that old sonnet, however, Mr. Tennyson recognised the facts of history If Russia was crushing Poland, the time had been when Poland oppressed Russia, and Moscow heard the echoes of the Polish war. Poets are rather apt to forget these circumstances. Mr. Tennyson's patriotism used to find expression in some very much

needed odes about "our great ally," when "only the Devil knew what he meant." As to home affairs, his attitude has been that of a Liberal who disliked "the red fool-fury of the Seine," and "the blind hysterics of the Celt." His ideal statesman has been a man who enables freedom to "broaden slowly down from precedent to precedent," and who "takes occasion by the hand, and makes the bonds of freedom broader still." In last night's song Mr. Tennyson's definition of the "true Conservative" does not apply to extreme party-men-say to Mr. Warton :-

The man's the true Conservative Who lops the moulder'd branch away Precisely, but what a number of Conservatives there are who decline to admit that any branches are mouldered. the Irish Church mouldered? Has the House of Lords begun to show signs of being a little mouldy, or so? To these questions different answers will be given. and we cannot but doubt whether there be many Tories who are "true Conservatives.' in Mr. Tennyson's sense of the word .- Daily News.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH

FRANCE. Further correspondence has been published respecting the attempted negotiation of a new commercial treaty between Great Britain and France. The present blue-book brings down the negotiations for the proposed treaty to their close on February 28, with a declaration prolonging the existing Anglo-French treaties, except as to tariff stipulations, until May 15. and with a Convention for regulating the commercial and maritime relations between the two countries. Under the nowexisting law, goods of English origin or manufacture are liable on their entry into France to the same treatment as those of the most favoured nations; but this provision is not applicable to colonial produce, which remains subject to the general Customs tariff. On March 1, Lord Lyons writes to offer

Earl Granville:

"My best thanks for deputing Mr. Crowe to assist me in the communications with the French Government respecting the proposed commercial treaty, which I was directed to indertake by your despatch of the 10th ultimo. Mr. Crowe's judgment and tact, as well as his activity, and, I may add, patience, in the difficult and discouraging circumstances in which the negotiation has been carried on have been most remarkable.'

Earl Granville in like manner expresses

to Lord Lyons:—
"The appreciation of her Majesty's Government of the services which you have rendered in the course of these negotiations, and in the conclusion of the treaty which was signed on the 28th of last month. They feel that your Excellency's efforts have been of great value in procuring the ultimate conclusion of an arrangement, and, both on this account and for the support which you have British Commissionbeen able to give to the ers during a long and difficult negotiation they request you to accept their best acknowledgments and thanks.

The blue-book closes with the following despatch, in which the Foreign Secretary acknowledges the services of the Royal Commissioners for conducting the French

commercial negotiations :
"Foreign Office, March 2. "Gentlemen,—On the termination of the commercial negotiations with France, I desire to express the entire satisfaction of her Majesty's Government with your proceedings, and to convey their thanks for the manner in which you conducted these negotiations, and for the advice and assistance which you have afforded, since the close of the sittings of the Joint Commission, in the arrangement which has now been come to with the French Go-

"The result of these communications, although it has not realized the wishes of her Majesty's Government for an amelioration of the status quo, was anticipated as a very possible contingency in my instructions to you of the 24th of May last. In that despatch I set forth the grounds on which an expectation might be entertained that, in the interest alike would for our sake mix herself up in a of the French Treasury and people, even if European quarrel. But, as Mr. Ten-

trade should not be resolved upon, certain duties, such as those on yarns, which fetter French industry, and which can scarcely defray the expense of collection, might be abandoned by the French Government. But I stated at the same time that the answers returned to notes exchanged preliminary to formal negotiations, as well as the manner in which these negotiations had been opened, did

not appear very favourable to a speedy and satisfactory agreement. From the nature of the case great discretion as to details was left the case great discretion as to details was left to you. I suggested the principles which, in the opinion of her Majesty's Government, might be adopted with advantage to give effect to 'the basis of "amélioration du status quo dans le sens du développement des relations commerciales," laid down officially by M. Léon Say when French Ambassador at this Court; and I instructed you, in the event of this basis being impracticable, 'to preserve in their spirit, if not in the letter of their terms,

the engagement of 1860.'
"The refusal of the French Commissioners to maintain ad valorem duties rendered it the more necessary for you to consult the trades affected by the proposed changes of classifica-tion and rates of duty in the French tariff, and I desire to express my sense of the industry with which you made yourselves ac-quainted with the views of different branches of commerce in the United Kingdom, and also of the care and patience with which you brought their representations before French Commission, and urged full consideration of them. When the French Government declined to accede to your proposals for the maintenance of the status quo, or to agree to maintain, temporarily at least, ad valorem duties for the descriptions of goods with re-

come to, no agreement on matters of tariff could, as I had anticipated as a possible con-tingency in my despatch of the 21th of May, be arrived at.
"In the end, as I also anticipated in this event, an arrangement has been made by the French Government for most-favoured-nation treatment in regard to Customs' duties on im-ports from the United Kingdom, and a treaty as now been concluded which renews the stipulations of the existing treaties relative to

spect to which an understanding had not been

subjects, shipping, trade marks, and certain other matters. "Under the circumstances, her Majesty's Government feel assured that the country will consider the whole result as not unsatisfactory; and, although special tariff stipulations have not been renewed, the conciliation and firmness which you displayed in the negotia-tion contributed largely to the final arrangements .- I am, etc.,

The following correspondence has also taken place on this subject ;-

"St. Etienne, March 8. From the President of the Chamber of Commerce to the President of the

Chamber of Commerce, Bradford. Sir,—The Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne is wishful to see the commercial relations between France and England maintained as in the past, and, if possible, still further developed. It is with regret that it hears that negotiations for a new Treaty of Commerce have fallen through. This Chamber does not possess the information to enable it to understand the cause of this rupture. It would seem as if the English regarded their interests as labouring under a disadvantage from the substitution of specific duties for ad valorem duties. The Chamber of Commerce here would esteem it a favour, Sir, if you would furnish some information with proof in support, which would enable it to place this question before the French Government, and to prove, in fact, that England could not ac-cept what has been proposed, seeing it was an aggravation of the policy which has existed since 1860.

"The Chamber of Commerce here would

be very glad to hear from you, whether the commercial interests of England would not be satisfied with the continuation, pure and simple, of the Treaty as it has existed since 1860. This appears to be the most rational basis on which negotiations could be renewed.

"Accept, Sir, etc.,
"F. Gewert, President of the Chamber Commerce.'

Bradford Chamber of Commerce, Exchange, " Bradford, March 14.

"Sir-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed letter of the 8th, and on the part of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce to assure you that we share your regret at the rupture of the Treaty negotiations. The documents which accompany this letter prove that the unfortunate result of those protracted negotiations cannot be attributed to the British Commissioners or to the Cham bers of Commerce, whose opinions they necessarily consulted. Both fully appreciated the injurous effect of prolonged uncertainty upon the commercial relations of the two countries, and the official papers show that both were throughout animated by the most conciliatory spirit. If anywhere, the cause of the rupture must be traced to the protectionist views of the French negotiators. "Her Ma-jesty's Government went even so far as not to object in principle to the substitution of specific rates for ad valorem duties, although they were fully convinced of the impossibilty of weight duties acting fairly towards the majority of the textiles produced in this district. All that Great Britain insisted upon was that the new Treaty must be an improvement upon that of 1860. This Chamber has done everything in its power to assist the joint mission to arrive at a practical solution of the immensely difficult problem how to arrange a specific tariff in such a manner as not to be more onerous than one based upon the purely ad valorem principle. It was at infinite pains in the preparation of samples, prices, and calculations of averages, and it is a matter of just complaint that more notice was not taken by the French Commissioners of the offers to substantiate the accuracy of those Without entering into matters which are so fully discussed in the official documents,

I may mention that proposals were made in succession by the French negotiators, every one of which was carefully studied by the Tariff Committee of this Chamber, with the result that even their last proposal was found to impose duties varying from 12% to 20 per cent. on the value of the bulk of Bradford exports to varying France. Her Majesty's Government being oledged not to depart from the policy which has now for thirty-six years been the guide of British fiscal legislation, had no choice but to refuse terms which would have stereotyped a retrogression from free trade principles. And this district, which is more than any other interested in the trade with France, has thanked her Majesty's Government for their decision rather to break off the negotiations than agree to a retrograde treaty. In answer to the last question asked in your esteemed letter, I am instructed to state that this Chamber would be glad to see the negotiations re-opened, but with the distinct understand-ing that the discussion shall be confined to ing that the discussion snan be commed to the amelioration of the status quo, as pro-mised by M. Léon Say on behalf of the French Government, and accepted by Lord Granville on behalf of that of her Majesty. While we do not presume to press our views on fiscal and commercial policy upon foreign countries, her Majesty's Government merely obeys the universal opinion of the United Kingdom in declining to bind its hand for a term of years by signing a non-progressive treaty. In conclusion, I beg to assure you treaty. In conclusion, I beg to assure you that this Chamber has received with pleasure and gratification the assurance that so important a body as the Chamber of Commerce of St. Etienne shares its appreciation of the value of maintaining and extending the exist-ing commercial relations between the two

countries, and am, Sir, yours truly,
"H. ILLINGSWORTH, President. "F. Gewert, Esq., President, Chamber of Commerce, St. Etienne." IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- WEDNESDAY. Mr. M'COAN moved the second reading of the Municipal Franchise (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to assimilate the franchise in Ireland to the English franchise. Mr. W. E. Forster accepted the principle of the bill but Mr. C. Lewis denounced it as a demo-cratic measure and a degradation of the franchise; while Mr. Plunket thought that little interest was felt in the matter by house holders and owners of property. Several Irish members spoke in favour of the bill, and in the end it was read a second time.

Mr. FINDLATER moved the second reading of Mr. FINDLATER moved the second reading of the County Courts (Ireland) Bill, the object of which is to facilitate appeals in equity cases from the County Courts. Mr. Gibson and the Attorney General for Ireland thought the bill unnecessary, as the Lord Chancellor had recently made an order enlarging the jurisdic-tion of the Vice-Chancellor, and ultimately the debate was adjourned.

Mr. Monk moved the second reading of the Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill, the object of which is to make valid in each of the three kingdoms the judgments pronounced in the inferior Courts of the others. It is, in fact, an extension of the Act of 1868, which allows the judgments of the Supreme Courts to run ughout the United Kingdom, and is an effort towards the assimilation of the law o the three kingdoms, The Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General for Ireland sup-ported the Bill; while the Lord Advocate thought it would require some modification. Mr. H. Palmer, Mr. Warton, Mr. Callan, and others spoke, and ultimately the Bill was read

Mr. FINDLATER next moved the second reading of the Land Law Act (1881) Amendment Bill, which proposes that when an originating notice has been lodged the Court may of its own motion send down two valuators to view the property and to ascertain a fair rent report would be forwarded to the Court, notice would be given to both parties, and if neither objected within one month their valuation would become the fair rent. It also provided for the purchase of life interests in estates and the investment of the purchase-

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland said the Government could not assent to the Bill, which would prevent all settlements out of court, obstruct the judicial proceedings, and create another stage for costs and litigation.

Mr. Plunkett, without expressing a decided opinion in regard to the bill, said he would gladly assist in any attempt to diminish the immense costs in which the Land Act had involved both landlord and tenant and also to give an impetus to the purchase clauses, which at present had no effect whatever.

Major O'BEIRNE warmly denounced the expe nse of the Land Act as a fraud both on landlord and tenant. Mr. Synan urged the necessity of doing something to relieve the congestion. Mr. Willis, Mr. Richardson, and Mr. O'Shea supported the second reading as an indication of their opinion that something must be done to quicken the hearing of

cases.
Mr. Forster admitted that the Act required closest attention from the Government and Parliament, but at present it would be premature to make any change. No doubt there was a congestion, and if it did not diminish in a short time it would be necessary to look about for some means of reing it. Not wishing to exclude this particular mode-though he agreed with the Attorney-General's objections to it-he suggested the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. J. LOWTHER made some sarcastic com-

ments on the rapid education of the Government in regard to the perfectibility of their Land Act, and congratulated them on the now incontrovertible fact that all sides condemned it, and declared it to be unworkable But if any change were made it must be by the Government, and not by a private member, and they ought, therefore, either to accept or oppose this bill.

Mr. M. HENRY, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Forster, moved the adjournment of the debate and took the opportunity of inveighing against the administration of the Act, which he said had fallen too much into the hands of the lawyers. The Government, he insisted, were bound to deal immediately with the congestion of business, with arrears, and with evictions.

Mr. GLADSTONE said he only agreed in one point in Mr. Lowther's speech, that it was the business of the Government to propose at the proper time what measures might be necessary to facilitate the working of the Land Act; but he pointed out that in the last month there had been an acceleration in the proceedings of the Court. The Government wished to wait for a certain time to see what the real powers of the Court were before considering whether any new means of action should be provided, and if the debate were adjourned they would give an opportunity for resuming the consideration of it

Colonel NOLAN, Mr. DICKSON, Mr. MULHOL-LAND and Mr. BIGGAR also spoke, urging the shortcomings of the Bill; Mr. Lewis and Sir J. M. Kenna held that nothing would settle the land question but an extension of the purchase clauses: Mr. Sexton described the Bill as a contemptible measure; and Mr. Healy also spoke of it in a similar strain. On a division the motion for adjournment was

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at seven minutes to 6

POLITICAL ITEMS:

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") In the division on Wednesday on the question of postponing the consideration of enlarged machinery for the Irish Land Courts, the minority was made up almost entirely of Conservatives. The exceptions were Mr. Healy, Mr. Biggar, and Mr. Callan, who were not to be withdrawn from their alliance by the temporary defection of Mr. Justin McCarthy, Mr. Richard Power, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Gray, and other of their colleagues. Mr. Macfarlane has drawn up a memoran-

dum, addressed to Mr. Forster, praying for an amelioration of the lot of the suspects in Kilmainham and other Irish prisons. A large number of signatures of Liberal were obtained on Wednesday.
We understand that Mr. Charles Russell has drawn up a memorial to the Prime Minis-ter, asking the Government to deal in some

satisfactory way with the subject of arrears of rent in Ireland. It appears that many influential members have signed this document. There is a clause in the Irish Land Act empowering the Court to advance a certain porion of arrears, but the time fixed for this has expired, and the clause is practically a dead letter. We hear that a strong feeling exists among members in favour of reviving this clause in the case of landlords and tenants who come to an agreement outside the Court. Mr. Dillwyn, after conferring with several of his friends on Wednesday, decided that he would not go on with his motion relative to North Borneo, but would explain his views in the forthcoming debate on Mr. Gorst's

Mr. Onslow's question addressed to the Home Secretary, inviting him to exercise his powers to restrict the public fantasies of the body called "the Salvation Army," has called forth five other questions, in which a different view of his duty is pressed upon Sir W. Har-court. Three of these will be put by Mr. Caine, one by Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and one

A whip is circulating amongst the "Ancient Monument party" in the House of Commons to oppose the second reading of the Lynn and Fakenham Railway Bill. It is alleged that the proposed railway interferes with the cathedral precincts of Norwich, and with the

ancient and historical gateway which stands

within them.
Mr. F. S. Reilly has been appointed Counsel to the Speaker of the House of Commons, in succession to Mr. Rickards, who has re-

(FROM THE "STANDARD.") We understand that the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Railway Rates and Fares has before it a proposal to compel Railway Companies to incorporate with all future Bills in Parliament a clause to the following effect:-" In the rate-book in use for the time being at any station of the company at which goods or merchandise are received for transmission, the fixed terminal charge, together with all other terminal charges for services rendered which the Company claims the right to demand shall, in respect of each class of goods, be so stated as to be distinguishable from the mere conveyance or mileage charges." The Railway representatives on the Committee have got till Friday to consider this proposal, and we understand they are likely to oppose it, on the double ground that it would involve an incalculable amount of labour to distinguish between every article, and that it is unfair to apply such a provision to new Railway schemes without applying it also to those which have already received the sanction of

THE LATE LADY LYTTON.

The announcement of the death of the Dowager Countess Lytton will bring with it few associations in the minds of the present generation of readers. One must indeed be somewhat on the wrong side of middle age to remember the time—it was just while the world was beginning to be aware that "the inimitable." Boz, author of the "Pickwick Papers," was identical with a marvellously clever young author named Charles Dickens —when her first work, "Cheveley; or the Man of Honour," was published by Mr. Bull, of Holles-street, in the regulation three flimsy volumes of the circulating libraries, much to the delight of the gossips of those days. The book had been loudly heralded by those artful preliminary announcements in the manufacture of which the paragraph writers of the period certainly exhibited no falling off from the days when Mr. Puff himself expounded the art to his friends Dangle and Sneer. Thus it had become known that "real personages" — and these related to what it was then the fashion to call the "haut ton"—would be found portrayed in its pages under thin disguises or no disguises at all; and altogether expectations had become awakened that a rich feast of scandal was preparing for the entertainment of the idle and the curious. Under these circumstances it need hardly be said that "Cheveley" was much in demand at the circulating library counters in 1839, and that its appearance gave rise to a good deal of talk. Upon the details of that now happily forgotten episode in the literary history of this reign we have no desire to dwell. The public learnt, what they had already known, that Lady Lytton-Bulwer had separated from her husband upon some quarrel; but of the validity of her indictment they were neither qualified nor called upon to judge. Some critics, shocked with the writer's mode of bringing her domestic grievances, real or imaginary, before the public, visited her proceedings with grave censure; impressed with a certain eccentric and excited tone pervading her book, took a more kindly view, and contented themselves with expressing a hope that the author of "Cheveley would ere long come to agree with her critics in thinking that her work had better have been withheld from the press. Adverse criticism, however, whether mild or severe, was what Lady Bulwer Lytton was not of a temperament to endure, and from that time she devoted herself to a sort of war "the gentlemen of the Press." whose praise she declared in the dedication to her next work, "The Budget of the Babble Family," published in 1840, was "a blot and whose support a degradation." Her husband, we may observe, took no public notice of her writings beyond what was conveyed in the contradiction through his solicitors of a malicious rumour which attributed to him a satirical rejoinder in verse entitled "Lady Cheveley; or, the Woman of Honour"-in reference to which he added :-- "Whatever the views and objects of the writer may be (probably not inimical to himself, judging by the terms of the announcement), Sir Lytton Bulwer is compelled, for the sake of his children, and in their name, to enter his most earnest protest against any attempt to prolong or widen the notoriety of a recent publication, which carries its own answer and its own condemnation." From this time the poor lady seemed to have become possessed of a fixed idea of a conspiracy to suppress female talent. Her general indictment of the male sex on these grounds is conveyed in the following characteristic passage from her first novel:"On the tree of knowledge, as cultivated

in England, women are taught to look upon politics, science, statistics, and mathematic as so many grafts of forbidden fruit, and hence the eternal, not very gallant, query of the other sex, of "What can women know about such things?" for Englishmen seem to think that the nearest approach to perfection in a wife is to be found alone in those women who are the best possible imitations of automatons, and that ignorance is not only the most complete guard to virtue, but that it is also the best safety-valve for vice. In Eng-land there is an inverse ratio of false pretences; for no young gentleman, fresh from college, who, after having gained the greasy suffrages of the great unwashed of some metropolitan borough, through his dulcifluous anathemas against all existing laws, ever laindefatigably to boured more appear Cicero, Lycurgus, and Aristides all in one, than does an English woman of common sense to appear as ignorant, and consequently as in offensive, as the most fastidious censor of female attributes could wish. . . . I have often remarked, too, that if a woman ventures to evince any esprit de corps, and in defence of the deprecated intellect of her sex, triumphantly brings to her defence the names of an Edgeworth, a De Staël, a More, a Carter, a D'Acier, a Montague, a Bailey, a Martineau, a Gore, etc., etc., some supercilious pedant of the other sex instantly rises to silence her by a contemptuous smile, and an "All very clever, certainly! but women want that profundity which must ever prevent their attaining any eminence in science." . . . In France, on the contrary, les femmes se mélent de tout : and I firmly believe that the Salique law only exists because Frenchmen prefer being governed by a Republic of women, instead of delegating sovereign power to one."
That there was some truth in these com-

plaints could not be denied; but in literature Lady Bulwer Lytton had adopted a profession in which there is certainly neither prejudice nor artificial barrier sufficiently strong to prevent a woman from winning a just appreciation of her talents. Her novels were certainly as popular as they deserved to be. There are here and there some clever bits of character, and mingled with her satirical outpourings, and occasionally, as in the episode of the broken-down actor Carlton, in the "Babble Family," there are evidences of creative power; but her style was rather distressingly affected with those fashions of the lady novelists of her day, which Thackeray delighted to satirise, as where, for example, describing a scene in her "School for Husbands," she tells us how "the whole house, including les sommités aristocratiques, evinced the greatest empressement to bow to the lady." This novel, we may observe, is merely a tale of the days of Molière. Besides these works, Lady Lytton published in 1844 a novel, ostensibly translated from a French manuscript, entitled "Memoirs of a Musco-

vite," and subsequently from time to time "Bianca Capella," "Miriam Sedley, or the Tares and the Wheat," "The Peer's Daughters," "The World and his Wife," "Behind the Scenes," and "Very Successful"—all three-volume novels—besides some lighter publications. The latest of her works, published a few years ago, bore the title of "Shells from the Sands of Time;" but of its precise nature we have, unfortunately, no note. In later years we believe that the old rancour had been succeeded by calmer views rancour had been succeeded by calmer views of life and a more charitable attitude towards of life and a more charitable attitude towards the male sex. Lady Lytton, who, as the peerages tell us, was the daughter of Francis Wheeler, Esq., of Lizzard Connel, in the county of Limerick, was born about 1808. She was married, in 1827, to Lord Lytton, then Mr. Bulwer, by whom she had two children—namely, the present Lord Lyttou and a daughter, who died in 1848—Daily News.

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

If all our winters are to be as mild as the If all our winters are to be as mild as the last has been, the wedding gift of the Queen of the Netherlands to her sister will be rather a useless one. It is a sledge made in the form of a swan, lined with softly-wadded blue satin, and decorated on the outside with paintings after Watteau. Should, however, we have next winter a season after the pat-tern of 1880-81, such a vehicle will make a

sensation among the rustics around Clare-No lady who has passed through the Di-vorce Court can, at the present time, appear at Court, however blameless her conduct may have been. I hear that recently the Queen has been disposed to relax the stringency of this regulation in special cases, where no fault of any kind has been attributed to the lady. The matter, however, was submitted to the Lord Chancellor and other officials, and their opinion was not in favour of this proposal, to which, perhaps, there are grave objections; although the unalterable rule on the subject has several times borne very hardly on ladies of unexceptionable respecta-

I hear that there has been a dispute respecting the insignia of the Bath worn by the Dean of Westminster. Dean Stanley received his insignia from Dean Trench, who became Archbishop of Dublin, but he appears to have instructed his representatives to retain it, on the ground that, although a Dean who vacates the Deanery on preferment should leave the insignia to his successor, yet one who dies in oflice is entitled to keep it. Dean Bradley, therefore, applied for a new insignia, to which the Treasury objected as an unnecessary ex-pense, and the matter does not appear to

have been yet settled.

I am told that what are called "fees of honour" have been abolished, as far as pos-sible; but the remuneration of some offices sible; but the remuneration of some offices which are held by patent, such as Heralds, and where the salaries are next to nothing—only some ten or twenty pounds a year—has always been made up of fees. These offices will necessarily be left alone till they are vacant, when other arrangements can be made—if, indeed, it is thought worth while fill them up. Fees used to be enormous. made—ii, indeed, it is thought worth while to fill them up. Fees used to be enormous. An ordinary Knight Bachelor formerly paid about £130, and still has to pay £30. When a Peer is created a Knight of any order whatever he certainly contained to the contained t whatever, he certainly ought to pay the fees

and all " outfit " expenses himself. From reading some of the silly and ignorant comments which appear whenever Lord and Lady Salistury or Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote visit Windsor, one would suppose that they passed their time when at the Castle in talking politics with the Queen. As a matter of fact, they never see her Majesty except during dinner, and in the Grand Corridor for a short time before and after the meal. A visitor never has a private interview with the Queen unless at a formal audience, which is notified in the Court Cir-

A most zealous devotion to the worship of the Muse of Dancing, to the exclusion of the sister Muses, is the usual selient characteristic of Dublin society. Last week, however, the artistic element was in the ascendant, and society had the opportunity of recreating itself in those ways of pleasantness which are the ways of art and culture. The annual exhibi-tion of the Royal Hibernian Academy was opened by Lord and Lady Cowper, who were attended by a large Viceregal party. The exhibition this year is of unusual merit, and it is a noteworthy fact, in these times, that one thousand pounds' worth of pictures were purchased on the opening day. The Presi-dent, Sir T. Jones, exhibits a life-size portrait of the Prince of Wales, which he has just completed. Fidelity of likeness, however, in Royal portraits cannot be very accurately judged in Ireland, where the reigning family is so little known. It is more than ten years since the Prince of Wales last visited Ireland -during the viceroyalty of Lord Spencer-

when he spent a week at the Viceregal Lodge.
The ending of the Castle season next week causes much dissatisfaction in society, especially as there is no Punchestown week forward to at Easter. Considering that the Viceroy is resident in Dublin for so many months of the year, it is difficult to discover any reasonable grounds for compressing the viceregal hospitalities into a period of less than six weeks. Thrift is a good housewifely virtue, yet how many and unseasonable are

he crimes committed in its name!

Just before her departure last week, the Empress of Austria presented Lord Combermere with a large gold snuff-box, beautifully chased and mounted with diamonds. I hear that, although the Empress has enjoyed excellent sport during her two visits to Cheshire, she still expresses a decided preference for Irish hunting, and lives in the hope that she

may be able to visit Meath next year.

Another suite of apartments has fallen vacant at Hampton Court by the death of Lady Roberts. Many people would be glad if they were offered to Mrs. Adam, the widow of the lamented Governor of Madras. Mrs. Wyndham's suite has been given to Mrs. Danville, widow of Dr. Danville, the wellknown Inspector-General, whose long and useful career was cut short by typhoid fever, which he caught when in charge of Haslar Hospital. This mark of favour will give great satisfaction in the Navy, as Dr. Danville was highly esteemed and very popu-

lar in the service.

I suppose the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about Jumbo will come out at last, but, like all great truths—especially when they weigh six tons and cost £2,000—the Jumbo truth is many-sided. The real reason for selling Jumbo, it is now whispered, was not that he was dangerous, or likely soon to become so, or that a new house would have to be built, but that money was wanted to build a new-hush !- snakehouse is wicked, not only because the Bible says the devil is a snake, and therefore a says the devil is a shade, and thought shake must be the devil, or something very like him—but because the snakes at the Zoo like their dinner alive and kicking in the shape of the cheerful and guileless rabbit, shape of the cheeriui and guiteless rabbit, which is voted cruel to the rabbit, however kind it may be to the snake; at all events, the spectacle is considered demoralising, and for this reason some people would like to see the snake-house abolished altogether. At any rate, any proposal publicly made for a new snake-house would probably be opposed, unless handy surplus funds could quietly be applied, and the whole thing done sub rosa.

The elephant that was brought to Europe by the Prince of Wales and presented by him to the Irish Zoological Gardens was a curious animal. He had a keeper who had taught

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M Great-Britain. LONDON, MARCH 16-17, 1882.

THE ANTI-CLERICAL MOVEMENT IN FRANCE. The decision by the Chamber of Deputies to consider M. Boysett's proposal for the abrogation of the Concordat a few days ago is one of the latest steps in a movement which has gone on with increasing strength. The selient feature of the policy of M. Ferry's Government was a militant spirit towards the Church and all its works. If we have forgotten Article 7, the execution of the decrees of the 29th of March, and the dispersion of the ecclesiastical Congregations, it is because many things of a similar kind have since occurred. Of the anti-clerical character of M. Gambetta's Government it is enough to say that M. Paul Bert was Minister of Public Worship; and the same hostile attitude towards the Church appears under the more conciliatory regime of M. De Freycinet. Looking at this long anti-clerical triumph, this quick succession of sharp blows struck at the Church by one administration after another without general protest or much resistance, one is tempted to ask what has become of the old France which was bigotted and fanatical, which made pilgrimages to shrines, which believed in modern miracles and ancient relics, which read with avidity the lives of Maria de la Fruglaye, Mère Marie-Julie, and similar pious biographies, which liked its daughters to be educated by religieuses and sent its sons to the Jesuit seminaries rather than to the lycées. Has this France disappeared? Have the Vie de Jésus, M. Comte and M. Laffitte, M. Ferry, and M. Paul Bert been too much for the Catholic Church, and have we come to a time when the French peasant has become a sceptic, the Legitimist nobleman aggressive progress, and when the bourgeois merely believes in steam, electricity, and cuisine? We used to hear much about the anciens partis in France, people of the old stock, who were not abreast of their time and did not mind admitting it, and who did not much like novelties. The oldest, the most stubborn and important section of those irreconcilables consisted of men who were devoted to the Church, and who regarded a struggle for its interests as synonymous with true Conservatism. In the events which have occurred in France since the Republic was firmly consolidated, it is difficult to trace the full influence of this body, which was once too much for the secular powers. The ' party of intolerance" has of late been grudged tolerance. It is obliged to succumb or content itself with spasmodic and futile opposition. No wonder that the Bishops in their pastorals write in desponding tones as if the reign of Antichrist had arrived. And yet appearances may be here deceptive. Republican statesmen who assume that the foundation of the influence of the Church has crumbled away, and who could ply the work of destruction with eagerness and with confidence that they will not be interrupted, may discover that they are in error. The old forces are in abeyance. A little stimulus, however, may revive them and bring about a reaction. The anti-clerical publications, which circulate by myriads among the workmen of large towns, are a notable sign of the times. Yet they are not very effective weapons against the Church. Coarse and offensive, the productions of half-educated fanatics, they are revolting to the freethinker who has any good feeling, literary taste, or historical sentiment. Such a publication as La Bible Comique, which is now coming out in numbers, and in which scriptural narratives are obscenely burlesqued and travestied, is more likely to create sympathy with the priesthood than to help the success of the anti-clerical propaganda. Notwithstanding the advantages which the lycées offer, many parents do and will prefer their children to be elsewhere than under the care of a raw maître d'étude, who is a scholastic drudge, who regards his pursuits as a mere stepping-stone to something better, and as almost a state of servitude. Fashionable ladies like to send their boys to holy fathers, who are very good people in their way, who have added to their ordinary vowsthe vau d'instruction, who are kind to their pupils, and who look after their health, give them generous nourishment, and allow them to play the games a boy is fond of. It is easy to find fault with the education imparted by clerical instructors. Its weak points are many and glaring. Mawkish sentimentalities, a flimsy sort of goodiness, childish perversions of history, like the Abbé Gaume's book, with a little Latin and plain song and intolerant twaddle, do not make up a very virile education. There are exceptions, to be sure; the pupils of some seminaries are said to compete successfully with those trained in the lycées. But undoubtedly the man who has got the full advantage of an ordinary Clerical school is likely to come out of it a rather poor creature, ignorant of the ways of world, the ready-made victim of M. Bontoux, of the Union Générale, and with unsubstantial principles not made to stand the wear and tear of life. Yet this sort of training has its admirers among people who are not exactly fools. We might wish it to be otherwise. But the facts are as we have stated, and are sure long to remain so. A nation's character is not

changed in a few years. The bigots, de-

pend upon it, are bigots still, though not

noisy or visible. The people who have not very definite or precise ideas about the

proper domain of Church or State, but

who dislike to see either tyrannising, and who honour, more or less, both the curt and the gendarme, are very much what they were before M. Jules Ferry and M. Paul Bert were heard of. They have been silenced, but not converted by the triumphs of the extreme Republican party. Only let it be generally supposed that the Church is to be pressed to the utmost; that the Government want to secularise all institutions; and it is pretty certain that the old France, the France which went on pilgrimages, which is very pious when it is ill and not particularly profane when it is well, which now gives so few signs of life, which is outvoted everywhere, would make its influence felt in a formidable way. It is not necessary to seek in ancient times examples of the futility of beginning a violent struggle with the powers of the Church. The Culturkampf was waged in that spirit, and its impolicy is now scarcely denied by those who were the readiest in urging Prince Bismarck not to go to Canossa, but to bring all rebellious pre-lates and priests to their knees. What a lesson to statesmen who like to bait the Clerical party that Prince Bismarck now requires the restoration of a Prussian Ministry at the Vatican !- Times.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S LATEST REFORM. There is certainly something ominous about the positive preference which Prince Bismarck seems of late to have shown for parliamentary discomfiture. At the same time, as his schemes, however often rejected, never die, and as the tobacco monopoly is one of the largest which even he has broached, it is worth while to take note of it in the original shape in which it has just issued from the mind of its author. "The problem is," so Dr. von Mayr, who has charge of the bill before the Economic Council, told his hearers last week, "how to include tobacco in the work of financial reform in the most productive mannerthat is to say, to the extent of 160-170 million marks" (£8,000,000-£8,500,000). It may here be observed that "financial " in the mouth of an Imperial official always means, in the first instance at any rate, the work of rendering the Imperial Exchequer independent of contributions from the various German States. At present even the increased Customs duties under the New Tariff, which were expected to accomplish that independence, have failed to make Imperial revenue from the ordinary sources equal to Imperial de-mands. Of the twenty-seven million sterling required for the Budget of 1880-1881, no less than four million had to be raised by " matricular " contributions from the States, To do away with the necessity of these subventions is the primary aim of the tobacco monopoly. The relief which it would afford to the treasuries of the States, and through them to the communal treasuries-both of which are principally replenished by direct taxes-is the bait by which it is sought to win over new converts to its cause. The financial independence of the empire-that is the one paramount and tangible, and in itself certainly very desirable, object which the tobacco monopoly is intended to secure. Coming to the details of the measure, it should be noted that it is not the cultivation but the manufacture of and trade in tobacco which the State proposes to take into its hands. The Imperial authorities are to be the only purchasers and manufacturers of raw tobacco, and the only wholesale vendors of manufactured tobacco throughout Germany. But though the cultivation of tobacco is not to be undertaken by the State, it will, of course, under the new system be necessary for the State to regulate its cultivation. Of the tobacco at present consumed in Germany about two-fifths in weight and one-third in value is produced in that country. According to Section 8 of the new bill the Chancellor is empowered annually to determine the number of hectares which may be planted with tobacco for the supply of the Government factories during the ensuing year and the prices which are to be paid for the various qualities of tobacco. Permission to plant tobacco, whether for home consumption or for export, is to be obtained from local commissions, on each of which the Imperial Tobacco Office is to be represented; and the method of cultivation and delivery of tobacco to the authorities, as well as the manner of storing and dealing in the tobacco intended for export, are most carefully regulated. It is clear after reading Sections 10-26 of the bill that the tobacco planters, though nominally independent, will be practically as much the servants of the Government as the 80,000 workmen whom it is intended to employ in the factories. The warehousing of raw tobacco, as well as its conversion into articles of consumption, is to be taken entirely into the hands of the Administration. It is to buy what it wants, whether from home or foreign growerstwo-fifths being the fixed minimum of home-grown material-to store it in its own warehouses, and work it up in its own factories, care being taken as far as possible not to disturb the existing centres of the industry. Domestic manufacture is with certain safeguards to be permitted under the control of the authorities. Section 28 fixes the qualities and prices of the tobacco, snuff, and cigars, to be produced. the cheapest cigar, as future travellers in Germany may be interested to know, being fixed at 3 pfennigs (1-3d.) and the dearest at 30 pfennigs (3 % d.) The Chancellor, however, is to have discretion to fix the prices for such extra qualities as the Administration may see fit to produce, as well as those of the ready-made articles which it may procure from abroad. The sale of tobacco to the public is to be conducted only by persons nominated by the local authorities. The bill is to come into force, as regards the cultivation of tobacco. with the 1st of January, 1883, and as regards its manufacture with the 1st of July, 1883; while trade in articles already manufactured is still to be permitted to the present dealers till the 1st of January, It will be interesting to see when these dates arrive how much nearer the

Government will be to the accomplishment

of its darling scheme. Such are the main

features of the system which the Chan-

cellor wishes to introduce. The temporary

provisions as to the transfer of the existing factories to the Government, the com-

pensation to be granted to manufacturers

and workmen, as well as the estimated

profits of the monopoly, which are all

subjects of the most fierce disputes, must

be considered another time. Sufficient

has already been said to show the magni-

tude of the proposed experiment.-Pall

Mall Gazette

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at five o'clock. Lord STANHOPE presented a Bill to prohibit the payment of wages in public-houses. The Bill was read a first time.

The Bill was read a first time.

Lord De La Warr asked whether there was any objection to lay upon the table a return of the number of foreigners and Europeans in the employment of the Egyptian Government, with their salaries, and also any correspondence or information on the subject of exemption from certain taxes enjoyed by foreign residents in Egypt.

Lord Granville replied that some time ago instructions were sent to Sir E. Malet to obtain such a return as that mentioned in the

obtain such a return as that mentioned in the first part of the noble lord's question. When it was procured there would be no objection to lay it on the table. When the correspondence referred to in the second part of the question was complete it would be produced.
The Slate Mines (Gunpowder Bill) was read
a third time and passed, and the House adjourned at twenty minutes past five.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

QUESTIONS. Several questions having been put to the Home Secretary as to whether he would issue special instructions to the local magistrates to suppress the street processions of the "Salvation Army," on the one hand, and for the protection of that body from mob ruffianism and occasional magisterial weakness on the other, Sir W. Harcourt replied that he had no power to give such directions. Those who were in the commission of the peace had the responsibility of preserving the peace, and if they applied to the Secretary of State he was bound to give them such advice and assistance as was in his power. That advice he had offered in the cases of Exeter, Stamford, and Salisbury, and so far as he knew it had answered its purpose. If magistrates did not use the necessary means to preserve the peace they were liable to a criminal information for not doing their duty. While strongly con-demning those who attacked persons who were holding meetings for laudable objects, he could not commend the prudence of those who encouraged processions which experience showed tended to disorder and violence.

Mr. Forster informed Sir A. Otway that,

having made inquiries as to whether, with a due regard to the maintenance of prison dis-cipline, the safe custody of the prisoners, and preventing them from inciting to the outrages for which they were detained, more time could be allowed the "suspects" in the Irish prisons for association and exercise, he was glad to say that that might be done, and that half an hour would be given them for exercise in the morning and an hour and s half in the evening after supper.

THE LAND ACT.

Notice was given by Mr. W. H. Smith that on an early day after Easter he should call attention to certain provisions of the Land Act, and move that further legislation was imperatively required to enable tenants to acquire the freehold of their occupations.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of Supply,

Mr. TREVELYAN made the usual statement of the Navy Estimates. At the outset, he described the steps which have been taken to n and prospects of Royal Marines. As regards the officers, every lieutenant will receive his promotion after 12 years' service without forcing any officer out of service; and the staff of officers, 356 as against 391, which has now been fixed as the establishment, will fully suffice for all the duties and keep up the flow of promotion. At the and keep up the flow of promotion. At the same time, the pay and other advantages of the non-commissioned officers and men have been raised in the same proportions as the pay, etc., of the regular Army. Next he touched on the changes in the engineering department, stating that the number of officers will for the present he fixed at \$250. cers will for the present be fixed at stead of their present establishment of 832 and the duties for which commissioned officers are not needed will be gradually transferred to the class of engine-room artificers. and decreasing the engineers as long as their united number does not exceed 800. Into the proposals of the Admiralty to improve the pay and stimulate the promotion of the Naval Engineers Mr. Trevelyan went in much detail, and in like manner he described minutely the advantages proposed to be conferred on the warrant officers. Passing from the personnel of the Navy to the financial portion of the subject, he stated that the net burden on the taxpayer this year is £10,483,901, which, making the necessary deductions for the Transvaal and the extra receipts, is an increase of £3,000 on the expenditure of last year. But the actual spending power of the Department, owing to extra receipts and the sale of old ships, will be increased by £80,000 Touching on some of the principal details, he showed that all the votes, the size of which depends on careful administration, show tendency whatever to rise. practical result of the expenditure in materiel is that 15,502 tons will be built in public yards and 4,640 tons in private yards, of which 11,466 tons are armoured ships. The Board does not propose to build ships of very great size or in any great variety, and will press on the ships in hand and get them afloat as soon as pos-sible. Before the year is out two new iron-cleds will be laid down, the details of which will be specified later on; and, in addition to this, some of our existing ironclads will be repaired and made fit for service. As to guns said the Conqueror will this year be arme with the 43-ton gun, the Majestic and the Colossus will also be armed with it, and no large gun of the old type will be served out hereafter; and, after describing the proper-ties of the new gun, he added that the Ad-miralty believed that a 60-ton gun would mirally believed that a 60-ton gun would probably give us as high a power as it is necessary to obtain. The Admiralty propose to lay down a new auxiliary ship, like the Polyphemus, but smaller, cheaper, and handier, and the cruisers, such as the Leander, Arethusa, and Phaston, will be pushed on to completion. There is to be no sailing vessel contented as heavely for training purposes this structed or bought for training purposes this year: but the Commander-in-Chief on each station will collect his ships every season for a cruise in which officers and men will be trained in sailing maneuvres Mr. Troveylan concluded his speech by describing principal features of the reorganisation of the Board which have already been made public. Mr. W. H. SMITH, remarking that it was too later at 12.50 to enter on a consideration

of the Estimates, asked for some assurance that an early opportunity would be given to discuss them, and, after some conversation, the Marquis of Hartington engaged that, subject to any unforeseen emergency, the Navy Estimates should be fixed for some day it April or the first week in May. On this understanding the number of men and the wage vote, £2,753,941, were then agreed to. Some other business was disposed of and

the House adjourned at ten minutes past 2

MR. BRADLAUGH AT NORTHAMPTON. - Mr. Bradlaugh attended a meeting at the Northampton Town-hall on Thursday night to lecture on the present parliamentary position of Northampton. Resolutions were passed declaring the resolution of the 6th March illegal, and that the Speaker be requested to ommunicate such resolution to the House that the House be petitioned to allow the men ber to be heard at the bar, and that all constituencies be appealed to to join in the struggle. Mr. Bradlaugh said he held himself at liberty to disobey the House of Commons' resolution regardless of any consequences, whenever he

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited

the Prince and Princess of Wales on Thursday, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince of Wales visited the studios of Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., Mr. Sydney Hall,

Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., Mr. Sydney Hall and Mr. H Johnson, on Thursday afternoon His Royal Highness, attended by Colonel A. His Royal Hignness, attended by Colonel A. Ellis, was present on Thursday evening at the third concert of the Royal Amateur Or-chestral Society, at St. Andrew's Hall. Prince Leopold left Buckingham Palace on Thursday morning for Claremont, to inspect

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz will arrive in London on Saturday. The Earl of Rosslyn, a P.G.M. of Scotland, and representative from the Grand Lodge of Scotland to the Grand Lodge of England, was present at the Special Grand Lodge held at Freemason's Hall on Wednesday evening. Lord Egerton is still progressing very slowly. He passed a quiet night on Wed-nesday, and takes nourishment much more

frequently.

Lord and Lady Colchester have left Thomas's Hotel. Lord and Lady Granville Gordon have arrived at Thomas's Hotel.

Lord and Lady Esmé Gordon have arrived at Thomas's Hotel.
The Right Hon. Lord Justice and Lady Brett entertained on Wednesday, in Ennis-more-gardens, the Earl and Countess of Essex, the Countess of Galloway, Lord and Lady Sudely, Lord and Lady Tweedmouth, the Right Hon. Mr. Childers, Mrs. and Miss Childers, the Right Hon. Cavendish Bentinck, Mrs. and Miss Bentinck, the Hon. F. Bennet,

the Hon. R. Keppel, Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. Mrs. A. Kennard, Mr. and Mrs. Brett. Lady Hesketh has left Thomas's Hotel. The Right Hon. the Earl of Winterton and Lady Georgiana Hamilton, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, were married at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, on Thursday, when the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Duke of Cambridge were present. Long before the arrival of the bride the church was crowded, the scats in the centre of the church being reserved for the wedding party and distinguished friends. Lord Winterton came early, attended by Mr. Barclay Field. The bridesmaids, namely, the Ladies Jane and Sybella Turnour, sisters of the bridegroom, and the Ladies Florence Anson, Katherine Lambton, Frances Spencer-Churchill, and Evelyn Fitzmaurice, four nieces of the bride, were also early in at-tendance, and took their position near the church door, and there awaited the arrival of the bride, who came accompanied by the Duchess of Abercorn, and on alighting from the carriage was received by the Duke of Abercorn, who conducted his daughter to the altar. The bride wore a dress of ivory-white satin duchesse, trimmed with orange blossoms and Brussels lace, and over a wreath of the same flowers a Brussels lace veil was fastened to the hair with diamond sprays. Her jewels were pearls and diamonds. bridesmaids were dressed alike in very pretty Louis XIV. costumes, composed of red nun's cloth and plush bonnets trimmed with red and cream pompons, the two children wearing hats. Each wore a cat's-eye-and-pearl bracelet, the gift of the bridegroom, and carried a bouquet of varied-coloured flowers. The marriage service was performed by the Rev. Lord Wriothesley Russell, M.A., Canon of Windsor, Rector of Chenies and Doputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Edward Canel

of St. George's. After the benediction con-cluding the marriage ceremony, the bride and bridegroom, preceded by the officiating clergymen, passed to the vestry for the regis-tration of the marriage, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who signed the register. The Prince and Princess of Wales left immediately afterwards, as also did the Duke of Cambridge. The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn afterwards entertained the wedding party and a number of distiguished friends at breakfast at Hampden House. The Grenadier Guards' band, conducted by Mr. Dan Godfrey, played in the garden during breakfast a varied selection of music. Princess Mary Adelaide Duchess, and the Duke of Teck breakfasted with the company. Between two and three o'clock Lord Winterton and his bride left Hampden House for Miss Fetherstonhaugh's seat, Appark, near Petersfield, for their honeymoon. The bride's travelling dress was of sapphire velvet and satin, embroidered with satin beads, pelerine and bonnet to match. Lady Georgiana received a great number of wedding presents-upwards of 300 —which were on view at Hampden House during the afternoons of Tuesday and Wednesday last. The Queen sent the bride a beautiful Indian shawl, the Prince and Princess of Wales a ruby, diamond, and pearl bracelet, the Princess Mary Adelaide, Duchess, and the Duke of Teck a case of silver salt cellars and spoons. The Free-masons of Ireland, out of respect to the Duke of Abercorn, the Grand Master Mason of Ireland, presented Lady Georgiana with a present consisting of an old pendant and earrings, set with brilliants and Irish pearls of great artistic design. The members of the households at Baron's Court and Hampden House presented the bride with a silver tea service and tray in morocco case; the workmen at Baron's Court, a gold bracelet set with pearls; and the school children at

Court, a satin cushion and russia leather blotting-case. POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE 44 DAILY NEWS.") We understand there is no possibility of Mr. Gladstone's making his financial state-ment before the adjournment for the Easter

We understand that, according to present prospects, the House of Commons will adjourn for the Easter recess on Tuesday, the 4th of April, resuming work on the following Thursday week. There will be a morning sitting on

the day of adjournment.

No information had been received at the Foreign Office up to a late hour on Thursday night confirmatory of a report in a French paper of a conversation between Lord Lyons and M. de Freycinet on the question of renewing the negotiations for the commercial It is thought that if there had been treaty. It is thought that if there had been anything of importance in such a conversation Lord Lyons would have reported by tele-

A movement is on foot to call a general meeting of members of the Reform Club to discuss certain proposed alterations in the mode of electing members.

The suspension of the negotiations for the

establishment of a copyright treaty between England and the United States is, we believe. due entirely to a lack of common action among the American publishers. The publishers in the Eastern States are desirous of bringing about a treaty that would be acceptable to English authors. The Western publishers, for obvious reasons, are desirous hat matters should remain as they are.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

The announcement of a destructive earthmake in Costa Rica renders such information as is at our command with reference to the distribution of the volcanic centres of this part of the Western world of more than ordinary interest. Some half-dozen tities have been overthrown in this dangerous district since it was opened to the European settler With the sole exception of Java. Guatemala. and the country bordering on the Lake of Nicaragua is the locality in which the largest number of volcanoes is to be found within a

given area on the surface of the globe. The capital of Guatemala was displaced in consequence of a volcanic movement; and the city of Granada, down to the Lake of Nicaragua, lies in ruins from the same cause. Between the volcano of Soconoscu (which lies parallel with the northern shore of the Gulf of Tehuantepec, in 16 deg. and some minutes north latitude) and Cartago, which mighty peak rises to the height of 10,870 feet, in about 9 deg. 30 min. north latitude, some thirty-six named volcanoes of considerable magnitude are known to exist, scattered over an area of some 720 geographical miles from north-west to south-east by from forty to sixty miles in breadth, and passing through the States of Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. The relation of these volcanic peaks to the general Cordillera or chain of the Andes, which is approximately parallel to the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean is obscure. From a point north of Tehuantepec to the break or pass which forms the valley of the Comayagua or Camayagua River, which falls into the Gulf Camayagua River, which falls into the Gulf of Conchagua or Fonseca, the Cordillera is tolerably regular, and the line of volcanoes form a secondary range, parallel with and nearly approaching the main mountain-barrier. From this great break in the Cordillera the mountains diverge, running in two partially parallel chains, en-closing between them the Lake of Nicaragua, and terminating in the point called Gracias a Dios in a southward spur; while the main line culminates in the colossal bulk of Cartago, before mentioned. To the north of the cleft which forms the valley occupied by the River San Juan the volcanic peaks occur in almost a straight line, and form a system independent of the Cordillers. But south of the Lake of Nicaragua the two systems coalesce, and Cartago is at once one of the most gigantic of Western volcances and the dominant summit of the Southern Andes of North America. Curving to the eastward, from about the parallel of Cape Burica, the main Cordillera leaves the direction of the volcanic axis appears to extend in a straight line under the sea until it again strikes the shore of the continent in the Bay of Cupica. The valley of the Atrato, to the east of the Bay of Panama within its curve is, as far as is yet known, unmarked by any volcanic point of recent activity, and is not regarded as liable to destructive earthquake. It may be seen from this brief sketch that the ideas expressed by some of our contemporaries of the possi-bility of a breach being effected in the Isthmus of Panama by volcanic action are not founded on knowledge of the locality. The narrow part of the isthmus lies to the eastward of 5 deg. W. long. (on the French notation), and is beyond the range of the intensity of volcanic or seismatic action. The isthmus is from ninety to one hundred miles wide in Costa Rica; and if, as is probable, the centre of the recent shock be the volcano of Cartago, the struggle of the insurgent subterranean force is compressed by the gigantic bulk of a mountain nearly 11,000 feet high .- St. James's

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE PROPERTY DEFENCE FUND A general court of the Bank of England was held on Thursday morning. The chairman (Mr. H. R. Grenfell) stated that the net profits of the half-year ended Feb. 28, were £752,677 16s. 4d., which made the amount of the "rest" on that day £3,775,178 14s. 10d. After providing a dividend of £5 5s. per cent., The directors therefore proposed that a halfyear's dividend of interest and profit should be paid on April 5, of £5 5s. per cent, without deduction of income tax. He moved the out deduction of income tax. declaration of the dividend, which declaration of the dividend, which was seconded by Mr. Botley, and carried. Mr. Wren stated that he had noticed that the Governor of the Bank had recently attended a meeting at the Mansion House of a political character, and that the governor and directors had subscribed £500 to the Lord Mayor's fund for the protection of property in Ireland. He had written a letter to Mr. Grenfell, asking by whose authority the proprietors' money had been voted away without the proprietors having been consulted. He (Mr. Wren) had received a number of letters from persons in different parts of the country who took the same strong objection as himself to their money being voted away for political purposes. He believed that there was no power for the Bank or any company to subscribe any portion of the funds of the proprietors, except according to the provisions of the articles of association, and he had been advised to apply for a mandamus to endeavour to obtain an injunction. He had not received a satisfactory answer to his letter, and therefore he publicly asked from what source was derized the power to subscribe themoney. He moved: "That this general court of the Bank of England disapproves of the subscription by the Bank to any fund which indicates political bias." John Jones seconded the motion, and said that, as the court were elected because of their financial ability and position, it was rather a treachery to enter in any way into political matters. The chairman replied that the resolution only expressed a truism. He, however, disputed that the subscription was made to anything which had a political bias. It was only made to aid in carrying out that which the Prime Minister himself had advised, in vindicating rights and laws by using the resources of civilization. As to the powers possessed by the court, they had always subscriptions at different times which had never been confined to objects wholly of charity and philanthropy. At all times when there had been great public movements on foot it had been the practice to call upon the Bank to subscribe. The very first subscription was 1,000 guineas in 1746 to a fund of the Guildhall to the relief, support, and ento the couragement of his Majesty's forces; and up to 1815 large subscriptions had been made to patriotic and other funds. Sir John Lubbock suggested that the resolution should be withdrawn, and that suggestion was acceded to Sir John Lubbock then stated that he would proposed at the next court that the governor's remuneration be increased from £8,000 to £12.500. The chairman moved that an address be sent to the Queen on behalf of the court, expressing abhorrence at the dastardly attempt upon the life of her Majesty, congratulation upon her escape, and a hope that her life might be long spared. The resolution was carried, and the court adjourned.

Friday, by the invitation of Sir Stafford Northcote, in the library of the Carlton Club, with the view of consulting on the present position of affairs in the House of Commons, particularly the course which should be taken in view of the determination of the Government to proceed with the resolution regarding the cloture. The meeting was largely attended. Sir Stafford Northcote walked to the club in company with Lord Salisbury. Lord Redesdale was also communication with the leaders of the party.

MEETING OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

A meeting of the Conservative members of

he House of Commons was held at noon on

communication with the leaders of the party. Among those present were: — Sir Richard Cross, Mr. T. Salt, Mr. J. Lowther, Lord Sandon, Colonel Harcourt, Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir Henry Peek, Mr. Macartney, Sir John Hay, Sir Henry Wilmot, Mr. Reginald Yorke, Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Sir Henry Holland, Sir John Eardley-Wilmot, Sir Henry Holland, Northeaste, Mr. Biddall, Sir Charles Sir John Eardley-Wilmor, Sir Helli, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Mr. Biddell, Sir Charles Mills, Mr. Hicks, Colonel Taylor, Mr. C. Colonel Walrond, Mr. E. Stan-Dalrymple, Colonel Walrond, Mr. E. Stanhope, Mr. Rowland Winn, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Mulholland, Colonel Alexander, Sir Robert Loyd Lindsay, Mr. Freshfield, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Orr-Ewing, Mr. Coope, Mr. Staveley Hill, Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Alderman Cotton, Mr. A. Pell, Mr. J. G. Hubbard, Sir Thomas Bateson, Sir Henry

Fletcher, Mr. Broderick, Mr. H. Chaplin, Sir Herbert Maxwell, Lord Folkestone, Sir Baldwyn Leighton, Lord Percy, Mr. Beresford Hope, Baron Henry de Worms, Mr. Grantham, Sir Matthew Ridley, Sir William Dyke, Sir Massey Lopes, Mr. H. C. Raikes, Mr. Schreiber, Slr James Hogg, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. J. R. Bulwer, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. MacIver, Mr. Watney, Mr. E. Ashmead Bartlett, Mr. J. P. Corry, Mr. G. Cubitt, Mr. Sclater-Booth, Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, Mr. W. L. Jackson, Mr. A. Balfour, Mr. D. P. Plunkett, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Sir John Mowbray, and Mr. Ecroyd. The meeting lasted about an hour, and was opened by Sir Stafford Northcote, who explained the position of business in the House of Commons. He Fletcher, Mr. Broderick, Mr. H. Chaplin, business in the House of Commons. He especially referred to Mr. Gladstone's resolution as to the cloture, and its effects should it be passed. He further remarked that it was this intention, if supported by the members of the party, to oppose Mr. Gladstone's motion to the utmost of his power. He was willing to support the amendment of Mr. Marriott, and it was his wish, if possible, to bring the discussion to a conclusion before Easter. Lord Salisbury followed Sir Stafford Northcote with a few words of advice to the party as to their procedure in Parliament. The meeting then became conversational; among the speakers being Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Sir John Hay, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Raikes, Mr. T. Bruce, Mr. T. Collins, and Mr. Sclater-Booth, the chief object of the discussion being as far as possible to ascertain the names of those who were desirous of joining in the debates, so that no unnecessary delay might be occasioned. No resolution was passed, but it was understood that the meeting heartily coincided with the views of Sir Stafford Northcote. Incidentally the condition of affairs in Ireland was referred to, and the leaders of the party impressed upon their supporters the absolute necessity for dealing with Irish subjects at this juncture with extreme caution.

at St. Stephen's," Life says:—" The question of the hour is not Mr. Bradlaugh's right to sit underneath the gallery with his hat on; not Mr. Gladstone's opinions of Wagner's operas; not the fate of Jumbo nor the growth of crinolette, but the Prime Minister's temper. Is he, like Jumbo, getting dangerous? Lately the right hon gentleman has taken to late hours, to the great alarm of his friends. It cannot be good for a gentleman of his age and temperament to remain in the House until four o'clock in the morning. It is true the nights are mild and the mornings-in the neighbourhood of the parks-fragrant with the pleasant odours of an uncommonly gentle spring; but Mr. Gladstone should go earlier. Of course, Sir Donald Currie is ready with a steamer to take the right hon. gentleman on another cruise; but the followers of the Prime Minister shrink from the idea of such a cruise being necessary, and no wonder.
The condition of public business from one cause and another is deplorable. There is a growing belief that Mr. Gladstone is bitterly considering the situation with a view to an mmediate and heroic change, if that be possible : if not, he will make that much-desired, much-dreaded appeal to the country, concerning which the tongues of rumour have been so busy lately. It is obvious that Mr. Gladstone does not bear 'baiting' with the equanimity which has distinguished some of his former receptions of that modern party weapon. It irks him to be nagged at feminine manner, and shocks him to find hon.
members unscrupulous in their waste of time tive or spiteful party purposes. Lord Pal-merston would have laughed many of Mr Gladstone's most persistent assailants out of court : Lord Beaconsfield would them with the scornful bestowal of an adhesive nickname. Mr. Gladstone either argues, explains, or shows what looks very like 'temper' in clipped answers, and the consequence is—friction, and a continual accumulation of obstacles to the transaction of public business. When the right hon, gentleman makes such curt answers as 'We will give notice of that when opportunity arises. and 'No, sir; I do not propose to take that course,' we have a right to infer the existence

THE PRIME MINISTER'S TEMPER.-In its

article this week under the heading of "Life

MARRIED WOVEY .- The disabilities of married women as originally defined by the English law are gradually disappearing before the repeated efforts of the legislature and the law courts to give them a better status. The Conveyancing Bill introduced by Lord Cairns this year as a supplement to his important Act of last year, is largely directed towards increasing the powers of married women in conveyancing law and executing deeds of other kinds. It appears from the memorandum accompanying and explaining this bill that in 1833 a system was introduced under which deeds relating to land could be executed by those ladies only by an "acknow-ledgment," which was a process in which they were examined separately before an offi-cial, and declared that the execution of the deed was an act of their own free will, and not done under the coercion of the husband. It has long been doubted whether this arrangement was not productive of more trouble and harm than good; and Lord Cairns decided some time ago to abolish it if he could. The clauses designed to effect that purpose were, however, struck out of the bill last year in order to give it time to pass, and thus it becomes necessary to embody them in the new supplemental bill. This latter contains also a clause re-enacting, with some extensions, the provisions of the Act of 1857, known as "Malins' Act," for enabling married women to dispose of certain reversionary interests. The extensions are, very likely, most desirable, but it seems rather hard upon the memory of the late Vice-Chancellor to snuff out his legislative exploit altogether. It is, perhaps, one of the cases in which there is "something in a name;" and the extinguishing of "Malins' Act" will seem to some of the judge's surviving friends rather like the sweeping away of a familiar legal landmark.-Globe

THE HEALTH OF THE PRIMATE. - Coincidently with the departure of the Queen we are in-formed that the Archbishop of Canterbury has been advised to seek the sunny South for a few weeks' rest. We understand that the arduous duties which belong to his Grace's high office last year told very seriously upon his powers, and caused some anxiety to his Grace's medical attendant. A sojourn in the Isle of Thanet for a few weeks, with as perfect rest as could be obtained, assisted to move some of the effects of the close attention to the duties of his office. A slight amount of bronchial irritation has continued through the winter, and chronic bronchitis has occa-sionally interfered with his Grace's comfort and ability to bear exposure. Exertion has caused shortness of breath, and increased the rapidity of an otherwise slow circulation; with this there has been a tendency to anæmia, which has shown its effect upon the muscular portion of the larger blood vessels. The dense atmosphere of Lambeth, with the stilling gasses which are given off from the neighbouring manufactories have seriously interfered with his Grace's comfort; whilst the absence of a due share of sunlight from the same cause has, with London fog, assisted to keep him in a delicate state. these circumstances his Grace has been advised to seek for ozone and sunlight on the genial shores of the Mediterranean for the next six weeks, with the certain hope of a return to duty with renewed health and We understand that there are no strength. causes for anxiety, beyond those which naturally belong to a constitution which has been repeatedly tried by acute disease.—British Medical Journal.

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should on this occasion offer merely sufficient

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 18-19, 1882.

THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY. The Times points out that in dealing with the North Borneo Company the Government had choice between two courses. It found the North Borneo Company in existence and in possession of independent rights. It was possible to leave it to itself to take its own line and to exercise as it pleased the very large powers it held. The alternative to this—if we exclude the idea of the forcible suppression of the company-was that which the Government has chosen, and which speakers on both sides in both Houses of Parliament have in substance approved.

The Standard says that the real question in last night's debate was too simple to be obscured by the special pleading of the Attorney-General or the fervid protestations of the Prime Minister. There need be no beating about the bush in the matter. As a simple statement of fact, we have, under cover of the grant of a charter to a private company, virtually annexed to the British dominions a territory nearly as large as England itself. Whether the proceeding was wise or not, the actual fact cannot be gainsaid. There was excellent sense and pertinence in the considerations which Lord Kimberley and Lord Granville urged in the Upper House; but which Mr. Gladstone, with echoes of Midlothian speeches ringing in his ears, and a keen presentiment of coming clamour from Radical platforms, found it convenient to ignore in the Commons. The territory thus acquired is valuable in many ways-valuable as a field for English enterprise, still more valuable as a station for the protection of our vast interests in the Pacific. The Standard does not complain that the Ministry has extended the limits of British sovereignty, but regrets that, having done so, it pretends that it has done nothing of the kind. The facts have but to be clearly stated to show how empty is the Ministerial plea.

The Saturday Review looks upon the incorporation of the company as a convenient way of doing as little as possible where something must be done which is inconsistent with a policy of withdrawal and surrender. It is fortunate that a measure certain to lead to an extension of our dominions in the East should be due to a Liberal Ministry. It will have some chance of escaping being made the subject of party debates.

The Spectator, presuming that Lord Granville and Lord Kimberley explained the views of the Government with regard to the charter to the North Borneo Company, cannot admit that they have fairly answered the objections to its grant. Those objections were, in brief, three—that the annexation of North Borneo was a needless ddition to British responsibilities; that such an addition ought not to have been made without parliamentary consent; and that, if it were to be made, it should have been made without the intervention of a company. If North Borneo was worth having it should have been annexed, with compensation, if needful, to Mr. Dent, and have been governed either through the Colonial Office, or through a company distinctly controlled on all points by a Minister of the Crown. The day for Sovereign companies has gone by. The Spectator would trust no one, not Lord Granville himself, with the powers which Mr. Dent and Sir Rutherford Alcock and their colleagues now possess. It is the charter which gives the company its strength, and under the charter it has rights which no Government with a conscience ought to allow to pass out of its own hands-rights of taxation, of seizing lands, and of monopolizing minerals, through which it may inflict an indefinite amount of injustice.

The Morning Advertiser believes that the British North Berneo Company are only following out the national tradition, and so far they seem to have imitated the precedents with success. Mr. Gorst may be content with the result of his action. He has impressed in a manner likely to act as a warning, the fact that in case the company fail to fulfil their charter engagement to put an end to slavery as soon as possible the Crown has the legal power to abolish the charter. It is not likely the company will provoke such a disability.

THE LIBERAL FAINT-HEARTS.

That the Prime Minister has replied with a courteous negative to the Liberal memorialists who wish to condition for a two-thirds majority whenever the closure of debate is in question, will, the Spectator observes, be perfectly satisfactory to the great majority of his party, who, while they agree to the full with Sir John Lubbock, and other scrupulous Liberals, that there would be no misfortune greater than any gagging for free debate, yet believe, on the most convincing evidence, that there is much more to fear, even for the future weight and influence of free debate, from those obstructionists who try at every turn to stop the practical work of the House of Commons, than there is from those who wish to shorten deliberation, only that resolute action may follow that deliberation, within a reasonable and moderate interval of time. What the great majority of Liberals believe is this-that a majority large enough to turn out a Government, a majority large enough to compel a total change of policy in the country, ought obviously to be accounted large enough, with the full consent of the Speaker-who is the appointed guardian of impartial debate-to decide that sufficient time has been given to deliberation, and that the moment for registering the opinion of the House has come. So far as we understand the arguments for a twothirds majority, they are simply thesethat whenever the majority are right and reasonable in their wish to shut the mouths of the minority, there will be at least a fair number of the minority to think so too, and to avow by their conviction that, whatever the decision, the losing party have been fairly heard in argument against that decision. If, they say, the Speaker is right in believing, what he is to be required to declare, that the general sense of the House is in favour of closing the debate, then there must be some means of verifying that opinion of his, and what test can be better than the willingness of a fair number of the losing side to vote with the winning side on this preliminary point, and thereby to prove that weariness of talk is not confined to that side of the

House which hopes to win the day? How, they ask, is the Speaker to judge that the debate has been sufficiently prolonged? If by the general impatience of the House, then surely that general impatience will betray itself in the division list, and you will find many of those who anticipate a defeat perfectly willing to hasten that defeat rather than multiply further fruitless and redundant verbiage. Sir John Lubbock and his colleagues may mean well, but they do not allow sufficiently for the deep-rooted disposition of one party to think that it is not, and cannot be, called upon to assist, or even to hasten by a few hours, the triumph of the opposite party, on any issue on which it entertains a diametrically opposite opinion. Anything that requires a two-thirds majority in a full House would only result in making the right of closure utterly nugatory, a right which would only be exercised when the two great parties were agreed on the policy to be pursued, as well as on the sufficiency of the discussion by which it had been canvassed.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE ARMY.

The able statement made by Mr. Childers in introducing the Army Estimates under most unfavourable conditions ought, the Economist observes, to excite interest outside the circle of military experts. It is not long since the condition and administration of the fighting services supplied one of the standing controversies of English political life. On the one hand, there were those who, taking an optimist view both of our insular security and of the progress of international morality, grudged every penny drawn from the taxpayer for military and naval expenditure beyond what was absolutely required for the most elementary purposes of self-defence. On the other hand, there were those who were so much impressed by the gigantic and increasing armaments of the Continental Powers, that they insisted that we should never be really safe until we adopted, in some form or other, the principle of compulsory military service. And between these extreme schools of opinion there was ample room for divergence of view as to the relative urgency at any given time of increased efficiency and increased economy, the habitual bias of the Conservatives being supposed to be towards the former. and that of the Liberals towards the latter. Though it would, of course, be going too far to say that these differences, which are due perhaps, almost as much to temperament and sentiment as to deliberate political conviction, have ceased to exist, vet it is unquestionably true that the last ten years have witnessed a gradual approximation of opinion on this important subject, which is fast removing it from the sphere of party politics. The reconstruction of our military system, which was begun by Lord Cardwell, was continued upon substantially the same lines by Lord Cranbrook and Colonel Stanley, and is being completed, without political opposition by Mr. Childers. T here is now all but complete agreement in principle upon such vital questions as the normal size of the army, the mode of recruiting it, the length of service, the rules of promotion, and the relation of the regular to the auxiliary forces. This being so, the scale of expenditure is necessarily fixed within certain not very elastic limits; and the difference between the rate at which the work of development is pushed on and the amount which it costs in one year or series of years as compared with another is mainly determined by the administrative capacity of the Minister. Without reversing any part of his predecessor's policy, Mr. Childers has succeeded, by a judicious combination of energy and tact, in extricating the new system from the confusion into which it had fallen; and after two years of his administration, we are appreciably nearer than we have ever been before to the possession of such an army as our peculiar exigencies require.

THE MEETING OF CONSERVATIVES

The Standard, referring to the meeting at the Carlton Club yesterday, observes that the Conservative party stand in no need of consolidation: nevertheless, it is well that the leaders and the led should sometimes take counsel together. These assemblages convey a sense of corporate power; they prevent misunderstandings, and ensure an additional community of purpose; they revive discipline; they diffuse throughout the ranks an intensified feeling of esprit de corps.

Nor is the influence exercised by such a meeting as that of Friday confined within purely parliamentary limits. It applies a wholesome stimulus to the members of the party throughout the whole country. It is useful as a council; it is equally useful as a demonstration. On the eve of a struggle like that which will begin on Monday next nothing can be more desirable than that the Conser vative party should not merely be united, but should convince the country they are united. The spectacle of organization is itself strengthening and stimulating.

The Daily News, commenting upon the statement that the Conservative meeting was entirely unanimous, says that of course under such conditions unanimity mong the Conservative, was to be expected The part they have to play is easy. For some of them it is the part which Bottom assigns to the lion—nothing but roaring. Let them roar at Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons. Let them try to shout him and his measures down. That is all the service their leaders expect from them. The Conservatives may be as unanimous as they please and as cautious as they can unanimity and the caution will be of little avail until they can persuade the people of England that they, and not Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, are the friends of politica

THE NEW ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

The Economist knows of no feature in the politics of the hour more remarkable, or more likely to deceive observers, than the present condition of France. To all appearance she has fallen into a political trance. It was only the other day that she insisted on electing her strongest man-a man upon whom the hopes of vears had been centred-to the head, and began, under his guidance, to re-commence a great career :-

He was supposed to have formed very large designs; his diplomacy began to be felt in Europe; and in the East, particularly Egypt, he showed himself decided and energetic. All Europe believed that France was be-coming again a perceptible Power, and it might also be a troublesome one. Suddenly M. Gambetta fell, politicians scarcely knew M. Gambetta tell, politicians scarcely knew why, and was succeeded by a Minister formerly an agent of his own, whose role was apparently quiescence. Great countries rarely change their character, nor does their history

alter much. France is, for the moment, out of spirits, and Frenchmen out of spirits are but the national character is not one in which that mood lasts long. The French are sure, in a very short period, to wake up to their usual keen interest in what is passing, to express their usual susceptibility to the world's opinion, and to long for influence and dignity in Europe. The slightest
event—a single speech from M. Gambetta—
may inflame the whole country, while the
statesmen are undoubtedly only watching
until the tide flows again. The point at which the present quiescence will break up is not of course, visible, but it will most probably be some occurrence in the East which will force France to decide whether her indifference is to be real and permanent. Such an occurrence may happen any day, as may also some deadly quarrel among the groups of the Chamber now agreed in so wonderful and slightly suspicious an amity. The Chamber has hitherto failed to give a steady majority to any one, and is not very likely to give it to M. de Freycinet, just because he is willing to do the very least possible both at home and abroad. That inaction is acceptable to France during her momentary pause, but it is in consonance neither with her permanent temperament nor her real desire to retrieve the position in the world forfeited by the events of 1870 and their tremendous results.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Redesdale stated that on Thursday, the 23rd inst., he would move the second reading of the bill providing that before taking his seat every peer and every member of the House of Commons should affirm his belief in Almighty God. Lord Brabourne moved an addres against the scheme of the Charity Commis sioners for the management of Bedingfield's Lord Clinton and Lord Spencer de fended the scheme, and denied that it would transfer the benefits of the foundation to a class for which they had not been intended. The motion was withdrawn, and their lordships adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock In the House of Commons on Friday, the

Speaker, in answer to Sir S. Northcote as to the course of proceeding on the Closure Re-solution, stated that if Mr. Marriott's amendment now before the House were negatived the amendments of Sir T. Sinclair and Sir J. Lubbock, substituting a proportional for an absolute majority, would still be open for THE NORTH BORNEO COMPANY. On going into Supply, Mr. Gorst called at tention to the charter recently granted to the North Borneo Company, which, he said, ac-cording to Lord Granville's own description of it was a piece of safe and cheap filibustering, and an attempt to extend British territory in

an irresponsible way under the shelter of a trading company. He contended that the charter conferred on the company authority from the British Crown to acquire and exercise sovereign rights, and that it was not a commercial but a political company, and would inevitably involve us in difficulties with Spain, Holland, and the United States. In addition to this there must arise internal difficulties both with British and foreign subjects, but chiefly he laid stress on the disgrace and discredit which would be brought on the country and the British flag by the sanction and encouragement of slavery, which, he contended, was involved in the charter. He concluded by moving an address praying her Majesty to revoke or alter so Dillwyn seconded the motion, regarding the transaction as an annexation of territory without the sanction of Parliament. charter, he held, was diametrically opposed to former declarations of pretty nearly every

Minister on the Treasury bench.

The Attorney-General complained that, while the motion related to slavery only, Mr. Gorst had attacked the whole policy of the transaction without notice. He pointed out that the company had acquired all its rights efore the charter was granted, and the British Government had no power to interfere with it. The question, therefore, was not one of creating the company, but of imposing on it certain restraints. The company's dministration had already been beneficial to the natives; and as to slavery, the Government held the doctrine laid down by Lord Russell, and accepted and acted upon by the late Government in the case of the Gold Coast, that we had no right suddenly to abolish it, but to mitigate it and gradually bring it to an end.

Sir J. Hay expressed his entire approval of the extension of British influence in Borneo, which he believed would lead to the extirpation of piracy and slavery. Mr. Cropper thought the discussion had served a good purpose by eliciting the views of the Govern-

ment on the slavery question, and Mr. H. Richard repeated the opinions of Mr. Dillwyn. Mr. Gladstone pointed out that to carry the motion would not put an end to slavery North Borneo, but would leave it uncontrolled and without any prospect of extinction. But now stood the company was as the matter bound to put an end to it or else to lose its Protesting that he had always been opposed to annexation and that he held the responsibilities of the empire were sufficiently large, he maintained that in this instance our responsibilities and dangers in North Borneo had not been increased by a single act of the Government. They all existed before the charter, which, indeed, rather limited and reduced them. It was impossible to prevent Englishmen carrying their trade and forming their settlements outside the sphere of regular and organized establishments, and was it wise, therefore, for the Government to allow these enterprises to go on without an attempt to regulate them? The only advantage that the company obtained was that it became a

corporate body and obtained a perpetual suc-Sir G. Campbell regarded the charter as a sanction to annexation. Mr. Onslow warmly approved the charter, though he pointed out that it was in flagrant contradiction to the speeches of the Ministry when in Opposition.
Mr. R. B. Martin, speaking as a director of
the North Borneo Company, said, with regard to the question of slavery, they had already made regulations which would mitigate it and in time extirpate it. Dr. Cameron strongly condemned the charter, which, by granting sovereign rights, meant annexation n its worst form. Sir H. Holland held that as the company were established in Borneo it was desirable that the Government should have control over them, and he thought the advantages of the step greatly outbalanced its drawbacks. Mr. Rylands condemned the charter, declaring it to be irreconcilable with the Midlothian speeches. Mr. A. Balfour commented on the singularity of a debate in which the attack on the Government had been carried on from the ministerial benches and its defence undertaken by its political opponents. Sir C. Dilke went at length into the diplomatic correspondence to show that neither Spain nor the Netherlands had any cause of complaint against us. Sir S. North-cote, although not disposed to blame the Government too severely, thought their de-fence had been inadequate and lacking in frankness, and especially he commented on the thorough-going Civis Romanus doctrine laid down by the Prime Minister that any company of British traders had a right to British protection wherever they went. This, he thought, constituted a remarkable advance

in our political education.

On a division, the motion was negatived by 125 to 62. The House then went into Committee of Supply, and Supplementary and Excess Estimates on account of the Civil Services, Zulu war, etc., were agreed to. The House adjourned at a quarter to two

FASHIONABLE NEWS. The Prince and Princess of Wales will,

according to the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chronicle, visit St. Leonards in June to open a new Convalescent Home.

Prince de Croy has arrived at Claridge's

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn left Hampden House on Friday afternoon for Bowood Park, Wilts, to spend some days with the Marquis and Marchioness of Lans-

downe.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have left Thomas's Hotel for Blenheim

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lans-downe left town for Bowood, Wilts, after the marriage of the Earl of Winterton and Lady

Georgiana Hamilton.
The Earl and Countess of Leitrim and family have left Portman-square for Shanklin Lady Charlotte Osborne has left Thomas's

Hotel for the Continent.
Sir Samuel and Lady Wilson have left Claridge's Hotel for Hughenden Manor, High Wycombe, Bucks. The marriage of Mr. Lancelot Eletcher,

son of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., and Miss Emily Wade, daughter of the Rev. Canon Wade, rector of St. Anne's, Soho, is arranged to take place on April 18.

THE CONVICT LAMSON.

The solicitor for the convict Lamson was engaged on Friday in drafting the memorial to the Home Office praying for a reprieve of the condemned man Lamson. Several persons were in communication with him respecting the case, and a good many matters which were not known at the time of the trial will be adduced in order to endeavour to induce the Home Secretary to recommend the prisoner to the exercise of the Royal clemency. Communications from distinguished men will also be appended to the petition, and the be submitted to counsel and forvarded in the course of a few days to the authorities. The friends of Dr. Lamson complain that a number of misstatements regarding him have been recently circulated. regard to the use of morphia by the convict by hypodermic or subcutaneous injection, it ms he adopted that habit during the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, and two years before Hubert John died. It will be claimed that he used the drug to such an extent that his mind was latterly really unable to distinguish right from wrong. Mrs. Lamson drove on Friday to Wandsworth Gaol, accompanied by a lady friend, and had a long interview with her husband. Both husband and wife were deeply affected, and their interview was of a most painful nature. Mrs. Lamson will pay further visits during the course of this and next week to see her husband. In course of the interview Dr. Lamson had with his solicitor on Friday, the latter informed him of what he was doing to obtain a reprieve. The convict expressed himself as both grateful and satisfied with what was being done, and said he would leave the matter entirely in the hands of his friends, as he had no wish to interfere in any way with the preparation of the necessary papers. Among the first questions asked by the prisoner, after the formal greeting was over, was how his wife and father were, and whether they were bearing up under the terrible trial. He thought his position would be too much for them to come and see him, and believed it would be better if they kept away altogether. little hope, and whilst he was not cast down he was at the same time by no means buoyed For himself he said he cared little, but for his family he feared the effect his sentence would have upon them all. As to his health he said he felt much better, and on Thursday night had slept soundly for the first time for several years. He no longer missed the absence of morphia, and his appetite had also improved. Lamson adds that he now lives better than he did in Clerkenwell-there he was nearly starved. The officials were kind, and he believed that he might have anything in reason to eat, and that he enjoyed the improvement. The convict spoke cheerfully, and was by no means depressed. interview lasted about half an hour, and the solicitor promised to call again in a few days. It is understood that the Governor of the gao has made the necessary arrangements for the relatives of the prisoner to visit him, and that they will avail themselves of the privilege. The convict employs a good deal of in writing and reading, and he conducts himself with great composure.

The Spectator, commenting upon the audacity displayed by Lamson in the frightful crime of which he has been convicted, suggests that doubless the temperament of the man is in the highest degree intolerant of precautionary dissimulation. He has learned to believe that men are far more disposed to trust one who never seems to hesitate, than they are to trust any appearance of hesitation, and he has acted with frightful confidence on that very diminutive item of instructive ex-perience. And the result has been a most audacious murder, which has most fortunately been found out, since its detection will doubt less discourage, for some time to come, the audacious school of murderers, and in all probability the secretive school of murderers too, for every detection alarms timid guilt, whereas only the detection of so audacious a crime as Mr. Lamson's, alarms audacious guilt.

The Lancet observes :- Regarded from a purely scientific point of view, the late trial may be looked upon with some satisfaction. Aconitine, as such, had not previously been used in this country for the purposes of the murderer, and foreign literature believe, only one case in which this, the most active probably of all the poisonous alkaloids, has been employed for criminal purposes. It is satisfactory, therefore, to feel that the crime was brought home to the prisoner with unerring certainty. of evidence with which the prosecution encircled the criminal had not one faulty link. Facts, direct and circumstantial, all pointed in one direction, so that, although the prisoner was represented by a well-known advocate, no serious defence was attempted. Quibbles of course were raised, and an attempt was made to work upon the minds of the jury by an appeal to their feelings, which was merely calculated to increase the disagree-able nature of their duty, but there was no escape from the relentless logic of facts, and their verdict of guilty was the only one pos-Lamson had evidently considered modus operandi carefully, and he doubtless thought that the effects of the aconitine, delayed by being enclosed in a capsule and given on a full stomach, might be mistaken for an attack of acute dyspepsia, caused by the rich Dundee cake and sweetmeats, of which he had tempted his victim to partake some medical education might be excused for thinking that the fraction of a grain of an alkaloid, for which there is no chemical test, might escape detection when mixed with the mass of various matters with which the stomach was filled. He had not counted upon the unerring certainty of the physiological test. The injection of the alkaloid extract beneath the skin of mice proved its highly poisonous nature, and it is certain that without these experiments on living animals, Lamson could not have been convicted of his crime, and if Justice had failed in this case to attain her ends, the trial would have acted as a sort of incentive to villains of Lamson's class. We trust that the unprejudiced portion of the public will take notice of the purpose served on this occasion by these experiments, and that they will not allow even the dictum of a Lord Chief Justice to blind their eyes to common sense, or to take away any of the weapons which the law must use for the protection of the public.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

Floods of sunshine, piles of spring flowers, and soft south-westerly breezes make it almost impossible to believe that we are only half-way through March. The sunny side of Piccadilly and the Row are as hot, and the Piccadilly and the frow are as not, and the sun's rays as baking, as on any day in June. Yet at night the thermometer just touches frost, and there is a sharpness in the air of shady corners which warns against bronchitis

shady corners which warns against bronchits and inflammation of the lungs.

The pretty butterflies of Society, who air their spring garments daily in the Park, are meanwhile delightful to look at. Never was London in greater beauty than at this unusual

Farmers, too, rejoice, and a general psalm of thanksgiving is raised by them as well as by their natural enemies, the small songbirds, who, after an unprecedentedly mild winter, abound in far greater numbers than in most

The watering-places along the South Coast are fuller than usual; invalids are tempted to leave their homes to enjoy outdoor air and exercise. Brighton, generally empty and dull at this season of the year, is pretty full; and the cliffs and esplanade swarm with children and March babies, who seem to come with the lambs. Torquay is crammed. Lord and Lady Haldon (Sir Lawrence Palk), the chief proprietors of that charming spot, have once more inhabited their own delightful villa there, so long let to Americans or Russians. Every corner in every hotel is

engaged for some time to come.

Perhaps this influx to the provincial towns accounts for the want of gaiety in London; for though the streets and public promenades are crowded, there is certainly no rush of parties. The Marlborough House children's ball was quite a novelty there, and proved most popular and successful. Coote and Tinney's band played their best and most inspiriting valses and polkas; and the young people, whose ages varied from six to sixteen, people, whose ages varied from six to sixteen, danced with enthusiasm till a very advanced hour in the morning.

The only regret felt was that the two young

Princes were far away in Egypt and could not assist at their sisters' festivity. The absence of brothers was perhaps the most remarkable point in this youthfull ball; this being the middle of school term, and Easter falling early, it seems but few exeats were allowed.

I am grieved to say that an occurrence took place, at this party, which if the daily papers had known of it would have furnished them with "thrills of horror" for a fortnight. There were about a hundred and fifty little girls present and only about eighty boys, the first result of which was that the girls had to dance a good deal with each other. But it is the second result that makes me thrill with horror. Mr. Christopher Sykes being regarded as one of the boys, was set to dance with a little girl who, by pure fortune of war of course, turned out to be the smallest in the The effect of the majestic figure of Mr. Sykes in the midst of a quadrillo of little girls may be conceived. And now comes the thrill. At a certain moment the little girls, as though moved by one accord, danced round Mr. Sykes and shouted "Jumbo! Jumbo! What they meant, whether to convey that Mr. Sykes is likely to become dangerous in his old age and ought therefore to be shipped off to America, or what else, nobody can tell.

with horror.

Ladies (Englishwomen especially) are only too enchanted to find or invent any pretext for rushing for a few hours out of town, and having the conventional walk, ride, or drive for an afternoon in the country. An excellent habit just now prevails of dressing simply for these occasions. It is not considered at all the thing to be in gay bright colours at the suburban race courses; and in the stands at Sandown and Kempton Park it is even some times difficult to distinguish between the male and female sex at a distance, the colour and cut of their garments being so much alikedark tweed and homespun are the materials

And it is this ignorance that makes me thrill

in vogue for both. London is very different to Paris in this respect; in the latter gay city the chief object of a lady attending a race crowd is to show off a pretty toilette, whilst in the provinces it is considered quite mauvais ton to be the least smart or to attract attention.

Amongst juvenile amusements a very pretty performance was given the other day in Parkane, where Mr. George Parkins assembled large party of guests to see the play "Mac-beth" acted entirely by children. The oldest performer was only thirteen years of age, whilst the youngest had only completed her sixth year. Such precocious talent is not often met with; and the result was cheering. Shakespeare's speeches and wise saws pro-nounced by such childish voices was like a new sound of music.

Lord Huntly has been for some days on his way home. The circumstances under which Lord Huntly was induced to leave England were, I am informed, of a very extraordinary nature, and such as, if they are made public will cause very considerable astonishment.

The season at St. Leonard's has been very good one, and among the more distinguished visitors who have been staying there during the winter are Mr. Thomas King, as succe sful in the betting as he once was in the

prize ring; and Mr. Fitzwarren Chichester. A marriage, to be shortly, is much talked of between a young and beautiful widow, and the eldest son and heir to a northern barony, who has just purchased one of the finest nouses in modern Belgravia. - Vanity Fair.

THE MURDER IN FINCHLEY WOOD. A man named John Baker, who is believed

to be the murderer of the man whose body was found in Finchley Wood, was appre-hended on Friday on London Bridge. On Tuesday night Sergeant Bridgen, a common lodging-house inspector in Southwark, was shown a portrait of the murdered man, and immediately identified him as Enoch Clark well known as a burglar. It was known that he and the accused had been away in the country somewhere, and that the latter returned to the Mint alone, with a quantity of plunder, and stated that Clark had been captured. His clothes were observed to be stained with blood, and he was questioned relative to it; but he replied that he was pursued by a mounted patrol, who overtook him that to defend himself he broke a bottle of port wine on his head, and that the stains on his clothes were those of the wine and of the blood of the patrol. These clothes he gave a day or two afterwards to a man known as Mullin Jack, who, on Friday, finding that Baker had been taken into custody, confessed to the police that he assisted Baker to remove a quantity of the plunder from Finchley Wood, to his lodging in the Mint, and informed them of the whereabouts of the clothes, which he had sold at a rag-shop for a few pence. These are now in the possession of the police, and have distinct blood-marks upon them. Another person in the Mint has given up a pair of boots which, he says, were given to him by the accused, and which are believed to be a portion of the stolen property. A large number of the articles have been found at several pawn-brokers' in the district. Baker has only recently undergone a term of imprisonment, and during his incarceration the deceased man Clark lived with his wife. It is thought that Baker's discovery of this may have aroused his jealousy and been a motive for the crime.

The prisoner, who is aged twenty-two, described as "a powerful-looking man," was brought up at the Highgate police-court on Saturday morning on a charge of barglary, and also with the murder of Enoch Clark, at Cobbitt's-road, Finchley. Inspector Dodds, who appeared to watch the case on behalf of he Commissioners of Police, stated that as he prisoner was only arrested on Friday, he

evidence to justify a remand. Emily Mat-thews, living at 30, Mint-street, Borough, recognized the clothes of the deceased man as those of Enoch Clark, which he wore the last time she saw him on the 22nd inst. The prisoner was with him, and they went out ogether. She never saw Clark again, and the prisoner did not return till the next morning about eleven. The witness continued: "I asked him where Clark was, and he said that he would be in in a few minutes, but Clark did not come, and I again asked the prisoner about him, and he said 'If he is not back soon I will go and find him.' He returned again at eight o'clock at night, bringing with him a hamper of boots, which had all been worn. In his coat-pocket was a bottle of rum and a bottle of port. I saw several knives and forks and two nuters are several knives and forks and two nuterackers afterwards in the kitchen, but I do not know how they came there. I saw a silver spoon in a morocco case, and other articles, and they had stains on them, which I tried to wash out. I think that they were port wine stains. I also saw in the kitchen ten books. The prisoner did not tell me how he became possessed of these things. I pawned for him two tablecloths and a pair of boots. I did not notice if the tablecloths had any marks on The prisoner on Friday morning said, "Here's a state I am in; it is through hitting a policeman on the head with a bottle of port wine." I noticed that there were several red spots on his clothes. The prisoner said that policeman was looking over a fence, and he struck him with a bottle of port wine, knocking the policeman down senseless. The prisoner also said that he and Clarke, the deceased, were together on Friday morning, and that when they were coming along they saw two policemen, and that one of the police tried to take Clarke, but Clarke ran away, and a mounted policeman drove after him. The policeman sprang his rattle, and Clarke must have been caught, and that when he struck the policeman he got away. A detective officer stated that he arrested the prisoner on Friday morning as he was leaving a public-house in King William-street, City. In answer to the charge he said it would have to be proved. The prisoner said that he admitted that he was with the deceased in the burglary. Mr. Bodkin advised the prisoner not to make any statement at present, and remanded him till Thursday next. It is expected that the Treasury will take up the

THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S ILLNESS .-The Lancet remarks that considerable interest, if not a little surprise, is likely to be awakened by Dr. Playfair's semi-official statement with regard to the cause of the Duchess of Con-naught's recent illness. The present resi-dence at Bagshot Park is a new building, declared and believed to have been constructed on improved principles. Yet an examination of the works by experts, under the direction of Dr. Playfair, has led to the discovery of a series of defects and deficiencies, the combined effect of which were obviously such as to render the Royal residence a very hotbed of disease. About a fortnight after the accouchement of her Royal Highness symptoms ominous of blood-poisoning pre-sented themselves. Happily these were promptly recognised by Dr. Playfair, and the only efficient means of cure was adoptednamely, instant removal. It is, however, with the cause of the perilous occurrence of incipient blood-poisoning Dr. Playfair is chiefly concerned. It may at first sight seem rately constructed system of baths, drains and waste-pipes communicated directly with the soil drains of the building, and, by a Machiavellian policy which would appear to be the pastime of modern builders, pipes which ought to have been stopped were left open, and the poisonous gas which rises from ecal accumulations was actually conducted. in sundry ingenious and wonderful ways, into the very apartments it was particularly deto preserve from possible infection. The professedly "sanitary" constructors are, if possible, the least to be trusted. It would seem to be the common practice of these re-markable persons to ventilate the house-drains. and therefore, of course, the sewers generally, into bedrooms. The public owe a debt of gratitude to the Duke of Connaught for allowing the condition of matters at Bagshot to be made known, and to Dr. Palyfair for the admirable and suggestive way in which he has performed a delicate duty.

JUMBO AND MR. OSCAR WILDE,-The sensation produced by Jumbo in London bears some resemblance to that excited by Mr. Oscar Wilde in New York, although it must be said in fairness to Jumbo that whereas every one has spoken of him with respect and even admiration, the prototype of Bunthorne has mot with nothing but ridicule. It is not pleasant to be laughed at: but what must be of the Philistines is the serious attempt which some good people make to convert him from the error of his ways. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, author of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," is one of those who, with a courage which would not shrink from an attempt to bleach the skin of an Ethiopian, have taken Mr. Oscar Wilde in hand. If this good lady may be believed, and she is at least justified in speaking for herself, the erratic apostle of estheticism is being welcomed into the best homes and allowed to see and converse with the best people, in the charitable hope that he may be improved thereby. Mrs. Howe says -"If, as alleged, the poison found in the ancient classics is to linger too deeply in his veins, I should not prescribe for his case the coarse jeering and intemperate scolding so easily administered through the public prints, but a cordial and kindly intercourse with that which is soundest, sweetest; and purest in our own "Charmides" may profit by this treatment. Pall Ma'l Gazette.

STRANGE DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN .- Mr. S Langham held an adjourned inquest at the Paulet Arms, Paulet-road, Camberwell, on Friday, touching the death of the Rev. M. Friday, touching the death of the Rev Campbell, who, it was alleged, had died from the treatment of a person who stated that he was a qualified surgeon. Mr. T. A. Smyth, after being cautioned, said he was a graduate of arts at the Queen's University of Ireland a student of medicine at St. Thomas's Hospital, and resident medical officer to a dispensary in Kennington. He was not registered. He had devoted many years to the study of medicine, and had been by registered medical men. He had a brother in a large way of practice as a medical man and he had often studied with him, and assisted him in his practice. He describe treatment of Mr. Campbell's case. He had a plate on his door with the words "Smith, urgeon," on it, but had taken it down since this inquiry commenced. He had no diploma as a surgeon or as a physician. He was in Ireland about about 15 years ago, and then had a certificate as a Bachelor of Arts. He had no degree from Cambridge. He did not represent to Mrs. Campbell that he was on the staff of St. Thomas's Hospital; but he advised Mr. Campbell to go into the hospital, and when Mrs. Campbell asked how it was to be managed, he said he was often down at St. Thomas's, and he thought he could get him in. The Jury, after a short consultation, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Symth, and he was given into custody of the police. The Court was very crowded by number of medical students, and as the accused passed along the room he was pelted with eggs and assaulted. An appeal was made to the Coroner for protection; said he could do nothing, and the only police-officer who had attended the inquiry was at the moment at the basement of the building instead of being in the Court.

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1882.

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M Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 19--20, 1882,

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION.

The intelligence with regard to the events in South-Eastern Europe is conflicting, as it comes from a Slavonic or from an Austrian source. The general effect, however, is indisputably in favour of the conclusion that a mighty effort of Austria has succeeded in repressing the rising on the Herzegovinian border. Although insurgent bands continue to roam about the mountains and Austrian detachments are kept in constant alarm of surprise, the neck of the agitation is broken. Austria has accomplished this result by a skilful manifestation of extraordinary power. Without the concentration of forces upon which the Government insisted the movement would have daily gathered strength instead of abating. The Administrations of the Empire and the Kingdom are to be congratulated on the wisdom and determination they have evinced. They are not the less to be condemned for the counsels which rendered their action expedient and necessary. Imprudent as may have been the original policy which led Austria to accept or seek the control of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it does not lie in the mouth of Europe to criticise the decision. Austria, in occupying the territory, undertook a duty which some State had to be selected by Europe to fulfil and no other State could discharge less invidiously. The mistake, for which it can claim no immunity from criticism, is in its forgetfulness of a primary condition of the problem it had to solve. Bosnia and Herzegovina had been placed in its hands on account of their inveterate anarchy and incompetence to understand the principles of a regulated commonwealth. The business of their new governor was to teach them the rudiments. Gradually and forbearingly the difficult process ought to have been tried of exhibiting the advantages of settled order rather than its terrors. On the contrary, the country has been treated as if it was at a stage of political intelligence which would have made Austrian intervention gratuitous and superfluous. In other words, Austrian local administration has been Austrian. No Power has done more for Europe than the Austrian Empire. For the common welfare, or what it sincerely thought the common welfare, it has, time after time, undergone the greatest dangers and suffered extreme evils. In the Austrian nature there is nothing unkindly and nothing narrowly selfish. Its single vice is that it will insist upon doing good to others after its own fashion, and not after theirs. Austrian military authorities believed, not altogether unreasonably, that the population of the occupied lands was bound to contribute in person to its own military defence. Exaction of a contribution, whether strictly or not in the bond contracted at Berlin, was the most trifling of burdens in the shape it took. Equal service with the troops of the Monarchy might be regarded as an honour. Vienna could not comprehend that the gentlest form of obligation to share in public burdens must appear as intolerable oppression to a people which has for centuries enjoyed no opportunity of associating State demands with State

THE JUDGES AND THE ASCOT PRIZE

benefits. - Times.

FIGHT. Messrs. Coney and Co. may rejoice exceedingly at the ultimate failure of the proceedings against them. They are clearly entitled to belief in their contention that their presence at the Ascot fight was entirely innocent and accidental; that they had neither act nor part in the "disgusting exhibition," and that the crowd was so dense that they could not get away. These interesting spectators of a conflict in which they were not interested may be congratulated on their deliverance; but. at the same time, it seems pretty clear that, should another "little mill" ever "come off" in the open air, in the vicinity of Ascot or elsewhere, it will be exceedingly difficult, in the face of the decision of Saturday, to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty beholders of the affray. A man charged with being an accomplice in an assault merely because he had witnessed it might put in twenty pleas which might be held valid in his exoneration. He might declare that he was short-sighted, and could not see whether the men were fighting with boxing-gloves or with their naked fists; or that there was a taller man before him, and he could not witness the fight; or that he turned his head aside, or shut his eyes and would not see it. He might urge that he endeavoured to get away, but was impeded by spectators less innocent than he; or that he was an open-air preacher and wished to exhort the persons present against pugilism; or that he had approached the ring only for the purpose of ascertaining whether his son or some other kinsman or friend in whom he took an interest was present, and of persuading the misguided youth to abandon forth with the rewolting scene of profligacy and violence. Again, unless it could be clearly shown that the man knew that the fight was about to take place, that he had expressed his intention of going thither, or that he had made a bet on the issue of the combat. or that he had taken a railway or steamboat ticket for the precise locality where it had been settled that the illegal "as- or the other, can do nothing right, but are al-

sault of arms" should take place, it is difficult to discern how mere presence at a prize-fight, without cheering or exclamaprize-fight, without cheering or exclamations of encouragement from the persons present, and without proven collusion with the principals or seconds in the fight, could be construed into participation in the assault committed. On the other hand, a very small share of common sense and acquaintance with the classes who still continue to patronise the "ring" will unmistakably point to the in-ference that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred who are present at a prize-fight are voluntary spectators, and are enthusiastically interested in the episodes of the strife between the modern emulators of the fame of Epeus and Euryalus. It has been notorious in and out of "sporting circles" these many months past that the fight between Burke and Mitchell was witnessed by a large number of gentl men whose rank and position in society should have taught them better; and that the 'noble art of self-defence," although no longer patronised as it was in the palmy days when Lord Byron and Lord Althorp, Gully, "Gentleman" Jackson, and the Game Chicken partook of that memorable dinner at Brickhill, still finds admirers and supporters among a class who, most assuredly, cannot be numbered in the same category with the "roughs" whose blackguardism made honest sparring in public intolerable to the peaceable and reputable section of the community .- Daily

PRINCE BISMARCK'S TURKISH POLICY.

The Berlin correspondent of the Standard

telegraphed on Sunday night:-The Panslavist organs of Russia have greatly moderated their tone of late since they become convinced that the entente cordiale between Germany and Austria rests on too solid a basis to be easily disturbed. The greater portion of the German Press, including the most virulent opponents of Prince Bismarck's home policy, pronounce the way in which he has won over Turkey to the German side a masterpiece of diplomacy. It is universally believed here that in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany, the latter Empire would now have an invaluable ally in Islam. Nor will the Mahometan connection prove less serviceable to Germany in case of a Franco-Russian alliance, inasmuch as it would necessitate the presence of large French forces along the African coast of the Mediterranean. In his foreign policy the prestige of the Chancellor continues undiminished.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House, on Saturday evening, at which the following were present: -The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Carlingford), the Lord Steward (Earl Sydney), and the Countess Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare), and the Countess of Kenmare, the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and Countess of Rosslyn, Lady Archibald Campbell, Viscount Hinchingbrook, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hickens, Mr. George Sheffield, Lady Sophia Macnamara and Major Arthur Collins (in attendance on the Princess Louise) Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote, Colonel

On Saturday, the 34th anniversary of the birth of the Princess Louise was celebrated with the customary honours paid to members of the Royal Family. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of Foot Guards. which mounted the Queen's Guard at St. James's Palace, wore his state dress in honour of the occasion, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played a choice selection of music in the courtyard of the Palace. The band from the Duke of York's School went voluntarily to Kensington Palace and played beneath the Princess's window in the morning. Her Royal Highness has always taken a great and personal interest in the school, and she was much touched by this attention on the

part of the boys.

The Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck honoured the Earl and Countess De-La-Warr by their company at dinner on Saturday.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh and Prince Adolphus, hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at St. James's Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge on Saturday afternoon from Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left St.

James's-square on Saturday for Keston. The Earl and Countess of Roden have left town for Italy.

The Earl of Airlie, who obtained leave of

absence from his regiment in India to order to attend the funeral of his father, left at the close of last week on his return to India to rejoin the 10th Hussars.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND. The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes :- The condition of the country was revealed during the past week in the reports from the Assizes. The arrests and number of crimes and outrages perpetrated in several districts is beginning to call forth an expression of horror and alarm even from quarters in which, until recently, it had been represented in a favourable light. Such events as the attempt upon the life of Mr. Carter and the atrocities committed in parts of Clare and Kerry appear to have given a shock to the strongest nerves and disturbed the calm philosophy with which a class of politicians were accustomed to view the state of Ireland. There is for the present a very remarkable agreement of opinion among all parties as to the general facts, but a very wide difference as to the conclusions to be drawn from them. It is admitted on all hands that the measures taken by the Government for the repression of disorder have not proved so successful as it was expected they would prove, even in districts where temporary success gave promise of permanent mprovement. Some persons go so far as to assert that they have absolutely broken down, and others argue that the outrages are the natural result of the exceptional measures employed to prevent them. With this theory in view, hey are now ready to admit any amount of violence and anarchy. It is no longer alleged that the accounts of outrages are invented or, at least, exaggerated and that they are scandalous libels upon a peaceful and orderly people who only want to assert their rights, and would recoil from the perpetration of crime. Now the tone of the Press and of popular leaders is changed. A new programme has been issued, a new score arranged, and the several performers play in concert. The theme is coercion, and the whole movement is intended to show that it has entirely broken down as a means of repression, that it has aggravated rather than diminished the evil it was intended to remedy, and that it ought to be abandoned. The policy of retreat and reversal which is now pressed upon the Government has but quality to recommend it-namely, its simplicity. In this respect it is very tempting to an Executive, harassed and worried on every side, who, it is assumed by one party

efforts when successful, are careful not to say. what policy they would substitute for what they denounce as a policy of coercion; but the inference they leave to be drawn from their incessant fault-finding is that the Government should repeal the Coercion Acts, release the suspects, and let the country drift, as it must, into a civil war or the peace which might follow from the absolute transfer of property from those who are still supposed by law to be its owners to those who have possession of it and covet its ownership. Nothing can be more illogical than the process of reasoning by which some advocates of this policy delude themselves and others. It is said that coercion has failed, therefore discard it altogether. The more reasonable course would be to see where it is defective and endeavour to improve itsefficiency. But has it failed because it has not done all that was expected from it? True there are many shockng crimes, and it is said they have increased; but would they be likely to cease and not rather to increase tenfold if the hand which now even partially restrains the wrongdoer were withdrawn? Have any of the advocates of a general amnesty calmly considered with a knowledge of the country what would be the effect of letting loose upon the country 600 men who are charged with various criminal acts, though for obvious reasons they have not been prosecuted? Would not the whole country be at once ablaze with excitement; would not the wild passions of the populace, which are now kept in check, burst forth with the flush of triumph and the fury of revenge and the last trace of social order be obliterated? Whatever may be thought of coercion in the abstract as a policy it would be nothing short of madness in the Government to try such an experiment in the present

circumstances of the country.

Much sympathy is felt for the family of the late Capt. Disney, Governor of Omagh Gaol, whose death has been the subject of so much comment of a misleading character in the House of Commons. There can be no doubt that he fell a victim to his anxious but imprudent zeal in the discharge of his duty. He thought it necessary to be on the spot when the gaol was opened for the reception of suspects, a class of prisoners requiring special care, and whose treatment is jeal and watched by sympathizing friends. It would have been more considerate towards his family on the part of the members of Parliament who made his death a ground of attack upon the Government officials if they had not made it necessary to explain that he acted imprudently in occupying the Governor's house after having received repeated warnings not to do so. He acted from a paramount sense of duty, which, unfortunately, led him to disregard the advice he had received, and it is to be hoped that the Government will remember this fact and not his imprudence.

The records of the present assizes show the urgent necessity for some honest and deter mined effort on the part of the people and their guides to put down violence and crime. Not only do the calendars furnished to the Judges represent only a fractional part of the criminality of the country, but the number of cases in which justice has been vindicated has been comparatively trifling. This fact is not calculated to encourage the Government to abandon the exceptional measures which they have taken to restore order and rely upon the ordinary law.

The Observer understands that the attention of the Government has been privately called to a growing evil which threatens further to complicate matters in Ireland. A movement is on foot among the labourers, who, perceiving the advantages secured by farmers as a consequence of the agitation, are forming organisations with a view of forcibly bringing their grievances before the public. This is a matter which, we understand, causes great anxiety to those intimately acquainted with Ireland.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

Floods of sunshine, piles of spring flowers, and soft south-westerly breezes make it almost impossible to believe that we are only halfthrough March. The sunny side of Piccadilly and the Row are as hot, and the sun's rays as baking, as on any day in June. Yet at night the thermometer just touches frost, and there is a sharpness in the air of shady corners which warns against bronchitis

and inflammation of the lungs.

The pretty butterflies of Society, who air their spring garments daily in the Park, are meanwhile delightful to look at. Never was London in greater beauty than at this unusual

Farmers, too, rejoice, and a general psalm of thanksgiving is raised by them as well as by their natural enemies, the small songbirds, who, after an unprecedentedly mild winter, abound in far greater numbers than in most

springs. The watering-places along the South Coast are fuller than usual; invalids are tempted to leave their homes to enjoy outdoor air and exercise Brighton, generally empty and dull at this season of the year, is pretty full; and the cliffs and esplanade swarm with children and March babies, who seem to come with the lambs. Torquay is crammed. Lord and Lady Haldon (Sir Lawrence Palk), the chief proprietors of that charming spot, have once more inhabited their own delightful villa there, so long let to Americans or Russians. Every corner in every hotel is

engaged for some time to come. Perhaps this influx to the provincial towns accounts for the want of gaiety in London; for though the streets and public promenades are crowded, there is certainly no rush of parties. The Marlborough House children's ball was quite a novely there, and proved most popular and successful band played their best and most inspiriting valses and polkas; and the young people, whose ages varied from six to sixteen lanced with enthusiasm till a very advanced

hour in the morning.

The only regret felt was that the two young Princes were far away in Egypt and could not assist at their sisters' festivity. The absence of brothers was perhaps the most remarkable point in this youthfull ball; this being the middle of school term, and Easter

falling early, it seems but few exeats were allowed. I am grieved to say that an occurrence took place, at this party, which if the daily papers had known of it would have furnished them with "thrills of horror" for a fortnight. There were about a hundred and fifty little girls present and only about eighty boys, the first result of which was that the girls had to dance a good deal with each other. But it is the second result that makes me thrill with horror. Mr. Christopher Sykes being regarded as one of the boys, was set to dance with a little girl who, by pure fortune of war of course, turned out to be the smallest in the room. The effect of the majestic figure of Mr. Sykes in the midst of a quadrille of little girls may be conceived. And now comes the thrill. At a certain moment the little girls, as though moved by one accord, danced round Sykes and shouted "Jumbo! Jumbo! What they meant, whether to convey that Mr. Sykes is likely to become dangerous in his old age and ought therefore to be shipped off to America, or what else, nobody can tell. And it is this ignorance that makes me thrill

with horror. Ladies (Englishwomen especially) are only too enchanted to find or invent any pretext for rushing for a few hours out of town, and having the conventional walk, ride, or drive for an afternoon in the country. An excellent habit just now prevails of dressing simply for these occasions. It is not considered at all the thing to be in gay bright colours at the suburban race courses; and in the stands at Sandown and Kempton Park it is even some- | play, and thus, when the man is cast down

times difficult to distinguish between the male | with grief and the girl meditates suicide, they and femule sex at a distance, the colour and cut of their garments being so much alikedark tweed and homespun are the materials

London is very different to Paris in this respect; in the latter gay city the chief object of a lady attending a race crowd is to show off a pretty toilette, whilst in the provinces it is considered quite mauvais ton to be the least smart or to attract attention.

Amongst juvenile amusements a very pretty performance was given the other day in Parkane, where Mr. George Parkins assembled a large party of guests to see the play "Mac-beth" acted entirely by children. The oldest performer was only thirteen years of age, whilst the youngest had only completed her sixth year. Such precocious talent is not often met with; and the result was cheering. Shakespeare's speeches and wise saws pro-nounced by such childish voices was like a new sound of music.

Lord Huntly has been for some days on his way home. The circumstances under which Lord Huntly was induced to leave England were, I am informed, of a very extraordinary nature, and such as, if they are made public, will cause very considerable astonishment.

The season at St. Leonard's has been a very good one, and among the more distinguished visitors who have been staying there during the winter are Mr. Thomas King, as succe sful in the betting as he once was in the prize ring; and Mr. Fitzwarren Chichester. A marriage, to be shortly, is much talked of between a young and beautiful widow, and the eldest son and heir to a northern barony, who has just purchased one of the finest houses in modern Belgravia .- Vanity Fair.

THE DRAMA.

TOOLE'S THEATRE. Auntie, the new play provided for Mr. Toole by Mr. Byron, does not, says the Observer, profess to be a comedy. It is a "farcical piece," in three acts, and as such its full purpose may be held to be accomplished when its audience is made to laugh heartily over the characteri-tic impersonations for which it serves as a framework. Mr. Toole's comic simulation of worry and indignation, and of a simple fellow's attempt to play the hypocrite is not, perhaps, very new; but his embodi-ment of Mr. Benjamin Bunny is none the less amusing because it recalls some of the features of his former creations. Into the mouth, moreover, of this innocent here are put some of the most telling verbal jokes ever con-cocted by the witty author. To quote any of these apart from their context would not be to give any notion of the effect which they produce upon the stage But in their place, and as they are delivered by Mr. Toole, Mr. Garden, and Miss Emily Thorne, they are irresistible. The chief characters of Auntie are a couple of long-suffering husbands, who at a critical moment, which arrives early in the play, determine to strike a blow for domestic freedom. Neither Mr. Bunny nor Major-General Mogador has any reason to complain of his young wife; it is the young wives' relations who make life unbearable. Mrs. Bunny's too friendly relative is her aunt, Mrs. Dragooner; Mrs. Mogador's is her brother-in-law, Mr. Loafington. A happy in-spiration suggests to their victims that if young Loafington could be bribed to marry the middle-aged Dragooner the pair might be got rid of, and this plot is claborated during a visit to Margate. Chance, however, brings about Mrs. Dragooner's recognition by applause. Snorum, a truculent lodging-house keeper, who, it seems, married her some years ago, but left her at the church-door, and has allowed her to think him dead. Snorum is for a while a decided obstacle in the way of the scheme proposed by Bunny and Mogador, patronised. who, indeed, scarcely take what seems the simplest way to carry out their reckless But plenty of unmistakable fun is got out of their proceedings before chance once more steps in to set matters straight by the astounding discovery that Snorum was already married to Bunny's cook when he married Bunny's wife's aunt. In the second act of Auntie, which takes place in two adjoining lodging-houses at Margate, Mr. Byron certainly seems to be working out a fresher and more humorous imbroglio than any which really comes of Bunny's wild effort to shake off Mrs. Dragooner. But, although the progress of the piece is a little disappointing so far as its story is concerned, it is kept up with plenty of spirit to the last. Its three acts are all short, and none of its scenes are allowed to drag, though one or two of them are played with animation more boisterous

than the occasion seems to demand. Mr. Toole's own performance as Bunny is inimitable in many of its touches of drollery, and it finds exceptionally good support in the quaint and original study of eccentric character given by Mr. Garden as Snorum. It is a long time since we have seen a comic scene make so palpable a hit as that scored by these comedians in the first interview between Lord Jura .- Observer. Bunny and Snorum. The fitting representa-tive of Mrs. Dragooner is Miss Emily Thorne, who is, however, to be condoled with on her fate in having at one point to raise a laugh at what must be considerable personal inconvenience. Mrs. Dragooner, it may be explained, carries with her such weight that when she leans against the party-wall of a house the result is disaster. Mr. John Bilington gives emphasis to the fiery utterances

SADLER'S WELLS.

mond, of its chance discovery, its ardent

return, and its unhappy end. But the

movement is essentially non-dramatic. The

incidents of a very simple plot are obviously

introduced only for the sake of their assis

tance in illustrating the development of the

heroine's character. There is scarcely an episode in the tale calculated to bear without

fatal injury the ordinary process of dramatisa-

tion. The chief characters have a nature

essentially unstagey, and neither the way-

ward, wilful schoolgirl, nor the middle-aged

mentor, whose intellectual brilliance she wor-

ships, could well be recognised by the aid of

ceivable that a very much better play than that produced at Sadler's Wells on Saturday

of Mrs. Warrener's well-meant interference

between her brother and her daughter's

schoolfellow. This version of Madcap Violet,

which is by the lady who plays the part of

the heroine, is said to have met with some

success in America, but it is in fact a very crude and unskilful piece of dramatic work-

manship. Its first act, which is devoted to

the exhibition of Violet's madcap proceedings

ill-judged in much of its detail. Its senti-

ment in the passages of love between Violet

and Drummond is ruined by the compression

which has been rendered necessary by the

needless length of the serio-comic prologue.

Before there is time to realise the true feel-

ings of the oddly-assorted lovers one for another; before, indeed, the mutual protestations

and confessions are well out of their mouths,

we are shown how at a word from some one

else they part, never to meet again. The

farcical and

at her school in Camberwell, is

footlights. It is, however, easily con-

might be made out of the tragic result

of that cowardly old soldier Major-General Mogador Miss Winifred Emery once more months hence. shows refined intelligence in the small part of Mrs Bunny. Mr. Ward is a satisfactory Losfington, and Miss Eliza Johnstone a most realistic cook. The programme concludes with that capital farce The Birthplace of Pody rs. So, altogether, the programme a Toole's Theatre is calculated just now to give an evening's amusement of the most charac-

Mr. Harry Nicholls, Miss Fanny Leslie, and Miss Ella Chapman are engaged for Sindbad, the burlesque by Mr. Green, to be Those who best know Mr. Black's novel, produced at the Royalty at Easter. Miss Mudcap Violet, would least expect that any Hilda Hilton will shortly leave the Royalty stage presentment of it could be satisfactory. for a while to fulfil an engagement as the There is, it is true, plenty of movement in the story of Violet's love for James Drum-

Our readers, says the Era, will feel interested in hearing that Mr. Jonathan Forster Macready, one of the surviving sons of the late eminent actor, William Charles Mac-ready, is now a candidate for the appointment of assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. J. F. Macready, who is now in his thirty-second year, is very popular at the hospital, where he has been in attendance for about ten years.

The Amateur Theatre and School of Art Society, of which Mr. J. W. Currans is to be the manager, will have the services of Mr. E. W. Godwin as architect for the theatre proposed to be erected in the district of the Strand.

Miss Geneviève Ward expects to be in London about the middle of May. She proposes to make a six weeks' tour during June and July, then to take holiday on the Continent, and afterwards to tour through the autumn until December.

That must have been a strange experience of the gentleman who recently mistook the stage box of one of our northern provincial houses for his own private bed-room, and indulged in a long and profound slumber, till somewhere about 1.0 a.m., when he was awakened by the hideous noise proceeding from a neighbouring stable, and was horrified to find that he composed the entire audience There was a sort of ad captandum effect about the affair, too, for as he was leaving the building by a secret passage, which had taken him hours to discover, he was mistaken by a vigilant P.C. for one of the burgling "fraternity, just executing a little bit of biz" before daylight; and matters were only satisfactorily adjusted after a prolonged explana-tion on the part of the unfortunate somnammisunderstanding so delicately explained in the novel becomes simply unreasonable in the

command a very minimum of sympathy. As in the story, Violet runs away, leaving her friends to suppose that she has drowned herself. She reappears only when she hears that Drummond is dying, and his death is speedily followed by her own, as her mind gives way beneath her troubles. The tragic termination cannot be pronounced impressive on the stage as it was presented on Saturday night, though it is, of course, in strict accordance with the scheme of Mr. Black's romance. As an exponent of the lighter phase of Violet's nature Miss Ella Stockton succeeds better than as a playwright. Without being an actress of finish or of force, she is able to give natural and pleasing expression to those passages which indicate the heroine's girlish unconventionality. Except in the case of Mr. M Robson, who catches happily the humour of Drummond's independent Highland servant Peter, none of Mess Stockton's supporters are at all equal to the task of realising, even in the faintest manner, the rest of Mr. Black's characters. The play was kindly received, but did not seem to greatly interest any portion

of its audience .- Observer. OPERA COMIQUE.

A change was made in the programme of this theatre last night, Mr. Sims's successful play, Mother-in-Law being tollowed by a new burlesque entitled Vulcan, founded on the burlesque of Venus, and re-arranged by the writers of that work, MM. E. Rose and Augustus Harris In its present shape the Augustus Harris In its present snape inc burlesque is comprised in three scenes—No. 1, "Volcan's Forge in Mount Etna;" No. 2, "The Summit of Mount Libanus;" No. 3, "The Road to the Realms above." Of plot there is literally none, but there is plenty of action, and opportunities are liberally pro-vided for the display of Terpischorean ability on the part of some thirty young ladies, who

present attractive impersonations of mytholo-gical personages. Vulcan fluds an attractive and amusing representative in Mr. Robert Brough, who works hard to supply the drollery which has been omitted by the authors. His wife Venus (Miss N. Claremont), their son Cupid (Miss L. Merville), Proserpine (Miss A Robe), Mars (Miss J. Vokins) Psyche (Miss K. Lovell). Apollo (Miss Julia St. George), and the Three Graces (Mites. B. Hill, R. Hill, and L. Marion) are continually engaged in making love or mischief, except when occupied in singing melodies of the music hall pattern, or dancing break-down dances on the smallest provocation. Mr F. Stanislaus, by whom the music has been arranged, has provided a copious supply of tunes, or rather of musical phrases, which succeed each other with such rapidity that it would seem as it quantity rather than quality were the desideratum held in view. It must, however, be admitted that the melodies are well arranged for the orchestra, and that the instrumental music was cleverly played by the excellent orchestra. The mise en scone was effective, and the rapid change of scene 1 to scene 2 was deservedly applauded. In the latter scene the chief success of the performance was made in the asthetic quadrille by Miles. Rosa, Holt, Lauri, and Atleroft, and the Messrs. Girard. This clever caricature was warmly and deservedly applauded and encored, and a similar complement was paid viously suggested by scenes in MM. Sullivan and Gilbert's Patience. In Mother-in-Law, Mrs. Chippendale, for the first time, took the part of Mrs. M'Turtle, and won enthusiastic

With warm spring-like days associated with chilly evenings the dramatic cute tainments of the Metropolis continue to be well At Drury-lane the Christmas annual" of Robinson Crusoe has now outlived all its competitors, and passed beyond its one hundred and tenth performance with every probability of going prosperously beyond Easter. No change has taken place at the Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceam, Princess's Gaiety, St. James's, S. rand, Prince of Wales's Globe, Vaudeville, and Court Theatres. the Royal Comedy Theatre, the Albambra, and the Criterion, the programmes also remain unchanged. Patience is still running

its prolonged career at the Savoy. Moths, the version by Mr. H. Hamilton of Ouida's story, is, it appears, to be produced at the Globe next Saturday morning, in spite of the protest so vigorously urged in the limes by the undignant authoress. The chief effect, indeed, of the lady's correspondence on the subject has naturally been to increase public interest in the unauthorised adaptation, as most of the seats for the perfermance are, we learn. already booked. The play, which is in four acts, is said to follow the novel pretty closely except in its termination. Miss Litton will represent the heroine Vera, Miss Willes Fuschia Leach, Miss Addison Lady Dolly, Mr. Kyrle Bellew Corrèze the singer, and Mr. Herbert Standing

It is stated in the Era that Mme. Ristori denies the truth of a rumour to the effect that she is engaged to appear at Drury Lane

Don Carlos was present at the Lyceum on Friday evening to witness the representation of Romeo and Juliet The success of this revival is already extraordinary, and we understand that seats are being booked for two

The Era says that as a proof of the interest taken by the public in the first performance of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum Theatre, it may be mentioned that as early as five minutes before nine o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst. there were already several persons, with camp stools, at the pit entrance patiently awaiting the opening of the doors.

heroine of Drink at an East-end theatre.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The next meeting of the International Literary Congress will be held at Rome in the month of May. Notwithstanding semi-official denials of the suspension of the negotiations for a copyright convention between the United States and England, the Athenseum regrets to say that there is no likelihood of any convention being satisfactorily concluded. The Canadian Minister, who visited Washington on the subject, returned with the conviction that nothing can be done at present; indeed, the proposals put forth on the part of the United States are of such a character that, if accepted, British authors would be no

bester off than at present. Mr. James Mortimer has retired from all connection with the London Figaro. The new proprietors have appointed Mr. Alfred Wilcox editor. The principal contributors remain on the staff.

A letter has been received from the Earl of Dartmouth signifying his warm approval of the admirable work of the Yorkshire Village Library, and enclosing a donation of £10 to the Special Library Fund.

Baron Tauchmiz's two thousandth volume is in its new German edition furnished with an index, and includes also corrections and and theel, and includes also corrections and additions. The corrected edition may be known by the correct reference on pages 256 and 257 to Francis Mahony as author of the "Reliques of Father Prout." Upon the matter omitted from this excellent little book Mr. Morley is at work now. He proposes a magnum opus filling ten or twelve substantial volumes, which will form a revised version of what was published fifteen or eighteen years ago as "English Writers," and a careful empletion of that work with as much fuluess of detail as possible. Mr. Morley hopes to finish this grandiose undertaking in ten years.

We heartily wish him success —Athenæum.

The last meeting of the Oxford Browning Society, at the R ctor of Lincoln's, to hear Mr. Arthur Sidgwick's paper on Browning's love poetry, was the most successful meeting the Society has held. A large number of gue-ts were present, including some from

We (Athenxum) regret to hear of the death of one who has known many authors of the past forty years-Hood, Barham, Ainsworth, Dickens, Mr. Wilkie Collins, etc. Mr. James Birtles, printer's overseer at Messrs. Whiting's, Beaufort House, succumbed to an attack of congestion of the lungs on the 10th inst. He had attended, in comparatively good health, the election of the Printers' Pension Corporation on the 4th inst. Among a large circle of friends he will be sincerely mourned.

Among the Estimates for 1882-3 to be submitted for the approval of the House of Com-mons are the following grants to learned societies and for the purposes of scientific investigation:—the Royal Society, £4.000; the Mercorological Council, £15,300 (which includes £800 for the gratis supply of 8 p.m. forecasts to newspapers); the Royal Geographical Society of Edinburgh, £300; the Royal Academy of Music, £500; and the Irish Academy of Music, £300. The estimated cost during the same year of preparing an account of the scientific results of the Challenger ex-pedition is £4,100, and the amount required to pay the expenses connected with obser-

vations of the transit of Venus is £14,680. The planet Mercury is in Aquarius, and will rise more than half an hour before sun-rise during the whole of this week. Venus is in the constellation Pisces, and is now beginning to be visible after sunset. Next month she will again become very conspicuous in her old character of the evening star, passing through Aries into Taurus.

An exhibition of the machinery and mechanical contrivances employed in the construc-tion and equipment of ships, and in the execution of submarine work, will be opened at the Agricultural Hall on the 10th of April.

The Paris correspondert of the Lancet writes as follows :- "M. Muntz, Director of the Laboratory of the Institut Agronomique, has, by means of an apparatus of his own invention, discovered the presence of alcohol in water. It is true the proportion is almost infinitesimal, yet it is sufficiently appreciable for him to have fixed it at one hundredthousandth part and even less. In pushing his experiments further, he discovered the presence of alcohol in all the natural waterssuch as those of the rivers and the sea, and even in rain water and melted snow. For instance, in the water of the Seine and in rain water the proportion of alcohol was about one thousandth, or one gramme to each cubic metre The proportion was about the same in the sea water, but a little greater in cold rain water; the proportion was also sensibly greater in sewage water. From the presence of alcohol in rain and river water, M. Muntz concludes that it must also exist in the air, and even in the interior of the earth; so that it may be said to exist everywhere n nature: but he is at a loss to explain i's origin. He, however, sets forth the hypothe is that it is produced by the decompos tion of organic matter existing on the surface of the globe, in the depths of the sea, and n the different strata of the soil, and after its production, and in obedience to the laws of the tension of vapours, it is deffused in the atmosphere, from which it is eliminated with the meteoric waters."

There has been eracted by Sr Philip R se, Bart., in the grounds of Rayners, Penn, an interesting memorial of the visit of the Queen to Hughenden Churchyard on the Saturday after Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. It consists of an obelisk of polished red granite on a pedestal of the same material. The inscription on the obelisk is—"The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., ever to be remembered as author, orator, statesman, patriot, and friend. Born Dec. 21, 1804: died April 19, 1881." An inscription on the pedestal records the fact that the Queen passed the spot on her journey, when she designedly followed the route taken by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from his last visit to Windsor Castle. The statue of the Prime Minister which

Mr. T. H. Bryant is to present to the inhabitants of Eastern London is now ready to leave the studio of the sculptor, Mr. Bruce Joy, and the unveiling will be made the occasion of a great gathering. The site for the erection of the statue is in the Bow-road, where that broad thoroughfare into London reunites after dividing at the parish church, the district Board of Works having readily made the needed concession. Mr. Gladstone is represented in his ordinary dress in the act of addressing the House of Commons.

The Academy understands that De Neuville's great picture, "The Cemetery of St. Privat." will be exhibited during the coming season by Messrs. Dowdeswell at their gallery in New Bond-street. The incident represented is the last desperate resistance made on August 18, 1870, in the churchyard of St. Privat by the French, consisting of the 9th Battalion of Chasseurs and the 4th, 10th, and 12th Regiments of the Line-who were left in the burning village to cover the retreat of Marshal Canrobert — against the Royal Prussian Guard, the Prussian Corps, and the Saxon Corps. Overpowered by the numbers which poured through every inlet into the churchyard, the last of the French, defending their ground inch by inch, were either killed or taken prisoners.

Gallery I. in the National Gallery was reopened to the public on Saturday last after reflooring and cleaning. Some arrangements of the pictures have been made, so that the Landseers have become very prominent on the right wall on entering. Five examples are surmounted by "The Field of Waterloo."
"The Horse Fair" of Mile. R. Bonheur remains on the opposite wall, with two of E. M. Ward's works on one side, a third picture by the same hands and one by Mr. Goodall on the other side. Maelise's "Scene from Hamlet" is on the east side of the room. Half-a-dozen pictures by Landseer are scate

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 19-20, 1882.

THE HERZEGOVINIAN INSURRECTION. The intelligence with regard to the events in South-Eastern Europe is conflicting, as it comes from a Slavonic or from an Austrian source. The general effect, however, is indisputably in favour of the conclusion that a mighty effort of Austria has succeeded in repressing the rising on the Herzegovinian border. Although insurgent bands continue to roam about the mountains and Austrian detachments are kept in constant alarm of surprise, the neck of the agitation is broken. Austria has accomplished this result by a skilful manifestation of extraordinary power. Without the concentration of forces upon which the Government insisted the movement would have daily gathered strength instead of abating. The Administrations of the Empire and the Kingdom are to be congratulated on the wisdom and determination they have evinced. They are not the less to be condemned for the counsels which rendered their action expedient and necessary. Imprudent as may have been the original policy which led Austria to accept or seek the control of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it does not lie in the mouth of Europe to criticise the decision. Austria. in occupying the territory, undertook a duty which some State had to be selected by Europe to fulfil and no other State could discharge less invidiously. The mistake, for which it can claim no immunity from criticism, is in its forgetfulness of a primary condition of the problem it had to solve. Bosnia and Herzegovina had been placed in its hands on account of their inveterate anarchy and incompetence to understand the principles of a regulated commonwealth. The business of their ments. Gradually and forbearingly the difficult process ought to have been tried of exhibiting the advantages of settled order rather than its terrors. On the contrary, the country has been treated as if it was at a stage of political intelligence which would have made Austrian intervention gratuitous and superfluous. In other words, Austrian local administration has been Austrian. No Power has done more for Europe than the Austrian Empire. For the common welfare, or what it sincerely thought the common welfare, it has, time after time, undergone the greatest dangers and suffered extreme evils. In the Austrian nature there is nothing unkindly and nothing narrowly selfish. Its single vice is that it will insist upon doing good to others after its own fashion, and not after theirs. Austrian military authorities believed, not altogether unreasonably, that the population of the occupied lands was bound to contribute in person to its own military defence. Exaction of a contribution, whether strictly or not in the bond contracted at Berlin, was the most trifling of burdens in the shape it took. Equal service with the troops of the Monarchy might be regarded as an honour. Vienna could not comprehend

THE JUDGES AND THE ASCOT PRIZE FIGHT.

that the gentlest form of obligation to

share in public burdens must appear as

intolerable oppression to a people which

has for centuries enjoyed no opportunity of

associating State demands with State

benefits. - Times.

Messrs. Coney and Co. may rejoice exceedingly at the ultimate failure of the proceedings against them. They are clearly entitled to belief in their contention that their presence at the Ascot fight was entirely innocent and accidental: that they had neither act nor part in the "disgusting exhibition," and that the crowd was so dense that they could not get away. These interesting spectators of a conflict in which they were not interested may be congratulated on their deliverance; but. at the same time, it seems pretty clear that, should another "little mill" 'come off" in the open air, in the vicinity of Ascot or elsewhere, it will be exceedingly difficult, in the face of the decision of Saturday, to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty beholders of the affray. A man charged with being an accomplice in an assault merely because he had witnessed it might put in twenty pleas which might be held valid in his exoneration. He might declare that he was short-sighted, and could not see whether the men were fighting with boxing-gloves or with their naked fists; or that there was a taller man before him, and he could not witness the fight; or that he turned his head aside, or shut his eyes and would not see it. He might urge that he endeavoured to get away, but was impeded by spectators less innocent than he; or that he was an open-air preacher and wished to exhort the persons present against pugilism; or that he had approached the ring only for the purpose of ascertaining whether his son or some other kinsman or friend in whom he took an interest was present, and of persuading the misguided youth to abandon forthwith the revolting scene of profligacy and violence. Again, unless it could be clearly shown that the man knew that the fight was about to take place, that he had expressed his intention of going thither, or that he had made a bet on the issue of the combat. or that he had taken a railway or steamboat ticket for the precise locality where it had been settled that the illegal

tions of encouragement from the persons present, and without proven collusion with the principals or seconds in the fight, could be construed into participation in the assault committed. On the other hand, a very small share of common sense and acquaintance with the classes who still continue to patronise the "ring" will unmistakably point to the in-ference that ninety-nine persons out of a hundred who are present at a prize-fight are voluntary spectators, and are enthusiastically interested in the episodes of the strife between the modern emulators of the fame of Epeus and Euryalus. It has been notorious in and out of "sporting circles" these many months past that the fight between Burke and Mitchell was witnessed by a large number of gentlemen whose rank and position in society should have taught them better; and that the 'noble art of self-defence," although no longer patronised as it was in the palmy days when Lord Byron and Lord Althorp, Gully, "Gentleman" Jackson, and the Game Chicken partook of that memorable dinner at Brickhill, still finds admirers and supporters among a class who, most assuredly, cannot be numbered in the same category with the "roughs" whose blackguardism made honest sparring in public, intolerable to the peaceable and reoutable section of the community. - Daily Telegraph.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S TURKISH

POLICY. The Berlin correspondent of the Standard elegraphed on Sunday night :-Panslavist organs of Russia have greatly moderated their tone of late since they become convinced that the entente cordiale between Germany and Austria rests on too solid a basis to be easily disturbed. The greater portion of the German Press, including the most virulent opponents of Prince Bismarck's home policy, pronounce the way in which he has won over Turkey to the German side a masterpiece of diplomacy. It is universally believed here that in the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Germany, the latter Empire would now have an invaluable ally in Islam. Nor will the Mahometan connection prove less serviceable to Germany in case of a Franco-Russian alliance, inasmuch as it would necessitate the presence of large French forces along the African coast of the Mediterranean. In his foreign policy the prestige of the Chancellor continues undiminished.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales gave a dinner at Marlborough House, on Saturday evening, at which the following were present The Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), the Lord Privy Seal (Lord Carlingford), the Lord Steward (Earl Sydney), and the Countess Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Kenmare), and the Countess of Kenmare, the Duchess of Bedford, the Marquis and Mar-chioness of Salisbury, the Earl of Dunmore, the Earl and Countess of Hardwicke, the Earl and Countess of Cork, the Earl and tess of Rosslyn, Lady Archib bell, Viscount Hinchingbrook, the Right Hon. Sir Stafford and Lady Northcote, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild, General Sir Francis and Lady Seymour, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Baring, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hickens, Mr. George Sheffield, Lady Sophia Macnamara and Major Arthur Collins (in attendance on the Princess Louise) (in attendance on the Princess Louise) Colonel and Lady Emily Kingscote, Colonel

A. Ellis.
On Saturday, the 34th anniversary of the birth of the Princess Louise was celebrated with the customary honours paid to members of the Royal Family. The drum-major doing duty with the detachment of Foot Guards, which mounted the Queen's Guard at St. James's Palace, wore his state dress in honour of the occasion, and the band of the Grenadier Guards played a choice selection of music in the courtyard of the Palace. The band from the Duke of York's School went voluntarily to Kensington Palace and played beneath the Princess's window in the morning. Her Royal Highness has always taken a great and personal interest in the school, and she much touched by this attention on the

part of the boys.

The Princess Mary Adelaide and the Duke of Teck honoured the Earl and Countess De-La-Warr by their company at dinner on Saturday.
The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-

Strelitz and Prince Adolphus, hereditary Grand Duke, arrived at St. James's Palace on a visit to the Duchess of Cambridge on Saturday afternoon from Germany.

The Earl and Countess of Derby left St.

James's-square on Saturday for Keston. The Earl and Countess of Roden have left town for Italy.

The Earl of Airlie, who obtained leave of

absence from his regiment in India to order to attend the funeral of his father, left at the close of last week on his return to India to rejoin the 10th Hussars.

ANARCHY IN IRELAND. The Dublin correspondent of the Times writes: - The condition of the country was revealed during the past week in the reports from the Assizes. The arrests and number of crimes and outrages perpetrated in several districts is beginning to call forth an ex-pression of horror and alarm even from quarters in which, until recently, it had been represented in a favourable light. Such events as the attempt upon the life of Mr. Carter and the atrocities committed in parts of Clare and Kerry appear to have given a shock to the strongest nerves and disturbed the calm philosophy with which a class of politicians were accustomed to view the state of Ireland. There is for the present a very remarkable agreement of opinion among all parties as to the general facts, but a very wide difference as to the conclusions to be drawn from them. It is admitted on all hands that the measures taken by the Government for the repression of disorder have not proved so successful as it was expected they would prove, even in districts where temporary success gave promise of permanent improvement. Some persons go so far as to down, and others argue that the outrages are the natural result of the exceptional measures employed to prevent them. With this theory in view, they are now ready to admit any amount of violence and anarchy. It is no longer alleged that the accounts of outrages are invented or, at least, exaggerated and that they are scanat least, exaggerated and that they are scan-dalous libels upon a peaceful and orderly people who only want to assert their rights, and would recoil from the perpetration of crime. Now the tone of the Press and of popular leaders is changed. A new programme has been issued, a new score arranged, and the several performers play in concert. The theme is coercion, and the whole movement is intended to show that it has entirely broken down as a means of repression, that it has aggravated rather than diminished the evil it was intended to re-medy, and that it ought to be abandoned. The policy of retreat and reversal which is pressed upon the Government has but one quality to recommend it-namely, its simplicity. In this respect it is very tempting to an Executive, harassed and worried on every side, who, it is assumed by one party or the other, can do nothing right, but are al-

sault of arms" should take place, it is difficult to discern how mere presence at a prize-fight, without cheering or exclamations of procure generations of procure generations and failures, but ignore those efforts when successful, are careful not to say what policy they would substitute for what they denounce as a policy of coercion; but the inference they leave to be drawn from their incessant fault-finding is that the Government should repeal the Coercion Acts, release the suspects, and let the country drift, as it must, into a civil war or the peace which might follow from the absolute transfer of property from those who are still supposed by law to be its owners to those who have pos-session of it and covet its ownership. Nothing can be more illogical than the process of reasoning by which some advocates of this policy delude themselves and others. It is said that coercion has failed, therefore discard it altogether. The more reasonable course would be to see where it is defective and endeavour to improve its efficiency. But has it failed because it has not done all that was expected from it? True there are many shocking crimes, and it is said they have increased; but would they be likely to cease and not rather to increase tenfold if the hand which now even partially restrains the wrongdoer were withdrawn? Have any of the advocates of a general amnesty calmly considered with a knowledge of the country what would be the effect of letting loose upon the country 600 men who are charged with various criminal acts, though for obvious reasons they have not been prosecuted? Would not the whole country be at once ablaze with excitement; would not the wild passions of the populace, which are now kept in check, burst forth with the flush of triumph and the fury of revenge and the last trace of social order be coercion in the abstract as a policy it would be nothing short of madness in the Government to try such an experiment in the present circumstances of the country.

Much sympathy is felt for the family of the late Capt. Disney, Governor of Omagh Gaol, whose death has been the subject of so much comment of a misleading character in the House of Commons. There can be no doubt that he fell a victim to his anxious but imprudent zeal in the discharge of his duty. He thought it necessary to be on the spot when the gaol was opened for the reception of suspects, a class of prisoners requiring special care, and whose treatment is jealously watched by sympathizing friends. It would have been considerate towards his family on the part of the members of Parliament who made his death a ground of attack upon the Govern-ment officials if they had not made it necessary to explain that he acted imprudently in occupying the Governor's house after having received repeated warnings not to do so. He acted from a paramount sense of duty, which, unfortunately, led him to disregard the advice he had received, and it is to be hoped that the Government will remember this fact and not his imprudence.

The records of the present assizes show the urgent necessity for some honest and deter-mined effort on the part of the people and their guides to put down violence and crime. Not only do the calendars furnished to the Judges represent only a fractional part of the criminality of the country, but the number of cases in which justice has been vindicated has been comparatively trifling. This fact is not calculated to encourage the Government to abandon the exceptional measures which they have taken to restore order and rely upon the

The Observer understands that the attention of the Government has been privately called to a growing evil which threatens further to complicate matters in Ireland. A movement is on foot among the labourers, who, perceiving the advantages secured by farmers as a consequence of the agitation, ar forming organisations with a view of forcibly bringing their grievances before the public This is a matter which, we understand, causes great anxiety to those intimately acquainted

THE RACING SEASON.

The marked decline in the interest attaching to the hurdle-races and steeplecha es run for since the beginning of the year will make the opening of the regular racing season all the more welcome by force of contrast; and as the winter has been a very open one, the pro-bability is that the horses engaged to run at the earlier fixtures — Lincoln, Liverpool, Northampton, and Warwick—will be more forward in condition than is generally the case. This in itself tends to make the two or three weeks of racing more interesting than they sometimes are; and so far as the present season is concerned it seems ver robable that the interest will be sustained throughout the summer. Not for many years, in the judgment of most experienced turfites, have the three-year-old offered so much promise as those which stand in the front rank for the great races to be run at Newmarket and Epsom-though it unfortunately happens that at the present time one or two of the best two-year-old performers are reported to have come very badly through the winter. These reports, may, however, b exaggerated; but nothing positive can be known for the next three weeks, as the first important three-year-old prize will not be run for until after Easter. In the meantime some ten or twelve fixtures of one kind or another have to be got through—the most important being those at Lincoln and Liverpool, which occupy the whole of this week, and at Northampton on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. The Newmarket Craven Meeting comes, as usual, in Easter week; and we shall then be afforded an opportunity of seeing whether Lord Falmouth's Dutch Oven and Mr. Leopold Rothschild's Nellie have in reality gone the way of so many other promising two-year-olds. They are not the only threeyear-olds of note engaged during the Craven week; and there is much talk of a "dark" colt named Troll, who belongs to the Duke of Westminster, and who is expected to make his debut during this meeting. After the New-market Oraven Meeting comes that at Epsom, with the City and Suburban Handicap as the chief feature; and the American colt Iroquois is one of the leading favourites for this race, which Bend Or won last year with the same

heavy weight now assigned to him.

The entries for the principal handicaps to be run for between this and the Derby were not so large as usual; but the weights were so skilfully adjusted that the acceptances were so skinning adjusted that the acceptances were in most instances numerous, and there is no reason to anticipate that there will be any falling off-in the number of competitors. The most important of these handicaps, from a monetary point of view, is that which will be run for at Lincoln on Wednesday; and but for this race the Lincoln fixture would be for this race the Lincoln fixture would be very deficient in interest. The other races at Lincoln are very commonplace; but the principal handicap is, with its £1,000 in added money, too valuable not to attract two or three good horses. It was hoped that Peregrine, who wen the Two Thousand Guineas and ran second for the Thousand Guineas and ran second for the Derby last year, would be among the competitors; but the same cause which prevented him from fighting out the rubber with Iroquois in the St. Leger last autumn has interfered with his training for the Lincoln race; and Lord Alington has been as unfortunate in his purchase of this colt as he was in that of Beaudesert two years ago. The withdrawal of Peregrine has deprived the Lincolnshire Handicap of its chief interest as a test race; and it is to be feared that another four-year-old of note, Mr. Stirling Crawfurd's St. Louis, is not likely to stand training any better than Peregring. Captain Machell's Valour has probably seen his best day, and Mr. Gretton's Prestonpans appears to have been tried and found, wanting. Among those which are in the greatest demand being Mr. S. Crawfurd's

Buchanan (8st.) (last year's winner), and Master Waller (7st. 13lb), Lorillard's Aranza (7st. 1lb.), Mr. Hall's Tertius (7st. 2lb.), Mr. Hungerford's Hesper (7st. 1lb); the latter, who had been put to the stud, and who has since been running in hurdle-races, has been made a great favourite. The other horses made a great favourite. The other horses backed are Mr. H: Bragg's Victor Emanuel (8st. 7lb.), Count de Lagrange's Poulet (8st. 6lb.), Mr. Stevens's colt by See-Saw—Peine de Cœur (6st. 9lb.), and the Duke of Hamilton's Marc Antony (6st. 7lb.). The latter is very lightly handicapped for a five-year-old; but the unnamed colt by See-Saw has on the contrary too heavy a weight for has, on the contrary, too heavy a weight for a three-year-old, unless he is much better than his two-year-old performances would seem to indicate. These will not be the only runners for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which s generally contested by a field of more than

twenty.

The Liverpool Spring Meeting begins on Thursday, and it now extends over three days
—the Spring Cup, which is the most important of the races on the flat, being kept over until the Saturday. Several of the horses running at Lincoln will compete for it; and the only race at Liverpool to which reference need now be made is the Grand National Steeplechase. As that will not be run for until Friday, there is plenty of time for further changes to occur in the betting. according to present appearances, the field will be as limited in numbers as it certainly will be deficient in quality. Of the two previous winners engaged, one has been struck out, and the other is not expected to run; and the two leading favourites, Mohican and Cyrus, are both trained in the same stable. Both these horses are Irish, like the three last winners at Liverpool, and like Lord Manners's Seaman, who, though trained at Newmarket, was bred on the other side of St. George's Channel. Seaman will be one of the runners on Friday, as will the Duke of Hamilton's Eau-de-Vie and Captain Machell's The Scot; and the French steeplechasers will be represented by the Marquis de St. Sau-veur's Wild Monarch, who has made more than one attempt to win this race. This, however, is a very small field to contest the Grand National Steeplechase; and yet at the time of writing it would be impossible to name two other certain runners.—St. James's Gazette.

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Auntie, the new play provided for Mr. Toole

by Mr. Byron, does not, says the Observer,

THE DRAMA. TOOLE'S THEATRE.

profess to be a comedy. It is a "farcical piece," in three acts, and as such its full pur-pose may be held to be accomplished when its is made to laugh heartily over the characteristic impersonations for which it serves as a framework. Mr. Toole's comic simulation of worry and indignation, and of a simple fellow's attempt to play the hypocrite is not, perhaps, very new; but his embodi-ment of Mr. Benjamin Bunny is none the less amusing because it recalls some of the fea-tures of his former creations. Into the mouth, moreover, of this innocent hero are put some of the most telling verbal jokes ever conceted by the witty author. To quote any of these apart from their context would not be to give any notion of the effect which they produce upon the stage. But in their place, and as they are delivered by Mr. Toole, Mr. Corden and Miss Emily Thomas they are Garden, and Miss Emily Thorne, they are irresistible. The chief characters of Auntie are a couple of long-suffering husbands, who at a critical moment, which arrives early in the play, determine to strike a blow for domestic freedom. Neither Mr. Bunny nor Major-General Mogador has any reason to complain of his young wife; it is the young wives' relations who make life unbearable. Mrs. Bunny's too friendly relative is her aunt, Mrs. Dragooner; Mrs. Mogador's is her brother-in-law, Mr. Loafington. A happy in-spiration suggests to their victims that if young Loafington could be bribed to marry the middle-aged Dragooner the pair might be got rid of, and this plot is elaborated during a visit to Margate. Chance, however, brings about Mrs. Dragooner's recognition by Snorum, a truculent lodging-house keeper, who, it seems, married her some years ago, but left her at the church-door, and has allowed her to think him dead. Snorum is for a while a decided obstacle in the way of the scheme proposed by Bunny and Mogador, who, indeed, scarcely take what seems the simplest way to carry out their reckless object. But plenty of unmistakable fun is got out of their proceedings before chance once more steps in to set matters straight by the astounding discovery that Snorum was already married to Bunny's cook when he married Bunny's wife's aunt. In the second act of Auntie, which takes place in two adjoining lodging-houses at Margate, Mr. Byron certainly seems to be working out a fresher and more humorous imbroglio than any which really comes of Bunny's wild effort to shake off Mrs. Dragooner. But, although the progress of the piece is a little disappointing so far as its story is concerned, it is kept up with plenty of spirit to the last. Its three acts are all short, and none of its scenes are allowed to drag, though one or two of them are played with animation more bolsterous than the occasion seems to demand. Mr Toole's own performance as Bunny is inimitable in many of its touches of drollery, and it finds exceptionally good support in the quaint and original study of eccentric character given by Mr. Garden as Snorum. It is a long time since we have seen a comic scene make so palpable a hit as that scored by these dians in the first interview between Bunny and Snorum. The fitting representa-tive of Mrs. Dragooner is Miss Emily Thorne, who is, however, to be condoled with on her fate in having at one point to raise a laugh at what must be considerable personal inconvenience. Mrs. Dragooner, it may be explained, carries with her such weight that when she leans against the party-wall of a house the result is disaster. Mr. John Bil-lington gives emphasis to the fiery utterances Mogador. Miss Winifred Emery once more shows refined intelligence in the small part of Mrs. Bunny. Mr. Ward is a satisfactory Loafington, and Miss Eliza Johnstone a most realistic cook. The programme concludes with that capital farce The Birthplace of Podgers. So, altogether, the programme at Toole's Theatre is calculated just now to give an evening's amusement of the most characteristic kind.

SADLER'S WELLS. Those who best know Mr. Black's novel, Madcap Violet, would least expect that any stage presentment of it could be satisfactory. There is, it is true, plenty of movement in the story of Violet's love for James Drum-mond, of its chance discovery, its ardent return, and its unhappy end. But the movement is essentially non-dramatic. The incidents of a very simple plot are obviously introduced only for the sake of their assistance in illustrating the development of the heroine's character. There is scarcely an episode in the tale calculated to bear without fatal injury the ordinary process of dramatisafatal injury the ordinary process of dramausa-tion. The chief characters have a nature essentially unstagey, and neither the way-ward, wilful schoolgirl, nor the middle-aged menter, whose intellectual brilliance she worships, could well be recognised by the aid of footlights. It is, however, easily conceivable that a very much better play than that produced at Sadler's Wells on Saturday night might be made out of the tragic result of Mrs. Warrener's well-meant interference between her brother and her daughter's schoolfellow. This version of Madcap Violet, which is by the lady who plays the part of the heroine, is said to have met with some success in America, but it is in fact a very crude and unskilful piece of dramatic work manship. Its first act, which is devoted to the exhibition of Violet's madcap proceedings at her school in Camberwell, is farcical and

ill-judged in much of its detail. Its sentiment in the passages of love between Violet and Drummond is ruined by the compression which has been rendered necessary by the needless length of the serio-comic prologue. Before there is time to realise the true feelings of the cellings of the ings of the oddly-assorted lovers one for another; before, indeed, the mutual protestations and confessions are well out of their mouths, we are shown how at a word from some one else they part, never to meet again. The misunderstanding so delicately explained in the novel becomes simply unreasonable in the play, and thus, when the man is cast down with grief and the girl meditates suicide, they command a very minimum of sympathy. As in the story, Violet runs away, leaving her friends to suppose that she has drowned her-

self. She reappears only when she hears that Drummond is dying, and his death is speedily ollowed by her own, as her mind gives way beneath her troubles. The tragic termination cannot be pronounced impressive on the stage as it was presented on Saturday night, though as it was presented on Saturday night, though it is, of course, in strict accordance with the scheme of Mr. Black's romance. As an exponent of the lighter phase of Violet's nature Miss Ella Stockton succeeds better than as a playwright. Without being an actress of finish or of force, she is able to give natural and plansing expression to these passages. and pleasing expression to those passages which indicate the heroine's girlish unconventionality. Except in the case of Mr. M. Robson, who catches happily the humour of Drummond's independent Highland servant Peter, none of Miss Stockton's supporters are at all equal to the task of realising, even in the faintest manner, the rest of Mr. Black's characters. The play was kindly received, but did not seem to greatly interest any portion of its audience .- Observer. OPERA COMIQUE A change was made in the programme of this theatre last night, Mr. Sims's successful

play, Mother-in-Law, being followed by a new burlesque entitled Vulcan, founded on the burlesque of Venus, and re-arranged by the writers of that work, MM. E. Rose and Augustus Harris. In its present shape the Augustus Harris. In its present snape the burlesque is comprised in three scenes.—No. 1, "Vulcan's Forge in Mount Etna;" No. 2, "The Summit of Mount Libanus;" No. 3, "The Road to the Realms above." Of plot there is literally none, but there is plenty of action, and opportunities are liberally pro-vided for the display of Terpischorean ability on the part of some thirty young ladies, who present attractive impersonations of mythological personages. Vulcan finds an attractive and amusing representative in Mr. Robert and amusing representative in Mr. Robert Brough, who works hard to supply the drolery which has been omitted by the authors. His wife Venus (Miss N. Claremont), their son Cupid (Miss L. Merville), Proserpine (Miss A Robe), Mars (Miss J. Vokins), Psyche (Miss K. Lovell), Apollo (Miss Julia St. George), and the Three Graces (Miles B. Hill, R. Hill, and L. Mation) are continually engaged in walting love or mighting. engaged in making love or mischief, except when occupied in singing melodies of the music hall pattern, or dancing break-down dances on the smallest provocation. Mr. F. Stanislaus, by whom the music has been arranged, has provided a copious supply of tunes, or rather of musical phrases, which succeed each other with such rapidity that it would seem as if quantity rather than quality were the desideratum held in view. It must, however, be admitted that the melodies are well arranged for the orchestra, and that the instrumental music was cleverly played by the excellent orchestra. The mise en scene was effective, and the rapid change of scene 1 to 2 was deservedly applauded. In the latter scene the chief success of the performance was made in the asthetic quadrille by Miles. Rosa, Holt, Lauri, and Allcroft, and the Messrs. Girard. This clever caricature was warmly and deservedly applauded and encored, and a similar compliment was paid to Mr. Robert Brough's song, "The Hammer and the Anvil," with asthetic chorus, obviously suggested by scenes in MM. Sullivan and Gilbert's Patience. In Mother-in-Law, Mrs. Chippendale, for the first time, took the part of Mrs. M'Turtle, and won enthusiastic

With warm spring-like days associated with chilly evenings the dramatic entertainments of the Metropolis continue to be well patronised. At Drury-lane the Christmas annual" of Robinson Crusoe has now out-"annual" of Robinson Crussee has now outlived all its competitors, and passed beyond its one hundred and tenth performance with every probability of going prosperously beyond Easter. No change has taken place at the Haymarket, Adelphi, Lyceum, Princess's, Gaiety, St. James's, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Clabe Vanderille, and Cent Theorem. Globe, Vaudeville, and Court Theatres. At the Royal Comedy Theatre, the Alhambra, and the Criterion, the programmes also remain unchanged. Patience is still running its prolonged career at the Savoy.

Moths, the version by Mr. H. Hamilton Moths, the version by Mr. H. Hamilton of Ouida's story, is, it appears, to be produced at the Globe next Saturday morning, in spite of the protest so vigorously urged in the Times by the indignant authoress. The chief effect, indeed, of the lady's corresponding to the chief effect, indeed, of the lady's corresponding to the chief effect. pondence on the subject has naturally been to increase public interest in the unauthorised adaptation, as most of the seats for the performance are, we learn, already booked. The play, which is in four acts, is said to follow the novel pretty closely except in its termination. Miss Litton will represent the herolne Vera, Miss Willes Fuschia Leach. Miss Addison Lady Dolly, Mr. Kyrle Bellow Correce the singer, and Mr. Herbert Standing Lord Jura.—Observer.

It is stated in the Era that Mme. Ristori denies the truth of a rumour to the effect that she is engaged to appear at Drury Lane in Macbeth.

Don Carlos was present at the Lyceum on Friday evening to witness the representation of Romeo and Juliet. The success of this revival is already extraordinary, and we under-stand that seats are being booked for two months hence:

The Era says that as a proof of the interest taken by the public in the first performance of Romeo and Juliet at the Lyceum Theatre, it may be mentioned that as early as five minutes before nine o'clock in the morning of the 8th inst. there were already several persons, with camp stools, at the pit entrance patiently awaiting the opening of the doors. Mr. Harry Nicholls, Miss Fanny Leslie, and Miss Ella Chapman are engaged for

Sindbad, the burlesque by Mr. Green, to be produced at the Royalty at Easter. Miss Hilda Hilton will shortly leave the Royalty for a while to fulfil an engagement as the heroine of *Drink* at an East-end theatre. Our readers, says the Era, will feel interested in hearing that Mr. Jonathan Forster Macready, one of the surviving sons of the

late eminent actor, William Charles Mac-ready, is now a candidate for the appointment of assistant-surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Mr. J. F. Macready, who is now in his thirty-second year, is very popular at the hospital, where he has been in attendance for about ten years. The Amateur Theatre and School of Art

Society, of which Mr. J. W. Currans is to be the manager, will have the services of Mr. E. W. Godwin as architect for the theatre proposed to be erected in the district of the

Miss Geneviève Ward expects to be in Lendon about the middle of May. She proposes to make a six weeks' tour during June and July, then to take holiday on the Continent, and afterwards to tour through the autumn until December.

That must have been a strange experience of the gentleman who recently mistook the stage box of one of our northern provincial houses for his own private bed-room, and indulged in a long and profound slumber, till somewhere about 1.0 a.m., when he was awakened by the hideous noise proceeding

from a neighbouring stable, and was horrified to find that he composed the entire audience. There was a sort of ad caplandum effect about the affair, too, for as he was leaving the building by a secret passage, which had taken him hours to discover, he was mistaken by a vigilant P.C. for one of the "burgling" fraternity, just executing a little bit of "biz" before daylight; and matters were only satisfactorily adjusted after a prolonged explana-tion on the part of the unfortunate somnam-bulist.—Era.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

The next meeting of the International Literary Congress will be held at Rome in the month of May. Notwithstanding semiofficial denials of the suspension of the nego-tiations for a copyright convention between the United States and England, the Athensum regrets to say that there is no likelihood of any convention being satisfactorily concluded.

The Canadian Minister, who visited Washington on the subject, returned with the con-viction that nothing can be done at present; indeed, the proposals put forth on the part of the United States are of such a character that, if accepted, British authors would be no

better off than at present.

Mr. James Mortimer has retired from all connection with the London Figaro. The new proprietors have appointed Mr. Alfred Wilcox editor. The principal contributors remain on

A letter has been received from the Earl of A letter has been received from the Earl of Dartmouth signifying his warm approval of the admirable work of the Yorkshire Village Library, and enclosing a donation of £10 to the Special Library Fund.

Baron Tauchnitz's two thousandth volume

is in its new German edition furnished with an index, and includes also corrections and additions. The corrected edition may be known by the correct reference on pages 256 and 257 to Francis Mahony as author of the "Reliques of Father Prout." Upon the matter omitted from this excellent little book Mr. Morley is at work now. He proposes a magnum opus filling ten or twelve substantial volumes, which will form a revised version of what was published fifteen or eighteen years what was published Waitara." and a coreful ago as "English Writers," and a careful completion of that work with as much fulness of detail as possible. Mr. Morley hopes to

We heartly wish him success.—Athensum.

The last meeting of the Oxford Browning Society, at the Rector of Lincoln's, to hear Mr. Arthur Sidgwick's paper on Browning's love poetry, was the most successful meeting the Society has held. A large number of guests were present, including some from

We (Athenaum) regret to hear of the death of one who has known many authors of the past forty years—Hood, Barham, Ainsworth, Dickens, Mr. Wilkle Collins, etc. Mr. James Birtles, printer's overseer at Messrs. Whiting's, Beaufort House, succumbed to an attack of congestion of the lungs on the 10th inst. He had attended, in comparatively good health, the election of the Printers' Pension Corporation on the 4th inst. Among a large circle of friends he will be sincerely mounted of friends he will be sincerely mourned Among the Estimates for 1882-3 to be submitted for the approval of the House of Commons are the following grants to learned societies and for the purposes of scientific investigation:—the Royal Society, £4,000; the Meteorological Council, £15,300 (which forecasts to newspapers); the Royal Geo-graphical Society of Edinburgh, £300; the Royal Academy of Music, £500; and the Irish Academy of Music, £300. The estimated cost during the same year of preparing an account of the scientific results of the Challenger expedition is £4,100, and the amount required to pay the expenses connected with observations of the transit of Venus is £14,680.

The planet Mercury is in Aquarius, and will rise more than half an hour before sunrise during the whole of this week. Venus is in the constellation Pisces, and is now beginning to be visible after sunset. Next month she will again become very conspicuous in her old character of the evening star, passing through Aries into Taurus.

An exhibition of the machinery and mecha-

nical contrivances employed in the construc-tion and equipment of ships, and in the execution of submarine work, will be opened at the Agricultural Hall on the 10th of April.

The Paris correspondent of the Lancet writes as follows:—"M. Muntz, Director of the Laboratory of the Institut Agronomique, has, by means of an apparatus of his own invention, discovered the presence of alcohol in water. It is true the proportion is almost infinitesimal, yet it is sufficiently appreciable for him to have fixed it at one hundredthousandth part and even less. In pushing his experiments further, he discovered the presence of alcohol in all the natural waters—such as those of the rivers and the sea, and even in rain water and melted snow. For instance, in the water of the Seine and in rain water the proportion of alcohol was about one thousandth, or one gramme to each cubic metre. The proportion was about the same in the sea water, but a little greater in cold rain water; the proportion was also sensibly greater in sewage water. From the presence of alcohol in rain and river water, M. Muntz concludes that it must also exist in the air, and even in the interior of the earth; so that it may be said to exist everywhere in nature: but he is at a loss to explain its nature: but he is at a loss to explain its origin. He, however, sets forth the hypothesis that it is produced by the decomposition of organic matter existing on the surface of the globe, in the depths of the sea, and in the different strata of the soil, and after its production, and in obedience to the laws of the tension of vapours, it is diffused in the atmosphere, from which it is eliminated with the meteoric waters." There has been erected by Sir Philip Rese.

There has been erected by Sir Pauli Rose, Bart., in the grounds of Rayners, Penn, an interesting memorial of the visit of the Queen to Hughenden Churchyard on the Saturday after Lord Beaconsfield's funeral. It consists of an obelisk of polished red granite on a of an obelisk of polished red grante on a pedestal of the same material. The inscription on the obelisk is—"The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, K.G., ever to be remembered as author, orator, statesman, patriot, and friend. Born Dec. 21, 1804: died April 19, 1881." An inscription on the pedestal records the fact that the Queen passed the spot on her journey, when she designedly followed the route taken by Lord Beaconsfield on his return from hig last

Lord Beaconstield on his return from his last visit to Windsor Castle.

The statue of the Prime Minister which Mr. T. H. Bryant is to present to the inhabitants of Eastern London is now ready to leave the studio of the sculptor, Mr. Bruce Joy, and the unveiling will be made the occasion of a great gathering. The site for the erection of the statue is in the Bow-road, where that broad thoroughfare into London reunites after

broad thoroughfare into London reunites after dividing at the parish church, the district Board of Works having readily made the needed concession. Mr. Gladstone is represented in his ordinary dress in the act of addressing the House of Commons.

The Academy understands that De Neuville's great picture, "The Cametery of St. Privat," will be exhibited during the coming season by Messrs. Dowdeswell at their gallery in New Bond-street. The incident represented is the last desperate resistance made on is the last desperate resistance made on August 18, 1870, in the churchyard of St. August 18, 1970, in the chartenyard of Sr. Privat by the French, consisting of the 9th Battalion of Chasseurs and the 4th, 19th, and Battalion of Chasseurs and the 4th, 19th, and 12th Regiments of the Line—who were left in the burning village to cover the retreat of Marshal Canrobert — against the Royal Prussian Guard, the Prussian Corps, and the Saxon Corps. Overpowered by bers which poured through every inlet into the churchyard, the last of the French, de-fending their ground inch by inch, were either

killed or taken prisoners.

Gallery I. in the National Gallery was re-

Galignani's Messenger.

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PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 20-21, 1882, THE THREATENED MINISTERIAL

CRISIS. The resumption of the debate on Mr Gladstone's first resolution touching the new rules of procedure was preceded on Monday by a Ministerial statement with regard to the course of public business in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone announced that it would be impossible to take the Budget before Easter. He suggested a doubt on this point some time ago, and a rloubt in these matters is too easily transformed into a certainty. It will be unnecessary, therefore, to suspend the debate on procedure before the holidays, which are to begin on the 4th of April, the Tuesday in Passion Week. The public accounts are made up to the 31st of March, the end of the financial year, and this, according to the Prime Minister's calculation, compels the postponement of the Budget till after the recess. The time that remains, therefore, at the disposal of the Government during the next fortnight will be devoted to the consideration of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, or rather to the first of them. It is scarcely to be expected that the House will get bevond, if indeed it be able to get through, the debate on the cloture proposals before Easter. If Lord Hartington's speech vesterday is to be taken as showing the spirit in which the Government desire to conduct this business, we cannot entertain any sanguine hope of rapid progress. Mr.

and vivacious criticism upon the discrepancies between the Prime Minister's resolution and his utterances when in Opposition. He examined the arguments in favour of the Ministerial scheme, with incidental and pointed reference, not only to Mr. Gladstone, but to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Hartington. Effective, however, as his speech undoubtedly was, it was open, in some degree, to Lord Hartington's remark-in the nature, it must be observed, of a tu quoque-that the late Chairman of Committees had abandoned the advantages of his disciplined impartiality and his practical experience and had interposed in debate as an ordinary partisan. Still, Mr. Raikes, condescended to make a party speech, made a very telling one, the effect of which may be measured by the degree in which it ruffled the usually serene temper of Lord Hartington. The heat thus contributed to the discussion soon subsided, and towards the end of the sitting some thoughtful and

Raikes resumed the debate with a pungent

temperate speeches were delivered by Mr. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Sir John Lubbock, and others. Sir Richard Cross replied in a closely reasoned argument to the Prime Minister, but though he referred to some of Lord Hartington's remarks he did not take up the gage of party battle the latter Ministerial crisis is, no doubt, grave : but there are political interests which ought to be more precious to public-spirited men than the fate of a Cabinet or even the temporary fortunes of a party. We are convinced that if members of the House of Commons have the courage to follow their own reason and conscience they will find that the Ministry are not ready to throw up office merely because the cloture is to be weighted with conditions like those exacted under the rules of urgency last year. It is alleged that the rules of urgency were applied to a different state of things from that in which the cloture would be usually resorted to: but, as Mr. Raikes pointed out, the difference is on the side of making the latter less rigorous than the former. Lord Hartington's personal repugnance to the cloture by a majority including the main body of both parties appears to be rooted in the memories of his own experience as a leader of Opposition. He objects, indeed,

to giving power divorced from responsibility to an Opposition by requiring their assent to closing debate; but this objection, if of any validity, would condemn the power exercised, as Mr. Gladstone informally lately reminded the House, by the consent of both parties. Sir John Lubbock warned his political associate that the time would come when their new weapon would be used against themselves, and it is important for every section of the Liberal party. for Radicals as well as Whigs, to consider what their attitude would be if they had to face a Conservative majority armed with the power of cloture. It is very well for Lord Hartington—perhaps with a too lively remembrance of the Army Bill

debates and of Mr. Chamberlain's repudia-

tion of his "late leader"-to declare that

he would rather have no share of respon-

sibility at all and would leave the majority,

if they abused their strength, to be taught

the lesson of experience. No doubt, there is a Nemesis which follows the abuse of authority, and it is well that powerful Ministries and large majorities should bear that truth in mind. But we do not submit to despotism or to anarchy because those evils engender their own remedies. An abuse of power, like an error in policy, may do irreparable mischief before it brings about a reaction. What would be thought of a proposal that no persons except members of the Church of England should sit on juries, if it

were defended as Lord Hartington and

others defend the transfer of the power of

closing debates from both parties, who,

according to Mr. Gladstone, have heretofore "virtually possessed" it, to the dominant party alone? Would Protestant Dissenters and Roman Catholics be satisfied with an assurance that in the atmossphere of free discussion no wrong could be done? It is equally idle to ask Conservatives to trust implicitly to the reasonableness and justice of a Liberal majority, or Liberals to place similar confidence in a Conservative majority, when the question to be decided is whether the discussion of a particular subject has been exhausted or

not. The only way in which the clôture can be made tolerable is to intrust it, as Sir John Lubbock has proposed, to a majority constituted so as to embrace under ordinary conditions the mass of both parties. But no such arrangement would satisfy the impatient spirits which look to accomplish a series of party triumphs by silencing opposition. Mr. Gladstone's description of the moderate and cautious

manner in which the rule would be applied is demolished by Lord Hartington's anticipations of the practical achievements to be expected from its operation, even more than by Sir Richard Cross's forcible analysis of the change it would work in the life and structure of the House of Commons .- Times.

THE SALE OF POISONS.

Messrs. Allen and Hanbury have addressed to the Times a letter dealing with the existing regulations for the sale of poisons. They admit that a chemist when applied to for very potent poisons by un-known persons may and ought to exercise discretion, as was done by an assistant to Messrs. Bell and Co. in the case of Lamson :-

But at the same time they apparently wish to convey the impression that this discre-tionary power is only to come into play in circumstances glaringly suspicious, as, for example, when a soi-disant medical man makes repeated demands for dangerous poisons, and admits that they are for internal use. Now, we venture to say that the law, while re-quiring chemists to supply poisons to a me-dical man, does not exonerate them from the duty of taking all reasonable precautions to ascertain that the applicant is really what he professes to be. An ordinary customer is supplied with poison only when he is per-sonally known to the chemist, or can bring a householder to certify to his identity. medical man is dispensed from these forma-lities, but that renders it more rather than less incumbent on the chemist, to use due diligence to ascertain whether the applicant is really entitled to the exemption he claims. Personation of a medical man is not nearly so difficult or so rare as Messrs. Allen and Hanbury imagine. The technical method of writing an order on which they rely may be adopted by any intelligent person with very little trouble. The whole secret is to write dog-Latin instead of the Queen's English, and to write it as badly as possible, appending for more security some indecipherable hieroglyphic to do duty as initials. Besides this, there is another danger which Messrs. Allen and Hanbury altogether overlook -that of personation of one medical man by another.
Grant that the public cannot master this wonderfully protective technique, still there is nothing to hinder a man in Lamson's position from passing himself off under any name in the Medical Directory that may strike his fancy. The truth is that Messrs. Bell and Co.'s assistant complied at once with law and common sense when he suggested to Lamson that he had better get aconitine where he was personally known. Medical men must have aconitine if they want it; but the public must we can do in the way of protection; but so much ought to be done.—Globe.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), and attended by Colonel A. Ellis, visited the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Queen'sroad, Chelsea, on Monday afternoon. His Royal Highness afterwards went to visit Mr.

Agnew's picture gallery in Bond-street.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Emily Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, dined with the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House on Monday evening.
Upon the arrival of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh at Haverfordwest on Monday morning, rain was falling, but it abated about eleven, and was succeeded by fine weather. George IV. passed through the town in 1821, and since then, until the present occasion, no Royal visitor has been to Haverfordwest. The Duke and Duchess were received at the railway station by Lord Kensington (the lord lieutenant of Pembrokeshirs), Mr. O. E. C. Phillipps (lord lieutenant of the town and county of Haverfördwest), and the mayor, Mr. W. P. Ormond. At Castle-square the mayor, accompanied by the corporation, presented an address of welcome and congratulation, which the Duke briefly acknowledged amid loud cheers. The Royal party were escorted to the town boundaries by the D troop of Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Sandrin, the militia and volunteers acting as a guard of honour. At St. Davids, which was extensively decorated, their Royal Highnesses were received by Dean Allen and other officials, and an address was again presented. The object of the Royal visit here as understood to be a desire to explore the Archiepiscopal Palace of Menevia, and other antiquarian remains. The Duke and Duchess

returned to Neyland in the evening.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught arrived in town from Windsor on Monday, prior to leaving England, Their Royal Highnesses will leave for Biarritz. The infant Princess will remain at Windso

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House on Monday evening, when the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz, and rince Adolphus, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh - Strelitz, dined with his

Royal Highness.
The Lord President of the Council, Earl Spencer, is expected to leave for Mentone this week in order to attend her Majesty as ecretary of State.

The Earl of Aylesford has been suffering severely from the return of an attack of fever which he caught while in India with the Prince of Wales. His lordship was, howbetter, and had passed a good night. Dr. Alfred Cooper is in attendance.

THE CONVICT LAMSON. Since Saturday the friends of Lamson have received by letter and telegraph important testimony respecting his alleged unsoundness of mind. Among the telegrams received on Monday is one from a prominent gentleman in New York, who states that he will forward to the prisoner's solicitor duly-authenticated documents proving that Lamson's aunt, grandmother, grand-uncle, and other relatives died in Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, State of New York. rial is sent to the Home Office it has been decided to attach to it a tabulated statement showing the quantities of morphia purchased by the prisoner during the past twelve months, and the occasions on which it was son's own use, it is thought that by this means the friends will be able to show that he was a victim to that drug. The prisoner preserves upon the whole a very calm deneanour, and seems to think a good deal more of his friends and relations than he does of the doom to which he has been sentenced. His father has had an interview with him, and remained some time in the condemned cell, but the culprit made no allusion whatever to the crime for which he has been condemned, and seemed to be perfectly dazed and almost without knowledge as to what had been transpiring during the past few months. In health he has much improved, but at night he is restless and dis-turbed. During Monday Lamson was occupled a good deal in writing letters, chiefly of purely business character, and in perusing, without any apparent depth of thought, the various devotional works which had been at his hand by the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, the chaplain of the prison. His wife visited him during the day. Numerous letters have him during the day. Numerous letters have been received from members of the medical profession, expressing a wish to sign a memorial on the prisoner's behalf, under the belief that, even if he administered the drug, he did not know what he was doing. But his friends attach more importance to the signatures of a few well-known men than to a long list. Mr. Mills, who has acted for the condemned man as his solicitor throughout visited Lamson on Sunday evening at Wandsworth. He found him quite calm and able to talk of business affairs, but every now and again he appeared to drift into different region, to lose the point on which they were conversing, and to start a new subject altogether. The memorial to the subject altogether. The memorial to the Home Secretary has been drafted, but has not yet been finally arranged. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock. Lord Granville announced, in reply to Lord Redesdale, that he intended to propose that their Lordships should adjourn for the Easter Recess from the 31st inst. until the

Lord DELAWARR moved the second reading of the Railways (Continuous Brakes) Bill, the object of which was to secure that every passenger train should be provided with a brake which was continuous, self-acting and capable of being applied both by engine-driver and guard: instantaneous in case of accident. and capable of being easily attached and re-moved. The measure also provided that Railway Companies should be responsible for vehicles which did not belong to them, if running on their lines, and empowered the Board of Trade to inspect rolling stock. Lord Colville of Culross urged that legis-

lation on so important a question ought to be undertaken only on the responsibility of the Government. Lord Aberdeen gave a qualified support to the Bill, and even-tually it was read a second time, on the

understanding, suggested by Lord Sudeley on behalf of the Government, that Committee should be postponed until May. Lord Buny having asked whether it was true that the Military Committee sitting on the Channel Tunnel scheme were prohibited. by the terms of reference, from inquiring whether the construction of the tunnel was or was not advisable from a strategic point of view, Lord Morley once more explained that the Committee was of a purely scientific character, and that the questions referred for its consideration were the practicability of closing the tunnel against an enemy, and the means to be employed for that purpose.

Lord Salisbury, remarking that the question was one that excited a good deal of feeling out of doors, asked whether Parliament would be consulted before a final decision was arrived at, to which Lord Granville replied that it was certainly not intended to preclude Parliament from the consideration of this important subject. After some further consideration, the subject

lropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. -- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before More than 50 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, but the

great majority had no general interest.

In answer to Lord G. Hamilton, Mr. GLADstone said it would be impossible to bring in the Budget before Easter; and subsequently, in answer to Sir S. Northcote, he said that the Easter Recess would be from a Morning Sitting on Tuesday, April 4, to the Monday

week following.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that after the first of the New Rules of Procedure had been agreed to, he would move that the first seven nd the last three be made standing orders. The two intervening resolutions he men-tioned were amendments to existing standing

THE CLOTURE.

The Adjourned Debate on the clôture was Mr. RAIKES, who, in an effective speech, examined in succession the various arguments on which the proposal had been recommended. First, with regard to foreign examples, he pointed out that it did not exist in the Legislatures of Hungary, Sweden and Spain—countries in which Parliamentary institutions as distinguished from mere legislative chambers were of ancient growth, and in which there had always been a tradition of freedom —and in the important Colonies of New South Wales, Victoria, and Canada, the cloture was not in use; and he remarked that the circular in answer to which all this nformation was laid before the House was dated just three months after the Government took office and before the troubles of the Government arose. But only twelve months before this, he reminded the House, the Prime Minister was writing in the Nineteenth Century an article, justifying and eulogizing the prolongation of debate, from which he read several striking extracts. As to the Constitutional precedents, he pointed out that they were taken from the proceedings in the judicial murder of Lord Strafford and he divposed of last year's precedents of "urgency by reminding the House that it was only applied to a measure declared by a Minister of the Crown to be important, and that it required a majority of three to one. Dealing next with the recommendation of the proposal on the ground of party exigency, he referred to Lord Hartington's speech at Nelson as showing that it was desired solely to carry out a party programme; and in answer to the plea that patriotic indignation at obstruction should induce the House to establish the rule, he asserted that no connexion had been shown between this particular remedy and the evil which had to be remedied. It was unreasonable, he thought, that such a proposal should proceed from Mr. Gladstone, who had been in Parliament for 50 years and had consumed more time than any two members since the time of King John, and he blamed him also for not acting in concert with the leader of the Opposition and for intro-ducing the name of the Speaker in the debate. Touching briefly on the arithmetical part of the question, he pointed out that, while 101 bers could silence 39 members, if a fortieth member came in it would require 100 more members to counterbalance his vote, and finally, he contended that the proposal must weaken the authority of Parliament in Irish legislation and give Irish agitators a new and powerful grievance.

Lord Harrington expressed disappointment that Mr. Raikes had not given the House more of his personal experience and less of party recrimination. Although a strong argument might be drawn from countries where the cloture did exist, very little advantage would be extracted from the experience of legislative chambers where it was not in use, but its actual effect and the alarm excited by its proposal had been greatly exaggerated. After all, it was only an amplification of existing rules; and the House had not only the right, but had frequently exercised it, of limiting the occasions for discussion. The necessity for some such change might be almost mathematically demonstrated, for it could not be denied that the time of the House was limited, that it could not be increased. and that it was not sufficient for all which pressed on it, and replying on this point to Mr. Raikes's criticism, he avowed his belief that at certain times a party programme was essential as measures which did not partake of that character, and that without some change in the Rules no approach could be made towards carrying the measures which a great majority of the country required. But though the practical effect of the proposal might be small, he thought it impossible to over-rate the importance of the principle in-volved in it—that the time of the House was not the privilege of each individual, but belonged to the House itself. Freedom of speech, he maintained, was not a personal privilege to be exercised as a matter of right by each member, but for the information of the House to enable it to form its opinion on the questions before it, and the liberty of dis-cussion, about which so much alarm was felt, was not free speech, but the right of appropriating a certain portion of the time of the House which might be better employed. With partisan Speaker and a tyrannical majority. no doubt abuse of this power was possible; but with a free press and the right of public meeting such an abuse must recoil on the neads of those who attempted it, and under the present system equal abuses by the tyranny of the minority were possible. As to the proportion of the majority, the burden of of being an informer.

proof lay on those who sought to depart from the usual rule; but large minorities, in the nature of things, would require no such pro-tection, while for small minorities the initiative of the Speaker was ample protection. But who, he asked, was to be responsible in any particular case for the consequence which might flow from the refusal of the cloture, and speaking with some knowledge of the position of leader of the Opposition, he deposition of leader of the Opposition, he de-clared that he should be extremely reluctant to take such a responsibility on himself. What, he asked, did the Opposition propose to substitute for this proposal to remedy the evil; and, deal-ing with the objection that they had not been consulted, he said that, 20 committees having reported on the subject without any result, the Government felt that they alone had the requisite initiatory force and that they ought to press forward the changes which they thought necessary with all the authority which they would employ in other matters. Primarily, the dignity and efficiency of the House were concerned, but the Government had also an interest, because they believed that they could not conduct the business of the House under the existing rules. If others thought that they could do it the Government would cheerfully resign their functions; but, so long as they continued to be responsible conduct of affairs, they must appeal to the House to give them the powers they

thought necessary.

Baron De Worms contended that, after Lord Hartington's speech, it was clear that the ancient liberty of speech was to be extinguished solely for party purposes. If such a power was to be established, it should be by such a majority as would guard againt any possibility of abuse, and he showed that the analogy of foreign assemblies had no force for dealing with the House of Commons.

Mr. Borlase and Colonel Carington sup-

ported the resolution, while Mr. DAWNAY spoke against it. Sir J. Kennaway claimed for the Conservatives an interest as deep as their political opponents' in the dignity and efficiency of House, and, while admitting the necessity for amending the rules and the sound judgment displayed in some of the later resolutions, was unable to see any remedial value in the clôture. It was a revolution, not a reform, of procedure; it would stifle all legitimate and fair discussion, and would

degrade the position of Speaker.

Mr. Shield supported the resolution, in which he saw no danger, and attributed the opposition solely to a dislike to certain legis-lation.

Mr. Warton described the Ministerial proposal as a Turkish alternative - "the bow-

string or the sack."

Mr. H. Fowler thought that the question which the House had to decide was whether every member should have a right to prolong the debate indefinitely and to stop business The cloture, he pointed out, already existed by arrangement, and, as an instance, he mentioned the Candahar debate of last Session: and though he opposed as strongly as ever the proposal to give a majority, however large, the power of closing the debate, he regarded the judicial initiative given to the Speaker as ample protection to minorities. As to the suggestion of a tyrannical or a par-

tisan Speaker, he regarded such a contingency as altogether improbable. Sir R. Caoss began by pointing out that, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the Caucus, the petitions against the resolution largely outnumbered those in its favour. The were studiously moderate and his hint that other matters would remain over for future Parliaments, and also because Lord Hartington had placed them on the footing of a party question on which the Government staked its existence. The clôture, he be-lieved, went beyond the necessities of the case and put a restraint upon the liberties of the many for the offences of the few; and as to the Speaker's part, he insisted that sooner or later he would interpret the voice of the bare majority to be the evident sense of the House. He objected to the clôture because it would enormously increase the power of the Ministry of the day, and would diminish the independence of the private members, and towards the end of the Session particularly it would be used to stop all inconvenient motions and all discussion of grievances on going into Supply. Replying to Lord Hart-ington, he asked why, if the eloture was not to be applied by a bare majority, the resolution should not say so, and he pointed out to the gentlemen below the gangway opposite that with the cloture in operation, the Ballot, Free Trade, and other questions never would have been discussed. Professing himself unable to understand why the Prime Minister insisted on forcing on a proposal which he knew to be so distasteful to a considerable number of his followers, he predicted that it would not be carried, or, if carried over the heads of its opponents, it

would be resented by the constituencies. Mr. Bryce bore testimony from personal inquiries to the successful working of the closing power in the United States; and Mr. Alderman Fowler gave a determined opposi-

tion to the proposal. Sir J. Lubbock expressed a hope that the Government would gratify some of their followers by promising to reconsider the latter part of their resolution, for while he admitted he necessity of some measure of reform, he foresaw great difficulties from placing power of the cloture in the hands of a bare najority. The Speaker, he thought; ought to have some indication by which to interpret the evident sense of the House, and he warned his political friends that the weapon might be turned against them.

On the motion of Mr. Beresford-Hope, the The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN IRELAND. Early on Monday morning the body of a young man named Peter Andrews was on the footway opposite the house, No. 11, Tighe-street, Dublin. The morning was wet, and as the man's clothes were dry he could not have been lying there more than a few minutes when he was found by the police. The body was still warm, and upon raising it two marks, which are believed to be bullet marks, were found behind the left ear. Deceased was found lying up against a doorway. His necktie was pulled off as if he had been struggling with someone. His hat was lying several yards away. There were marks of blood on the footway where the body was found, and the police could trace blood marks on the flags as far as the house No. 6, and upon entering the hall of that house a large quantity of blood was found on the stairs eading to a room occupied by a young man named Kinsella, an ironmonger's assistant. Kinsella was arrested in his bed. He trembled violently when he saw the police. His coat vest, and trousers were saturated with blood and some blood stains were found on a piece of paper in the room. The body of the murdered man was identified as that of Peter Andrews, assistant in a barber's shop in the Coombe, one of the lowest districts in the city. It appears that Kinsella called for Andrews on the previous evening; and it is also stated that they were together at the house where the blood-marks were found. The police searched the houses in the district, but failed to find any firearms or other weapon. No person can be found who heard any sound of firearms, or who can throw any light on the occurrence. Kinsella, when before the police magistrate on Monday even-ing, denied all knowledge of the affair, and said the marks on his clothes were stains of red paint. He was remanded until Friday. There is no reason assigned for the outrage but it is surmised that Andrews was suspected

About 10 o'clock on Monday night as Mr. Doherty, of Tubercurry, and a Miss Conry, of Sligo, were returning on a car from Mr. Armstrong's, of Chaffpoole, they were met on the road by a disguised armed party, who fired at them, dangerously wounding Mr. Doherty in the knee. Miss Conry was also wounded in the arm. No arrests have been made. The attempt was evidently deliberately planned. Mr. Doherty, it appears, was in command of the constabulary when, about three months ago, Mr. Sheridan, of Tubercurry, was released from confinement as a Mr. Sheridan had been a traverser in the State Trials of January, 1881, and he had also been for a considerable time both before and after the trials one of the "organisers" of the Land League. On his release there was considerable rejoicing in Tubercurry, where he carries on business as a grocer and spirit dealer. Bonfires were lighted and a crowd assembled, and Mr. Doherty, finding it difficult to disperse the people otherwise, ordered the police to fire over their heads. The result was that he has not been popular since. Miss Conry is a young lady of about twenty years of age. Her wounds are considered dangerous.

Another outrage of a serious character is reported from the notorious district of Clonbur, county Galway, on the shores of Lough Mask. It appears that on the morning of St. Patrick's Day a woman named Gibbons was returning from a pattern in company with her son. They were returning home about dusk, and were about three-quarters of a mile from Clonbur, when they were waylaid and beaten by three men, who lay in concealment on a bye road, adjoining the main road. The young man died on Saturday. Three men, named Pat Connolly, Pat Conner, and Edward Fox, were arrested, and, having been brought before the magistrates, were remanded for a

As Mr. George Crawford, of Stirrupstown, near Clonmellen, was driving to church with his family on Sunday morning, he was fired at and seriously wounded. Some members of his family also received injuries. Mr. Crawford had been under police protection but does not appear to have been so on this occasion. No arrests have up to the present been made. Further particulars show that the shots were fired from behind a hedge, and the horse Mr. Crawford was driving was also Mr. Crawford lies in a critical construck. dition. He is a rate-collector and agent, and lost an eye some years ago by a similar

THE CHARGES AGAINST LORD HUNTLY.

Lord Huntly, accompanied by Inspector Swanson, of the Criminal Investigation De-partment, Scotland-yard, attended at the Bowstreet Police Court on Tuesday, his lordship having surrendered himself at Scotland-yard the same morning. He was described on the charge-sheet as Charles Gordon, Marquis of Huntly, aged thirty-five; and was charged with obtaining the sum of £2,000 from Mr. Gardiner by means of false pretences. jeant Ballantine, who appeared for the de-fence, asked that the case might be taken as soon as possible for the convenience of those Mr. Vaughan arranged to take it immediately after the night charges had been disposed of. Mr. Frederick Kent, solicitor, appeared to prosecute. It was afterwards arranged that the case should be taken in the second court, before Sir James Ingham.

Ingham, said that he thought it was unnecessary to call special attention to the matter, as he (the magistrate) had had it under his consideration a short time ago, when an infor-mation was laid against Lord Huntly upon certain allegations with reference to certain representations that were said to be incorrect. After consideration it had been thought fit to issue a summons. He (Serjeant Ballantine) was now present with Lord Huntly to answer the charges made against him. It was due to his lordship that it should be mentioned that when he left England, which he did with a view of leaving the arrangement of certain matters to his friends, he had no notion that a criminal charge could be suggested against him. The fi. intimation he had of such a proceeding was when he was in Albania, and in a part of the country where the extradition treaty does not apply. Within four days of getting the information he took steps as speedily as possible to telegraph information to his friends, and made his way as quickly as possible to England, intimating to the authorities at Scotland-yard that he would surrender himself there immediately on his arrival.

This he had done that morning, having arrived during the night from Paris; and he was now present to meet any charges that might be brought against him. He (Serjeant Ballantine) had not had the opportunity of seeing the information upon which the proceedings had been commenced owing to some technical observances with regard to supply ing copies of informations. Sir James Ingham said it was the usual

practice not to give copies of informations, but to allow any respectable solicitor to see them at the court. Serieant Ballantine said he need hardly say that this case was a matter for grave consideration, whatever might be the value of the charge brought against Lord Huntly. His lordship had surrendered with a view of showing the magistrate and the public that he did not shrink from the charges. Serieant Ballantine concluded by asking that a certain amount of bail should be fixed, and added that Lord Lonsdale and Colonel Owen Williams were present to offer themselves as sureties. Sir James Ingham observed that the amount alleged to have been obtained was £2,000 and said that if the gentlemen mentioned would enter into their recognizances in the sum of £2,000, and Lord Huntly in his own recognizances for £2,000, that would be sufficient. Serjeant Ballantine asked that a day should be fixed, as far distant as possible, upon which the case could be heard. It was afterwards arranged to take the case on Monday week. Serieant Ballantine said he should like to add that the same notice had been given to the City police as the Scotland-yard authorities had received, and Lord Huntly was about to proceed to the Mansion House to tender bail for his appearance to

answer any charges there.
At the Mansion House on Tuesday afternoon, Huntly surrendered before the Lord Mayor to answer a charge which had been preferred against him of obtaining by false retences a large sum of money from Mr Benjamin Nicholson. Mr. Besley and Mr. Tickell were counsel for the prosecution Mr. Poland and A Mead appeared for the defence. It will be remembered that the defendant was originally summoned, but, failing to attend, an application was made for a warrant against him. The matter stood over from time to time, to give Lord Huntly an opportunity of attending; but ultimately a warrant issued. Mr. Besley said he appeared as before for Mr. Nicholson in this case. They had made application for a process to be issued against Lord Huntly, but they had received notice within a short time that it was intended by his lordship to come there that to-day and propose to put in bail before the with regard to the case. He (Mr. Besley) had no objection whatever to offer to that course. He did not require any information to be read over, as the object o their coming there was simply to show that they had received no notice of the defendant's intention to put in bail. Mr. Gaskin said h appeared for the prosecution with respect to second charge, and he had no objection to the course proposed being adopted. Mr. Mead said he appeared with Mr. Poland for the defence, and he had to apply that the defendant might be admitted to bail, and that He was application would not be opposed. desired to state that when Lord Huntly left against them. He considered it was England his affairs were involved, and his more than a gross attempt at fraud.

friends were arranging them. He had no knowledge of any proceedings being taken against him, neither had he any reason to believe that any were in contemplation. He was travelling in the East, and when he heard that proceedings had been taken he returned as soon as possible to England, and was perectly willing and ready to meet any charge that might be made against him by elther prosecutor in this matter. The case was then adjourned by consent till the 14th of April, the defendant being admitted to bail, in two sureties in £5,000 each on the first summons, and two sureties in £2,500 on the second. The requisite recognizances were then entered into, and the parties left the court. Lord Lonsdale and Colonel Owen Williams were

REG. V. CONEY AND OTHERS. The following note, says the St. James's Gazette, was picked up in court after the termination of the Berkshire prize-fighting case. It bears signs of being very accurately taken, though it differs in details from those

A and B fought for an hour in a ring, sur-rounded by a great crowd. C and D looked on from the midst of the crowd; and were thereupon indicted for aiding and abetting at a prize-fight. Convicted; but conviction quashed after argument. The following were

among the judgments delivered:—

Save, J.—A and B are guilty of mutual assault. It has been argued that they were not so, because A consented to B's striking him in consideration that he was allowed to hit B, if he could. The consideration is bad in law. Moreover, by so consenting, A assaulted himself, when by his own leave B punched him in the eye; and likewise of B, when A gave him one on the nose by permission. Therefore, A and B mutually struck themselves with the fists of the other; but each had consented to his opponent assaulting him, and not to his assaulting himself, as is proved by the respective at-tempts to parry and ward off the blows. So there was a breach of the peace by A and B. But I don't think C and D were parties to it; for they did but look on, and one may see

much without approving of it. Luke, J.—Yes; and hear much too—my brother's judgment, for example. A and B did an unlawful act: that is conceded. C and D saw them do it and did not attempt to stop them; therefore they are guilty of the crime committed by Λ and B. For example, if I, walking from the Athenaum to this court, see a man about to jump off the Duke of York's column, and stand and regard him

till he does it, I am, in that case, if he be killed, guilty of suicide. Other judgments followed-some one way, some another; but mostly the other.
Southey, C. J.—It is conceded that A and B committed an offence, and that C. and D. stopped to see them do it. It would have been different had they seen them to stop it, perhaps; but that is not this case. I don't think it was necessary to refer—as my brother Sebastian did-to the case where a man was sepastian did—to the case where a man was killed in a tourney. I dare say it is quite true: but it need not have been quoted; for we were already aware of my learned brother's erudition. Nor will I deal with the cases, so facetiously supposed by my brother Wagga, of surrounding trees being indicted for "standing by," as it is termed; or of policemen charged with "having a hand in the fight" because they interfered by "collaring" the pugilists. I am content to decide this case philosophically. We agree lecide this case philosophically. that A is guilty of assaulting A, and B of assaulting B, by the reciprocal compact which my brother Save has explained so well. Now C and D, who witnessed these assaults, did as much as A and B respectively; for A, in contemplation of law, saw B assail B, A, in contemplation of law, saw B assail B, and B saw A strike A, and D saw A and B

stand, therefore : for let us remember They also serve who only stand and wait.

serve themselves thus. The conviction should

ENGLISH GRANTS TO AMEERS OF AFGHANS STAN.-A parliamentary return just issued amount of money, ammunition, etc., given by the Indian Government to the different Ameers of Afghanistan since the time of Dost Mahommed (inclusive). of money and arms were made to Dost Mahommed in 1856 and 1857, to Shere Ali in 1868, 1870, 1872, and 1873, to Yakoob in 1879, and to Abdur Rahman in 1881. money gifts (roughly estimating the lakh of rupees at £90,000) were as follows:—To Dost Mahommed-in 1856, £50,000; subsidy of £120,000 a year from 1st January, 1857, to 30th September, 1858, amounting to £210,000,000. To Shere Ali—in 1868-69. £120,000; in 1872, £20,000; in 1873, £100,000, half of which sum was to be considered as a contribution towards the amount to be paid to the Seistan sufferers. To Yakoob Khan—in 1879, £5,000 for himself and suite, as road expenses from Gudamuck to Cabul. To Abdur Rahman Khan—in 1881, £396,500 (including £96,500 found in the Treasury at Cabul in 1879; subsidy of £5,000 for four months (April to July) to Ameer's Governor to Candahar for current administrative expenses, or £20,000 in all.

Money-Lenders and their Victims .- At the Lambeth Police-court on Monday a respect-able-looking woman came before Mr. Chance to ask his advice with regard to a transaction she had had with a loan office. She stated that she was a widow, and was possessed of a number of horses, cabs, and other property. Being in want of £50 for a certain object, she looked into the newspapers, and she saw in one the following advertisement:

IMPORTANT TO BORDOWERS.—A private gentleman is desirous of advancing money from £10 to £1,000 in town or country upon very low terms, for long or short periods, without sureties, fees, publicity, or loan office formalities. State amount required to Mr. H. Harrison, York-road, Lambeth. N.B.—Mr. Harrison, having a large amount of spare capital, and wishing to extend the business to persons residing in the country reproperiishments to persons residing in the country reproperiishments to present residing in the country reproperiishments. ness to persons residing in the country, responsible applicants will have the money they require one day after application. No genuine proposal

She obtained the loan, but found afterwards she had been charged £20 interest. Chance said many loan offices seemed to be a great curse to society. He wished to hear more from the applicant as to the transaction. Applicant said, after writing to the office in question, she was visited by a clerk, who gave her some papers to fill up. In one of them she found the terms were 5 per cent. interest on good security, and then 10s. was to be forwarded for expenses. She afterwards went to the office, and after being kept waiting for a long time, was informed that Mr. Harrison, if he granted the loan, required it repaid by monthly instalments of £5 for twelve months. She said that would be 20 per cent. interest. Mr. Chance asked if she had lodged any securities. The applicant replied that any securities. The applicant replied that she had deposited security on 22 horses, several cabs, furniture, and a life policy. After some more waiting, she was ushered into a room and introduced to a person, said to be a solicitor, who said all that she had to do was to be careful and keep up her payments. He then put down a paper for her to sign, and after having done so, he handed her the money. As she was leaving, he gave her an envelope, and said she would find a paper inside with regard to her payments. Upon reaching home she opened the envelope, and inside with regard to her payments. Upon reaching home she opened the envelope, and then, to her amazement, discovered a paper informing her that she had effected a mortgage on her property for £70. She went back immediately, but was unable to obtain any redress. Mr. Chance said it appeared to be a most shameful transaction, and directed Sergeant Underwood to make full inquiries, and to inform the parties that, unless a satisfactory explanation was given, he should direct a warrant to issue for a conspiracy against them. He considered it was nothing

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1882.

LONDON, MARCH 21—22, 1882.

No. 20,820.-FOUNDED 1814.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S INCOME.

Earl Granville in the Lords, and Mr. Gladstone in the Commons, presented on Tuesday a message from the Queen announcing the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold, and asking Parliament to make such provision for the Prince as may be suitable to the Crown. The Message is to be taken into consideration by both Houses. In the Upper Chamber, of course, it will provoke no opposition; and, although Mr. Labouchere threatens a hostile Amendment, the House of Commons will, with the exception of a small minority, cordially concur in making an increased grant to the Prince. It has been explained over and over again that when, from time to time, surrenders have been made by the Crown of hereditary revenue, it has been done on a distinct understanding that the Sovereign should be in no worse position than he was in before with regard to his regular income. The understanding has not always been adhered to, but wherever it has not been the deviation has been in favour of the public, and not in favour of the Crown; and, consequently, it is no exaggeration to say that a refusal on the part of the House of Commons-if we can imagine such a thing-to grant the sum now required would be simply a breach of faith. Whether any excesses or extravagance on the part of the reigning Prince-such as we are happily strangers to in Englandcould justify the practical repudiation of a contract of this nature is extremely doubtful. But in the case of a sovereign like Queen Victoria, whose reign, taking it altogether, has been distinguished by economy, without any neglect of the splendour appropriate to her station, the contempt of such an obligation is doubly censurable. Her Majesty has set an example of the domestic virtues which many of her subjects might envy, and has never once called upon her people to make good any pecuniary deficiencies arising either from carelessness or prodigality, and she may well expect of her subjects on an occasion like the present that they shall not only do what is their plain duty, but shall do it cheerfully and with alacrity. She has carned during a reign of forty-five years a right to be treated in these matters with loyalty and liberality. Those who are opposing themselves to the present grant are not only evading a just debt, but are setting at defiance all those unwritten laws of reverence, courtesy, and gratitude which prescribe our behaviour to the Sovereign when that Sovereign is a lady, and one whose claim on the affection of her subjects is so vast as that of Queen Victoria. - Standard.

ENGLAND AND EUROPE.

Two hundred and sixty-seven years ago Europe was divided into two hostile Europe was overshadowed by the fear of the Catholic Powers. The crisis of the Spanish Armada was ever, but Spain was still mighty in arms and wealth, and the Empire still preserved its ancient majesty. France, divided against herself by vehement Catholic and Protestant factions was for the time as paralysed as she is now. The Protestant princes of Europe, numerous, but singly weak against the greater Powers, looked to England as their natural head and supporter. At that moment, a moment when she might have taken the lead in shaping European history, England was paralyzed too. was divided, not between contending houses like France, but within her own house. The King was bent on maintaining his prerogative, or what he fancied so to be, the Commons equally bent on asserting their rights and liberties. Bishops were stiffly enforcing authority and ceremony, Puritans as stoutly claiming simplicity and independence. A strife in which religious zeal sanctioned political opposition, and the practical sense and aim of politicians made religious exaltation doubly formidable, had brought public affairs to a deadlock. The Treasury was empty; the Government was helpless English policy was annulled. One man in England, and one man alone so far as we know, saw the full gravity of the state of things at home and abroad. That man was Francis Bacon. The tenor of Bacon's advice was, in brief, to deal with the matters in difference at home promptly, boldly, and generously; not higgling as a merchant, bargaining away this bit of prerogative claim for that vote of Supply, but giving and trusting as a prince; bating nothing of majesty, but granting much of free will. He addressed himself to James I. in person-the King being then, as he was for nearly a century more, his own Prime Minister and the real head of the Government. James was by no means a fool; but a King who could appreciate Bacon's advice must have been far-seeing, openminded, and resolute: and James was none of these. The things which Bacon counselled were not done, and those which he deprecated were done. We know what came of it in England: the continuation of James's policy by Charles I., the Civil War, the Commonwealth, and the violent reaction of the Restoration. Meanwhile, England counted for nothing on the Continent (except for a short interval during the Commonwealth), and there came about the Thirty Years' War, the distraction and impoverishment of Germany, and the overweening supremacy of France, which is took another generation of wars to abate If Bacon were now to come to life, he would see the face of Europe so prepared for war as it has never been in the whole course of history. He would see the Continent again overshadowed by two great military and practically despotic Powers, Germany become a new and mightier Empire, and Austria severed from Spain and looking East and South instead of West; and beyond them the vaster bulk of Russia, hardly known to the men of his day, a Power nourished by wars and breeding rumours of wars, presenting within one State the strangest contrasts of despotism and democracy, and combining the dangers of both. In France he would see once more a State entangled with domestic controversy (besides a new burden of foreign misfortune), and unstable for help or hurt. Again, he would see the most precious things of Europe-freedom and industry and the love of peace—hard pressed among the nations arrayed for battle, finding their refuge with the weak, and not knowing how long they shall be safe in it. If he asked what England was doing, England still renowned after two centuries as

the pattern and champion of free commonwealths, what answer could be given to him? We should have to say that England has learned (what she could not learn in Bacon's day) the secret of prosperous union with Scotland, but has not vet found the way of union with Ireland. She is seeking peace between two fires-the enmity of those to whom justice is odious because it touches their own estate, and of those who hate and fear it because it may succeed, being either stubborn men who have pledged themselves on a sincere though barbarous point of honour to an inexpiable feud, or dishonest men who see in the possible reconcilement an end to their trade in sedition. We have to strike with one hand while we heal with the other, and Ireland occupies nearly one-half of what might be our effective power in Europe. Bacon would perhaps not find that the rulers of England had acted quite up to the spirit of his advice to James I. He might think that there had been not enough boldness and generosity and strengh in well-doing; not enough of the prince, and something too much of the merchant: and the rather that the difficulty is not with the Commons of England, but with an imaginative, credulous, excitable, and prejudiced people. But he would give credit (we at least think so) for an honest endeavour to get to the root of the matter, and one more like to come to some good than the blind repression of other times. He would not wonder, knowing that searching remedies must have time to work, that the present remedies are not instantly successful. He would hold that the way now chosen and begun must be persevered in steadfastly and patiently. But what if we told Bacon (as, if he pursued the inquiry, we must) that the very people who most affect a large patriotism and public zeal are at such a time busied about such courses as may be known by any man to be fittest to breed contention and waste of time, and impotent for anything else? To one who ever thought the public service his first duty this might seem a strange kind of service. It is right, nay, it is a duty, to oppose measures one disapproves; no man can be blamed, even if his judgment be mistaken, for doing his utmost to prevent them while there is yet time. But after a certain policy in urgent matters is fully chosen by Parliament, it is not right or patriotic to be for hampering and hindering it at every turn, when the effect is to stop the execution not merely of that policy but of any policy at all. It is a new-fashioned patriotism that would do these things at any time; it is an unexampled one that finds this the best fitting time to do them in the face of Europe.-Pall Mall Gazette.

SCARLET FEVER. The meeting which was held at Mr. Gladstone's official residence in Downing-

street on Tuesday afternoon was worthy of the occasion and of the place. Few legislative measures would do more to promote the comfort and welfare of the be accomplished could the object of Tuesday's meeting be universally carried out :-Mrs. Gladstone's Convalescent Homes have

been become a great agency in alleviating the pressure of illness on the households of the poor; but the establishment of a Scarlet Fever Convalescent Home would do something more than add one to their number. Such a Home would differ from all the rest in some very important respects. The Convalescent Homes attached to the various hospitals are for the benefit of the patients themselves; the kind of Homes now proposed to be established would be even more for the advantage of the public. The convalescent stage of this terrible disease of childhood is the most dangerous. It is a time when the patients themselves need the greatest care, and when they should be most cautiously isolated. Scarlet fever is probably the most infectious of disfacility with which the infection is conveyed Its most communicable stage is not, apparently, that in which the patients must necessarily be confined to bed or to the house, but is that in which they are quite able and anxious to be moving about among other people. The disease could probably be people. The disease could probably be stamped out by isolating every patient, or keeping him under careful antiseptic treatment till the danger of infection is past. This can till the danger of the rich and well-tobe done in the homes of the rich and well-todo, but it is utterly impossible in the com-of the poor. Even the rich might find companionship in a good Convalescent Home less wearying than the painful ordeal of isolation, his personal experience of which Lord Rosebery yesterday described. There seems to be very little doubt that if such Homes were generally provided, and all scarlet fever patients who cannot be perfectly treated at home were removed to them, this great scourge of childhood might be effectually checked, if not entirely stamped out. When a single disease carries off more than three thousand victims in a year in this metropolis it is time that some stringent measures were taken to check it. The deaths moreover are not the worst evil of scarlet fever. Of those who recover a terrible percentage are left with some lingering weakness or liability to disease, or are, as Dr. Broadbent said, crippled in body for life. Yet the disease is en-tirely preventable. It is communicated from one patient to another; and there is every reason to believe that if this infection could be stopped, say for a single season, scarlet fever would absolutely disappear from civilised

THE WEATHER.—The warm and genial spring weather which has prevailed throughout the country during the past week has undergone a sudden change. On Tuesday evening the wind shifted from westward to be a sudden rain fell at west-north-west, and in London rain fell at intervals, followed at nine o'clock by a heavy fall of snow, which, however, melted on touching the earth. In the suburbs, however, the ground was covered on Wednesday morning with a thin coating of snow, on which the sun was shining brightly. Similar reports of a sudden change in the weather are received from the provinces. In Warwick-shire and the Midland Counties snow fell heavily, accompanied by hail and high winds, in Mark Counties and the weather being the severest experienced the weather being the winter. A strong gale blew over Liverpool on Monday night and during the greater part of Tuesday, accompanied by blinding showers of hail and sleet. The violent squalls on the river rendered the ferry traffic very difficult, and the tide, which was unusually high, overflowed the piers of the bridges. In Scotland, too, the weather has undergone an unfavourable change. A heavy fall of snow has taken place in and around Birmingham. The average depth of the snow was about seven inches. A terrific gale blew all Tues-day night in the Chester district, accompanied by blinding storms of snow and hail. The country is covered with snow. The night tide on the Dee on Tuesday was exceptionally high. At Plint the basements of the houses were flooded, and apprehensions were entertained for the safety of persons living in the lower parts of the town. An afternoon tide was recorded of 25ft, the highest for

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY gave notice that on the occasion of the noble earl (Lord Redes-dale) moving the second reading of his Par-liamentary Declaration Bill he should move the previous question.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE. Earl Gaanville brought down and the Lord Chancellor read a message from the Queen on the subject of the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold (Duke of Albany). In it her Majesty said that she relied with confidence on their lordships' House to join in making a suitable provision for his Royal Highness on the happy occasion. Lord Granville gave notice that on Thursday, beore the orders of the day, he would move that the Royal message be taken into consi-

The orders of the day having been disposed of, their lordships adjourned at 17 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock THE ROYAL MARRIAGE. Mr. GLADSTONE brought up a message from the Queen announcing the approaching mar-riage of the Duke of Albany, and expressing ner reliance on the Commons to enable her to nake due provision for his Royal Highness It was read from the Chair in the usual form and Mr. Gladstone fixed Thursday next for the consideration of the message, whereupon Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he would oppose it. Mr. Lewis asked the Speaker whe was not usual for members to take off their hats when a message from the Crown was read, and the Speaker said that a message from the Crown was usually received by the House uncovered. Mr. Lewis thereupon drew attention to the fact that a Cabinet Minister (Mr. Bright) had sat with his hat on during the reading of the message, upon which Colonel Nolan and Mr. H. Samuelson remarked that in the last Parliament they had een members of the late Cabinet sitting with their hats on during the reading of a Royal message. In answer, however, to a further question from Sir R. A. Cross, the Speaker said it was only when a message direct from the Crown under the Sign Manual was read from the Chair that the House received it uncovered, and the fact was entered in the Votes, but it was not usual when an answer

PARLIAMENTARY REFORM. Mr. Arnold, in calling attention to the subject of the representation of the people, referred to the fact that the late Parliament had rejected the proposal of Mr. Trevelyan relating to the extension of the Borough franchise to Counties, on the ground that it was inexpedient to re-open the question of Parliamentary reform. Since then, however, the opinion of the country had been expressed upon it, and, looking at the results of the last General Election, he felt that the time had arrived when the decision of the House should be reversed as soon as possible. The Resolution which he had to propose was that it would be desirable, so soon as the state of public business should permit, to establish uniformity of franchise throughout the whole of the United Kingdom by a franchise similar in principle to that established in the English Boroughs; and that it would be desirable so to re-distribute political power as to obtain a more equitable representation of the opinion been seconded by Mr. Elliott.

to an address was read.

Mr. GLADSTONE observed that, with regard to the merits of the question, there was nothing in the nature of principle that could be brought to bear against it, nor about the soundness of the general doctrine was there any question. The House had approximated more and more to the opinion that the admission of properly-qualified persons to the franchise did not weaken but strengthen the Constitution. A good deal of the argument in favour of the extension of household suffrage to counties depended very much on the fact that so many of the population outside the Parliamentary boroughs were exactly of the same quality and class as those inside the boroughs. But, upon the whole, and taking the case of the agricultural population, there was no doubt that the agricultural labourer generally was an unenfranchised man. It appeared to him, however, to be a reasonable proposition that the rural employment of the peasantry was calculated to develope and even to require a considerable amount of in-But his main reason for wishing to see this enfranchisement was that it was desirable to have an enlargement of the representation of labour in the House. At pre ent they had only two members among them who could be strictly called represen-tatives of the labourer, and he asked whether the specimens which they pos-sessed in the presence of Mr. Burt and Mr. Broadhurst were not such as to lead the House greatly to desire a further extension of the representation. If, then, they desired that extension in the case of artizans, it was equally desirable that the agricultural labourers should have some chance of being represented by those who belonged to their own class. In his opinion, nothing would more contribute to the union of all classes, to the strengthening of the Constitu-tion, and to making the whole nation one in heart and sympathy than the opening of the doors of Parliament to the representatives of labour. There was, doubtless, something unreal, considered as a mode of Parliamentary procedure, in the House recording opinions which there was no immediate or early prospect of carrying into practical operation; bu this question of the extension of the franchise in counties was certainly one of the subjects which he regarded as being an essential part of the functions of the present Government to deal with, though it was not satisfactory to him that a considerable period would have to elapse before they could make the vote opera-tive. He hoped, however, that his making this declaration would be regarded as importing a real obligation on the part of the Go-vernment to give this subject a high place in the legislative questions which it was their determination to deal with, and also of their determination to go forward with measures which should place the House in the position of being enabled to discharge its obligations Mr. BLENNERHASSETT submitted, as ar in the electoral franchise, or the distribution of political power, until full and accurate information had been laid before the House formation had been laid neture the view with respect to the relative advantages of various systems of election, including proportation, the cumulative vote, tional representation, the cumulative vote and the limited vote, and that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire what system o election was best calculated to secure the just respresentation of all classes of electors. ment was long debate a motion for adjourn-Mr. G. ELLIOT then moved, and Mr. K. Fowler seconded, the adjournment of the House, whereupon Mr. Gladstone, pointing out that it would be an unprofitable contest

CARNARYON ELECTION. - The nomination for Carnaryon Boroughs took place on Wednesday, when Mr. Jones Parry, the candidate of the Liberal Association, and Mr. Sorton Parry (Independent) were nominated. nomination papers were handed in for Mr Jones Parry. The polling takes place on Tuesday. Very little interest is shown in the

to offer resistance, urged that Mr. Arnold

would do wisely to accept the division just taken as indicating the feeling of the Honse

The motion for adjourning the House was, however, withdrawn, and ultimately, with the assent of Mr. Arnold, the debate was ad-

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studio of Mr. Alma Tadema, R.A., on Tuesday afternoon. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz dined with

their Royal Highnesses this evening.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady E. Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, were present at a dance given by the Earl and Countess of Rosebery at Lansdown House on Tuesday night.

The Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-

Holstein has arrived at Cumberland Lodge on a visit to Prince and Princess Christian. The Duke of Abercorn returned to Hamp-den House on Tuesday from the Marquis of Lansdowne's, Bowood, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Dalkeith have left town for Scotland.

The Earl of Minto has arrived at Claridge's

Hotel from Eagle's Cliff, Bournemouth. The Countess of Gainsborough is lying seriously ill at Exton House, Rutland. Her condition is so critical that a London physician has been summoned, and has visited her. According to the latest intelligence, however, but slight hopes were entertained of her recovery. of her recovery.

The marriage of the Hon. and Rev. Arnald de Grey with Miss Margaret Ponsonby, daughter of the Hon. Spencer and Mrs. Ponsonby-Fane, will take place on April 17. The Prime Minister of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., arrived in London on Tuesday and is the great of Mrs. London on Tuesday and is the guest of Mr. Sheriff Ogg, 98, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park

On Tuesday afternoon the marriage took place at All Saints' Church, Ennismoregardens, by special licence, of the Earl of Mount Charles (Scots Guards), eldest son of the Marquis Conyngham, and the Hon. Frances Elizabeth Eveleigh de Moleyns, eldest daughter of Lord and Lady Ventry. The wedding party assembled at the church by 3 o'clock and a few minutes afterwards the bride ar-rived, accompanied by her mother, and was received by Lord Ventry and her eight brides-maids, namely, the Ladies Blanche, Jane Seymour, Maud, and Florence Conyngham, sisters of the bridegroom; the Hon. Mildred, Hon. Hersey, and Hon. Maud Eveleigh de Moleyns, sisters of the bride; and Lady Helen Carnegie. The bridegroom had previously arrived, accompanied by Mr. Henry Streatfield Grenadier Guards), who acted as best man. The Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham, the Earl and Countess of Winchilsea, Earl and Countess Sydney, the Earl of Kenmare and Lady Margaret Browne, Viscount Hawarden and Hon. Misses Maud, Right Hon. H. and Mrs. Bourke, Mr. and Lady Elizabeth Biddulph and Miss Adeane, Hon. Mary and Hon. Helen Henniker, and many other friends were present at the ceremony. The marriage was celebrated by the Rev. Francis T. Vine, Vices of Patrixbourne and Domestic Chanlain and Countess Sydney, the Earl of Kenmare Vicar of Patrixbourne, and Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis Conyngham, assisted by the Rev. John Blomefield, M.A., Vicar of All Rev. John Blometield, M.A., Vicar of All Saints', the bride being given away by her father, Lord Ventry. After the registration of the marriage, the wedding party adjourned to Lord and Lady Ventry's house, in Ennismore-gardens, for breakfast. Between four and five o'clock the Earl and Countess of Mount Charles bade adieu to their friends, and left for the Continent on their wedding

POLITICAL ITEMS. (FROM THE "DAILY NEWS.")

We believe the Premier will propose to rote, in supplement of the present annuity of annual sum of £10,000. It is understood that so far as concerns the group of members with which Mr. Labouchere is acting in his opposition to the grant to Prince Leopold, he will be the speaker against the proposal of the Govern-

Sir Charles Dilke's motion for a return showing the total number of electors on the register in each Parliamentary constituency in the United Kingdom, is the same as he has moved annually during the past eight or nine years, and has no reference, as is supposed in some quarters, to intended Government action.

In the division taken at an early hour on Wednesday morning on the question of the adjournment of the debate on the county adjournment of the depart on the county, franchise, the Land League members and the Conservatives joined their forces against the Government. Mr. Goschen, who was an attentive listener to the debate, voted with the Government, in spite of Mr. Gladstone's declaration that the division would be taken as indicating the opinion of the House on the main question.

ain question. It is understood that should Lord Redesdale press to a division the second reading of his bill introducing a new Parliamentary oath, the majority of Conservative peers will vote with Lord Shaftesbury for the previous

question.

A section of the Conservative party complain that the second reading of the Irish Municipal Franchise Bill was carried by surprise. On the next stage it will be met by letermined opposition.

We are informed that, at the request of Sir

Thomas Chambers and of the Marriage Law Reform Association, Mr. R. T. Reid has given notice of a motion which will ask the House to affirm that the time has now arrived when the question of amending the law with reference to marriage with a deceased wife's sister should be dealt with by the House.

It is expected that on Friday a further step will be taken in the House of Commons on behalf of Mr. Bradlaugh. A petition from a large number of electors of Northampton praying to be heard at the bar in support of Mr. Bradlaugh's claim to take his seat will be presented. The petition will probably be discussed as a question of privilege.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE " WORLD.") The Cabinet, which is already beset with grave difficulties from without, will probably soon be confronted with still more serious embarrassment within. In the more intimate and best-informed circles of the Ministerial party a Ministerial crisis in the month of May June is regarded as almost certain. In the or June is regarded as aimost certain. In the Cabinet the most serious differences of opinion exist as to the policy of the renewal of the Coercion Act. It is now quite certain that Ireland cannot be restored to the administration of the ordinary law at the close of August next. If the present Coercion Act was allowed to expire at that time, the Land League would be immediately reconstituted, and the government of Ireland would once more pass from the hands of Mr. Forster into those of Mr. Parnell. The Irish Chief Secretary has already told his colleagues that he must have a renewal of substantially the same powers which he now possesses, or that he will no longer be responsible for the government of Izeland. On the other hand, some of his colwhom I allude—hold that coercion has par-tially failed, that the real perpetrators of out-rages have not been arrested, and that in the government of Ireland there must be a new

departure.

Though the strictest privacy characterised the embarkation of her Majesty in the Royal yatch Victoria and Albert, yet the Queen showed that the recent attempt on her life has not in any way rendered her nervous. When cheered at a public railway crossing at Portsmouth, her Majesty rose from her seat in the saloon carriage, and bowed her acknowledg-ments from both windows.

The officers and crew of the Royal yacht gave the Queen an enthusiastic reception. They desired to offer their congratulations upon her escape from the assassin's weapon, but Royal sanction had to be obtained to their adopting such an unusual course. Assent was readily given, and officers and men ex-

hibited their loyalty to the Throne and their attachment to her person by welcoming her Majesty with resonant cheers.

For an island in mid-ocean Madeira has produced a wonderful amount of gaiety this winter. Lawn-tennis has been much in vogue; afternoon dances, to which Mr. Hamilton Anson, Black Rod, and his wife contributed largely: pionics in the mountains. contributed largely; pionics in the mountains, to which the gentlemen rode, and the ladies were carried in hammocks, were the favourite entertainments, in which Colonel Graham and his stepdaughters, the Misses Butler, indulged. Then the Portuguese Club gave two balls, in which the cotillon was conspicuous for its presents, which were got direct from Paris at the cost of £40, and an additional £20 for the duty. Lord Fortescue and his daughters, Sir Charles and Lady and his daughters, Sir Charles and Liady Cuffe, were regular attendants at these fes-tivities; but Lord and Lady Sidmouth and Miss Addington felt grievously the descent from their villa to the town by the means of sledges, which made of proposite the sledges, which mode of progression in vogue in the steep streets of Funchal is nervous work for ladies, and debars those far up the hill from joining in the dissipations below. Perfect July weather all through the winter has made Madeira a genuine Hesperides. The late Earl of Wilton, who was always

just as well as generous in his actions, has left his widow very amply provided for. He died a much richer man than he was generally supposed to be. The Countess is left £6,000 supposed to be. The Countess is left £0,000 a year, and the present Earl £60,000 a year.

"The Lad's" legacy of £100 has created general surprise. The horses in training are to be sold, and the breeding establishment

Great preparations seem to be made for the coming polo season in Dublin. The debate-able ground, overshadowed by Lord Chesterfield's fine avenue of elm-trees in the Phoenix Fark, is being thoroughly drained, and polosticks are replacing hunting-crops in the rack. The lottery of polo ponies has begun, for the buying of likely-looking well-bred ponies at the commencement of the season is about as great a lottery as the selection of hunters. Already there have been several pony sales, and prices range very high in proportion to size and weight. The 5th Lancers are the champions in Ireland, as the 16th Lancers are in England; but various clubs hope to prove that the former are not absolutely in-

The practices of the University crews in the neighbourhood of Maidenhead produced last week an aquatic carnival, which, how-ever advantageous to that picturesque locality, can hardly have been productive of good oarsmanship in the rival crews. A common interest united the occupants of the patrician four-in-hand and the coster's trap, and the long and sinuous stretch of towing-path, from Marlow Point to Cookham, was crowded each afternoon by a motley, but decidedly enthusiastic, assemblage.

The rowing of the Oxford men improved

after the appearance of the redoubtable Ed-wardes-Moss, whose tact as a coach is only wardes-Moss, whose tact as a coach is only equalled by his skill as an oarsman. To mest of the crew he was a stranger; by all, however, his instructions were implicitly obeyed. He does not "rag," like Hockin, but his voice is heard at the right moment, and his officers in market Granfell is yeary good. influence is manifest. Grenfell is very good in regard to detail; but Edwardes-Moss is an unquestioned authority on the essentials of homogeneous action. It is in this that he is

Like master like man is exemplified in the case of Mr. Barnum and his agent at the Zoo. the latter proving himself uncommonly smart by the manner in which he solved the proby the manner in which he solved the pro-blem of making Jumbo enter his travelling-cage contrary to his determination. "I suppose you get a lot of money in tips when Jumbo comes out?" was the question asked, with great apparent innocence, of Scott, the keeper. "O, yes, as much sometimes as five pounds a day!" "You would not like him pounds a day!" "You would not like him to be kept in seclusion all day to-morrow, eh?" "No, indeed." "Then, Mr. Scott, if he goes out, it must be through the conveyance we have prepared for him." The next day Jumbo walked through the cage without objection. Smart that, I guess, and worthy

Never in Sandown annals has there been such a day as last Saturday, when the Household Brigade held their annual gathering. In exceptional weather, "all that was noble and all that was fair" crowded the South-Western specials, spread themselves over the lawn, lunched either in the Brigade marquee or the Club pavilion, told stories, flirted, laughed, chatted, and were entirely happy. Such a number of pretty women, such a lot of brave men, from the Princess and H.R.H. (the former in her husband's colours to the youngest fledgling of either sex. The toilets were, if anything, a trifle too heavy and sombre for the day; but then the often-uttered remark, that we never know how to dress in this climate of ours, must be the excuse for that. How could our fair ones tell that. when they crossed the course to luncheon, they would have been under a sun more like July than March?

The Princes's winning the Household Brigade Cup was the event of the day, and the race was really a good one. Mr. Luke White deserves all credit for the way he rode Fairplay—anything but an easy ride, I should say. The horse jumped so badly in the first mile, that his getting home looked very doubtful indeed; but he improved in the next round, and his speed did the rest when he and Shabbington ran home together from the last fence. There was great cheering from the Tattersall enclosure, though, of course, the occupants had lost their money. And here I desire to put on record the fact that, whatever the faults of the British bookmaker, he is eminently loyal, and moreover he is anti-Bradlaugh. That is something in these

awini days.

Perhaps two of the most thoroughly proud and gratified men on the ground were Lord Annaly and Lord Marcus Berestord. The former was proud of his son's riding, the latter because it was he who had found and trained Fairplay for the Prince. I believed Lord Marcus only received his commission to buy something capable of winning the Cup a it is not an easy matter to find a winner in a hurry. Fairplay, a small but very compact came to the post as fit as a fiddle, and the Prince was well served both by

trainer and jockey.

One of the features of the meeting was the first appearance, though perhaps not on any stage, of the charming young waitresses whom Sir Wilford Brett had selected to be our Phyllises in the luncheon pavilion. Our rhyllises in the function paymon. In Watteau costumes, with every variety of complexion and every variety of silk stocking, I found a bevy of fair maidens ready to take my orders, to execute them with promptake my orders, to execute them with promptitude (under the circumstances of great pressure, a wonderful fact); and if they were a little doubtful about the particular brand of champagne wanted, who could find it in his heart to blame them? Not I, for one. I nem; and they naturany intersers with my luncheon, my appetite being affected by the contemplation of so many charms. Seriously, though, I congratulate Sir Wilford Brett on having struck out a new line. The experihaving struck out a new line. The experiment of last Saturday, I can assure him, was a success. Do not let him be deterred. How much better a cool maiden (in pale-blue stockings) than a hot waiter! Sic itur, etc.

Another Channel Balloon Trip.-Colonel Fred Burnaby, who proposes to make a bal-loon voyage across the Channel from Dover, had his balloon conveyed to the gasworks at Buckland on Wednesday morning, and ar-rangements were made for the ascent, but owing to the adverse wind it had to be post-poned. The wind at Dover was blowing north-west, and it was very cold, with an

ÆSTHETIC UNDERGRADUATES. The controversy now going on at Oxford

between undergraduates of the esthetic school and their enemies is by no means a thing of modern origin. Almost ever since the universities existed there has been the same antipathy between two classes of stu-dents, characterised by the two dissimilar which have now come into collision. On the one hand has been the robust and energetic youth, whose vitality displayed itself in active exercises — formerly in shooting with the bow and playing a primitive sort of football, and latterly in one or more of the multitudinous athletic contests more of the multitudinous athletic contests or outdoor games at which honour or glory is to be won; and on the other hand a young person to whom all these things appeared vulgar and savage, whose admiration was for artistic beauty of a sentimental kind, who was very careful as to the decoration of his outer man and the garniture of his rooms or lodgings. That there should be a mutual feeling of contempt between sects so different is not unnatural. The hostility has always existed, and from time to time has burst out in some such form as that which it took the other day, when the rooms of some of the æsthetes were broken into and the temples of æsthetic culture were profaned. When such scenes occur it is easy enough for the outside world which knows nething of academic life to dismiss the whole matter with an off-hand phrase, and o abuse the authors of the profanation as "Philistines," while commiserating the suf-ferers as innocent victims. It will be observed that the "Dons," who are at any rate more competent to judge of these matters than the general public, have not manifested any great sympathy with the persecuted esthetes, or condemned their foes to any severe punishment for outrages committed; and this is not the only sign that the victims are thought to have brought their misfortunes on their own head. In order to understand the situation at Oxford it is necessary to look the situation at Oxford it is necessary to look at the position of a young man who has just entered a college without any strong pre-disposition to join any particular set. Such a man will very soon find inducements offered him, on the one hand, to "go in" for rowing, cricket, or athletics; and, on the other hand, to lapse into the dolce far niente sect, which reads novels and uses scent, and possible to the sect of the se which reads novels and uses scent, and, possibly, paints a little on china, which discourses in a languishing way about poets and artists, and may, perhaps, do something in the way of versification or water-colours. Now, none of these last-mentioned pecu-liarities correspond with the orthodox idea of liarities correspond with the orthodox idea or a university, which should at least be a school of serious study and manly sport if it can no longer serve its other original purposes. Neither is the spectacle of men lounging about arm-in-arm, and addressing one another in sentimental (not to say erotic) phrase, suggestive of the sort of morality which one would desire to find amongst even the least straight-laced of undergraduates. There is an admixture of ethical as well as physical contempt in the spirit which urges on the rowing man against the asthete. And this being so, it is not quite easy to acquit the æsthetes of all blame and condemn their assailants as mere wanton mischief-makers. Fashion is nowhere more powerful than at Oxford and Cambridge; and proseat Oxford and Cambridge; and prose-lytizing is a game which is con-stantly being played in every college with great effect. Æstheticism, with all its con-comitant features of self-satisfied idleness, vanity, mawkishness, and doubtful Platon-ism, will in a much shorter time than is generally supposed spread through a college undermining its manliness and corrupting the freshmen exposed to its allurements. That it has been doing so for some few years part few Oxford men will deny. The recent display of "Philistinism" on the part of the rowing men has been a sort of rough practical with the second se tical protest against this growing influence. It was culpable, no doubt, and may have been injudicious even for the purpose it was designed to serve; but if a general vote could be taken of all the undergraduates who are any credit to their university, it is doubtful whether many voices would be raised in favour of the sufferers. With regard to the species of persecution adopted, that is also a matter upon which non-university readers might easily make a mistake. "Making hay in a man's rooms," as it is called—or, in other words, throwing them into disorder—is a practical joke to which unpopular men have a practical loke to which unpopular men have always been exposed, and which, however puerile and stupid it may be, has not usually provoked violent protest. It does not appear that in these later outbreaks of "Philistinism" any serious damage was done, and as demonstrations of public feeling in the undergraduate community they are not altogether unwholesome.—St. James's Gazette.

JUMBO CAGED.

An attempt to get Jumbo in the box pre-pared for his removal was again made on Wednesday morning, and this time successfully, and the elephant which has made itself the centre of so much attraction during the past few weeks now stands "cabin'd, cribb'd, confined," surrounded by a crowd of commiserating friends, whose favours in the shape of biscuits and buns are coolly rejected by the prisoner. About eight o'clock, while still in his house, Jumbo was visited by Newman and Scott. Operations were then commenced for passing a chain round the elephant's body by first attaching a light line to it and then overhauling the chain. When this was done a chain was passed round the upper part of the animal's trunk and fastened to another chain round his body. This, though a work of great difficulty and danger, was accomplished in the most workmanlike and clever manner by Scott and Newman, with the assistance of "Charlle," the keeper of the elephant "Alice." Mr. Barnum's agent was present, as was also Superintendent man and Scott. Operations were then comwas present, as was also Superintendent Tallet, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the secretary of the same society, and two or three of its officers, who closely watched the proceedings. The superintendent stated that the operations were conducted by the men in the most gentle manner, and no cruelty whatever was exercised. After a pause to give Jumbo a rest, he was led out to the box, which he entered without the slightest hesitation. At this time he had hobbles only on his forelegs, but, when inside the cage, steps were immediately taken to place others on his hind feet. This, however, was not accomplished without great difficulty. In attaching the last one the animal was held by a rope of enormous strength, but Jumbo, by a mere strain, snapped it with a loud crack. About eleven o'clock, however, when he had been successfully hobbled and the strong leather band round the feet had been secured by chains to the sides of the box the men began to bar the ends of the huge box. First of all the back of the box, at which end Jumbo entered, was barred up, and the same operation was repeated in the from side to side; but though his temper was evidently becoming excited, he appears as yet too surprised to be dangerously angry. The great trunk was restlessly thrown over the bars outside the box, and moved from side to side; then the huge head was thrust out as far as possible only to be as nervously pulled in again immediately afterwards. Owing probanly to the coolness of the weather but few spectators were present. The delicacies be-stowed by them upon Jumbo were unheeded, and the elephant seems to be slowly realizing the change that is about to take place in his life. ably to the coolness of the weather his

THE REFORM CLUB.-A meeting of members of the House of Commons who are also mem-bers of the Reform Club was held on Tuesday in one of the committee rooms of the House to consider the recent blackballing at the

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain. LONDON, MARCH 22-23, 1882.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE. The new French Ambassador, M. Tissot, who has just arrived in London, will be

generally welcomed both by his diplomatic colleagues and by English society. While Lord Lyons has remained constant at his post for fifteen years, the swift succession of political changes in France has been a ccompanied by changes hardly less swift a mong the diplomatic representatives of the Republic, and, during the past eleven years, the Embassy at Albert-gate has seen all sorts of occupants, from the Duc de Broglie to M. Challemel-Lacour. We trust that M. Tissot will take the prominent position which is generally associated with the idea of an Ambassador, even in these days when the telegraph has robbed the envoy of so much of his diplomatic initiative; and that his tenure of the office may mark, we will not say a revival, but a renewal of cordiality between the two nations. It is useless to deny that these relations have been somewhat less genial of late than those who value the good understanding between France England have liked to see. The protracted commercial negotiations, of which so much has been heard and talked, have revealed a difference of view too wide for any compromise : and it is the existence of this irreconcileable difference, rather than the failure to agree on certain definite points, that has caused the greatest amount of regret in England. As the Convention merely embodies M. Tirard's Bill, on which we have already expressed our opinions, we need do no more than repeat the hope that its working will do something to convince the French people that economical laws exist, and that their violation brings its own punishment. On this commercial matter there is, indeed, no more to be said. The arrangement is now made, and it must be left to work as it best may. But the political relations between the two countries give more scope for practical reflec-tions, because of the continued existence of certain questions in which they are keenly interested. Here, again, it is impossible to forecast the future without some reference to the past, or to consider the position of England and France in the East without a reference to Dulcigno and the Greek frontier. What happened in those matters is fresh in everybody's recollection, and our own views on the course which France there followed have often been expressed. certainty of her domestic politics as a sufficient excuse for vacillation abroad the fact remains that France drew this country into a position of great delicacy, and left her there. The Greek frontier question was settled, and Greece released Europe from a painful situation by accepting the half-loaf. But Europe was none the less humiliated by the rejection of her solemn award, and the victory remained with the Sultan. The Turks saw their opportunity. and at last forced Europe, which the action of France had deprived of the force that attends unanimity, to withdraw from the position which had been formally taken up at Berlin. This, it need hardly be said, did not strengthen the good understanding between the two Western Powers: and the Tunis expedition went far to destroy it. This is the more unfortunate, because just now it is especially desirable, if the entente is to work at all, that it should be as cordial and as well-established as possible. Eastern Europe is excited, and an active party is feverishly striving to bring about political complications that might spread far. They may not succeed, but if they are to fail it must be by means of a determination on the part of the Governments of Europe not to allow popular animosities to overthrow the general peace. In Egypt especially, where England and France are most directly concerned, there is the greatest need of concerted action in the face of an agitation. which is not the less dangerous because it is at present veiled under constitutional forms. It is satisfactory to reflect that here, at least, there has been no difference of opinion between the two Powers, and that the resignation of the French Controller need not impair the efficiency of the check which they exert on Egyptian affairs. But a thorough union on one point is hardly possible unless there is a general tendency to union on all points, and the joint action of England and France in Egypt would be seriously jeopardized by any want of cordiality between the Governments in reference to matters elsewhere. An efficient Ambassador can do something, even in these days, towards keeping up a good understanding between two Foreign Offices and, indirectly, between two nations. We trust that M. Tissot will succeed in this task as well as many of his

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE COERCION ACT.

predecessors have succeeded .- Ti mes.

A rumour, which we hope may be dismissed as incredible, has been current for some days past, to the effect that the Government do not intend to apply to Parliament for a renewal of the Coercion Act now in operation. Coercion, we are told. has broken down in Ireland; therefore its machinery might as well be abandoned. The fallacy of the argument is so selfapparent, that it could not impose on any minds which were not already prepared and anxious to be convinced. It is not, we are sure, the condition of Ireland which encourages the idea that the Coercion Act may be discontinued, but the condition of the Cabinet. It is a well-known fact that a section of the Cabinet was only induced, after some pressure and with considerable misgivings, to acquiesce in the Person and Property Protection Act. That measure is shown not to have accomplished its purpose; how, then, it is asked in the Radical newspapers, can those Ministers who reluctantly accepted it in the first instance approve of its renewal now The reply is obvious. There is scarcely any plea so extravagant, legal or political, which might not claim a sanction upon such grounds as these. It cannot be said of any sort of penal or repressive legislation that it is absolutely and completely

successful. Capital punishment does not stop murder; burglaries are committed, though burglars are punished with penal servitude. Is, therefore, capital punishment to be abolished, or are house-breakers to be allowed to boast that they have successfully defled the "resources of civilisa-The question which Sir Michael Hicks Beach will ask in the House of Commons, and the answer that will be returned to it, ought to furnish a conclusive proof that if the Government seriously entertain the chimerical project attributed to them, that project must be abandoned. This question is based upon the official returns of outrages in Ireland, and the facts which Sir M. Beach will embody in his inquiry show but too plainly that outrages of all sorts are increasing in number. The point of the question lies in the words, "Whether the statement in her Majesty's gracious Speech from the Throne, that the condition of Ireland at this time, as compared with that which I described at the beginning of last year, shows signs of improvement, is still warranted by the facts of the case." To such an interpellation only one reasonable answer is possible, and we shall be surprised if it does not dispose of the rumour that the Person and Property Protection Act will be allowed to lapse. This Act expires on the 30th of September next. It will, therefore, be incumbent on Ministers to demand its renewal from Parliament, at the very latest, on the reassembling of the House after the Whitsuntide recess. The Arms Act has still four years to run, and consequently stands in a different category. It would, of course, be competent for the Government to include what we may call, for the sake of brevity, the Coercion Act, in the Expiring Laws Continuance Bill. But the adoption of this course would not improve their position, nor overcome the difficulties they have to encounter .-Standard

LADIES AND THEIR DRESS.

There is open just now in London an

exhibition of ladies' garments. The curiosity of men will be aroused in vain by the announcement of this enterprise, for they are rigidly excluded. Nor can they have the gratification of revenge in kind, for who wants to see an exhibition of coats and trousers and tall hats? There is no mystery, no interest, about men's clothes. They are not unhealthy, nor in a highly marked degree inconvenient, so no one cares about them. That men care about women's dress, and have a mighty desire to pry into its sacred details, is incontestable. Let any one start a correspondence on the subject of tight-lacing, or high heels, or low-necked dresses, and letters in plenty pour in from members of both sexes, showing, if not any particular originality of theory or evidence, at least a great interest in the subject. It is a curious psychological trait, too, for eleven out of a dozen men met about in society are practically as unable to describe the details of a lady's dress as a native of the South Sea Islands would be. They have all general impressions as to who looked best at the dinner or kettle-drum, but if pressed into giving reasons for the faith that is in them, they can seldom get beyond the statement that the fair in question wore black. The theory that women dress to please men will not stand against the all but universal rule that men admire black and black-and-white toilettes, and yet that most women dress in colours. In these latter days, it is true, the gentlemen who call themselves æsthetic, and who meddle much in matters feminine, approve of a certain, or rather an uncertain, amount of colour, and appear to have introduced into their relations with the fair sex an element approximating somewhat to the 'loves of the vegetables." They counsel gowns the colour of a cabbage dead in aromatic pain, and select tints apparently from jars of faded pickles. Perhaps, after all, these amateurs do not adequately represent the male half of the human race, and are more audible from their much speaking than from their vast number. The side of the question considered at the present exhibition is however hygienic and only ornamental in a collateral kind of a way. Be hygienic; be ornamental if you can: but be hygienic is the motto of the promoters of the scheme, who are, in fact, the members of the National Health Society. For the most part it would certainly seem as if the two things would not combine. The struggle to make them meet is positively piteous. Taken as a whole, the spectacle of Mrs. Partington and her mop stopping the Atlantic is a sanguine and cheering one compared to that of the social reformer attempting to stem the tide of human foolishness. say human to be impartial; but on the present question women have uniformly shown a calm superiority to argument, a lofty power of ignoring facts which fairly gives them the pre-eminence. The preent crusade against tight-lacing, of which this dress exhibition is one of the growths. has not brought forward any fact that is new, or any original threat of dire disease. It has all been heard and forgotten over and over again. Unhappily the oval curve of a shapely waist has not been "in" since our grandmothers' days. It was "in" for a brief period after the French Revolution, when Rousseau's teaching brought it and other natural habits into fashion. It did not retain its hold long on feminine fancy, any more than other less sensible attempts to change the fashionable manners of women. It is a pity the mode has not happened to veer even a little since then in a more natural direction. Obstinate as fashion is, nature is worse. All the tight-lacing that has been practised for generations has not laced away the liver, nor succeeded in convincing the lungs that they can operate freely in a space smaller than themselves. Between the two opposing forces women are beginning to have a bad time. Are we to receive it as condemning evidence against our fair American cousins that most doleful warnings from medical authorities are heard from over the water about the state and prospects of the future mothers of the American citizens? We have been used to accept the fragile and delicate appearance of pretty American women as the unavoidable effect of their climate, but their doctors give other reasons, amongst which unhealthy clothing and want of air and exercise are feremost. To be beautiful is one of the first duties of womanhood, but not the first. The first is to be healthy. Brief struggles are made at intervals to

combine the two, and we seem to be in

the thick of one just now. Strange indeed

are the products of imagination, stimu-

lated by philanthropy, and not wholly

under the guidance of art. Dresses which

were worn in Greece at the time when, as

PARIS, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1882, we may suppose from the sculpture which remains to us, the natural waist was worn, are offered to the British maiden of our own time and manners. The maiden, as she has a perfect right to do, declines to be dictated to as to the fashion of her robe, and prefers a tailor-made short costume to a bath towel. Here she is met by the advocates of the divided dress, who believe they have solved an insoluble problem, and enabled people to dress like men and look like women. There is the germ of a good idea in the divided dress, not yet perhaps fully developed. Even as it now appears on stands at the Dress Exhibition, it seems well adapted for tennis, for walks with the guns, for mountain climbing, and especially for travelling in regions where horses and donkeys must occasionally be used for getting about. It facilitates agility while respecting the scruples of the most retiring ankle. The toes have not been forgotten neither. There are stockings exhibited, sanitary stockings, which resemble nothing so much as a nightmare dream of the octopus. Oh, Hygeia, what deeds are done in thy name! It is perhaps in the heat and fervour of reforming zeal that the main object of the dress reformers gets a little crowded out. If the National Health Society or any other society interested in social reform could attain but two objects, the relaxation of stays and the rational shaping of boots, they would have done enough. Those two principal, we might almost say vital, points gained, fancy may well be left, as indeed it will always insist on being left, to fashion its own flights. Free and healthy action of the limbs and organs is absolutely needful. For the ornamental portion of attire the whims of women may be left to themselves, especially as they will "gang their ain gait "in spite of all opposition.-

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM. The Berlin correspondent of the Times,

telegraphing on Wednesday, says :—
It is a curious coincidence that Goethe, the father of German literature, should have died on the birthday of the Emperor William, the founder of German unity. The double event has been duly recognized to-day. Although now 85 years of age, the Emperor William shows a great degree of vigour. Last autum he went through a manœuvre campaign which would have taxed the energies of the youngest lieutenant in the service and came back to Berlin with the air of a man who had been out for a quiet holiday. The past winter season has been an exceptionally brilliant and, therefore, an exceptionally trying one; but though the Emperor has accepted numerous invitations and given frequent balls and other entertainments himself, he appears none the worse. He still gets up early and goes to bed late. He works hard and in the to bed late. He works hard and in the early part of the day Ministers, generals, and other dignitaries and officials crowd his ante-chambers watting their turn to report and transact business. In celebration of his 85th birthday the capital to-day was one waving mass of flags. The streets were thronged; equipages of all kinds dashed about; nothing but full-dress uniforms were seen. The Emperor's health was drunk at every table. The Press of every hue poured forth its devoted offerings in prose and forgot for the moment all about the manifesto of January and the Tobacco Monopoly. Sentries flanked the entrances to all the chief hotels and palaces, denoting the presence of distinguished visitors, including the rulers and Princes of the smaller States— all come to protest their affection and allegiance to their revered kinsman and allegiance to their revered kinsman and Sovereign. Telegrams of congratulation wore received from all the Sovereigns of Europe. As usual, the Emperor received the personal congratulations of his own family and household, and of his generals, and admirals, and Ministers, headed by Prince Bismarck in full uniform. In the afternoon there was the usual family banquet, and in the evening the White Saloon of the Schlos was thrown open to about 700 guests—the was thrown open to about 700 guests—the elite of the capital, who did not separate till after midnight. Prince Bismarck, according to custom, entertained the whole Diplomatic body in the Congress-hall of the Radziwill Palace. Telegrams from all the chief towns of the Empire announce festivities in honour of the day. The only act of Imperial grace as yet announced, apart from one or two military promotions, is the bestowal of various orders on the Ministers of Public Works, Public Worship, and Agriculture, and on an Under-Secretary of State. Perhaps the most unique feature of the occasion was the recep-tion by the Emperor, yesterday, of a deputa-tion from the Central Conservative Committee, consisting, among others, of Herr Stoecker, Court Chaplain and champion Jew baiter, and of Herr Hertzog, a wealthy and well-meaning shopkeeper, who during the late general election gave a large sum of money to aid in worsting the Progressists, and either by coincidence or design was shortly afterwards the progressists of the progres decorated with the Domestic Order of Hohenzollern. Herr Stoecker, acting as spokesman of the deputation, handed to the Emperor, after a few apt to the Emperor, after a few api introductory words, a most elaborately-deintroductory words, a most elaborately-devised address of congratulation, lauding, among other things, his Majesty's "Message" to Parliament at the beginning of last Session and his manifesto of January. To this the Emperor replied in substance that every year of his life reminded him that the Almighty, at certain seasons, raised up his own instrument. God had entrusted him with the execution of certain tasks and, both in civil and military affairs, he had never been in want of th proper person. The times were serious. Who could be safe when an autocratic sovereign (the late Czar) and the sovereign embodimen of a people's will (President Garfield) had or a people's will (President Garheid) had fallen vietims to revolutionary assassins? He had learned with satisfaction that his Message and his decree of January had been received with so much approval by the country, as he had thought it necessary to remind it once more that the Crown was in Prussia. But the most important thing of all for the nation was the continuous of a living religious was the continuance of a living religious sense, as he had often said. His Majesty referred, with visible emotion, to the recovery of the Empress from her grievous illness o last summer, and, recurring to himself, said that any one who had reached his 85th year was far beyond the ordinary range of life. He hoped that if God granted him more days still he would not outlive himself. A long life was only to be wished for when accompanied with strength; but, nevertheless, trusting in God he entered a new year. In retiring from the presence of his Majesty the deputation of the Central Conservative Committee, the C.C.C. as it is called, encountered in the ante-chamber Prince Bismarck, who had come to have a long conference with the Emperor and who saluted Herr Stoecker and his comrades "with the greatest

THE QUEEN AND HER SERVANTS.—Within the last few days the Queen has placed a headstone over the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Warne, in Whippingham churchyard. It hears the following invasiation which Warne, in Whippingham churchyard. It bears the following inscription, which was written by her Majesty:—" To the respected memory of Thomas Warne; died Dec. 27, 1881, aged sixty-nine; and of Louisa Warne, his wife, died September 19, 1881, aged sixty-five, who during twenty-seven years had charge of the Swiss Cottage, Osborne, where they died. This stone was creeted by Queen Victoria and her children Lanuary 1882 Victoria and her children, January, 1882. 'He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. The House of Commons was occupied o Wednesday afternoon in a discussion of the University Education (Ireland) Bill.

Mr. Conser, in moving the second reading, explained that its object was to place all the youth of Ireland, without reference to deno-

youth of Ireland, without reference to denomination, on a footing of equality in regard to University education by transferring the buildings and the revenues of Queen's Colleges to the Royal University.

Mr. O'DONNELL, in supporting the Bill, contended at length that the Queen's Colleges were sectarian and that they had altogether falled to effect the purpose for which they were founded. were founded.

Mr. Forster declined, on the part of the Government, to reopen the University question so soon after the Act passed three years tion so soon after the Act passed three years ago. With regard to the Bill, he objected that it would deprive a large class of the opportunities of obtaining a professional education by destroying the Queen's Colleges, which, so far from having failed, were extending the number of their students, both Protestant and Catholic.

Mr. Synan warmly insisted on the necessity of dealing with the Irish University question from a Roman Catholic point of view, and Colonel Colthurst, while not entirely approving the bill, supported the second reading as a protest against the inequalities of the present system and argued that, if some such solution as this were not agreed to, it would be necessary to disendow the Queen's Colleges.

Mr. Daly maintained that, as the Catholic youth would not frequent the Queen's Colleges, the only mode of doing justice was to give them collegiate institutions of their own.

Mr. Bayce defended the Queen's Colleges, the destruction of which, he thought, would be a misfortune, but admitted that some de-

viation from principle might be necessary to satisfy the demands of those who would not attend them. Mr. T. Collins gave a decided assent to the principle of the bill as a means of doing educational justice to Ireland

Colonel Nolan argued in favour of a Roman Colonel NOLAN argued in favour of a Roman Catholic college.

Mr. Gibson reminded the House that the Royal University had only got into working order within the last four months, and its first matriculation had only been held a couple of months ago. It would be most unwise, therefore, to interfere with it almost before it had got on its large. The Bill he before it had got on its legs. The Bill, he said, was faulty in many respects, and among other things he pointed out that the Royal University could make no use of these colleges if it got them, as no residence in a college was necessary for taking degrees

college was necessary for taking degrees in it.

Mr. Thomasson, though an opponent of denominational education, agreed that while State aid was given to denominational education in this country, the Roman Catholics had a right to ask for it in Ireland.

Mr. Playfata, while professing his readiness to assist in constructing a system of University education in Ireland which would satisfy the people objected strongly the

satisfy the people, objected strongly to a mere destructive Bill such as this. Protest-ing against the argument that the Queen's Colleges had failed simply because the number of students passing through the Arts faculty was limited, he pointed out that if Scotland were tried by the same test, Uni-Scotland were tried by the same test, University education might be said to be a failure, and vindicated the value of the professional faculties in poor countries such as Ireland and Scotland. Another objection he urged against the Bill was the danger of overloading the endowment of the Royal University and thereby encouraging cram-

Mr. Henry congratulated the Irish members on the tone of the debate, but warned them not to trust too much to honeyed

Mr. MACARTNEY spoke against the Bill, and the Solicitor-General for Ireland repeated the familiar arguments by which the Queen's Colleges have been defended in former debates against the charge of sectarianism, secularism, etc., and contended that no case had been made out for their demolition.

Mr. Metge and Mr. Corry spoke, and Sir

J. M'KENNA moved the adjournment of the debate, but not finding a seconder his motion fell to the ground. A division was then taken and the second reading was negatived by

The House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by Lady Emily Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, dined with Earl and Countess Granville at their residence in Carlton House-terrace on Wednesday evening.

The Duke of Edinburgh landed at Penzance

on Wednesday afternoon from the despatch boat Lively, and proceeded to the battery and inspected the Royal Navy Reserve. He then returned to the Lively, and left with the Duchess for Falmouth.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Charing-cross for Paris, en route for the South of France on Wednesday morning, crossing from Folkestone to Boulogne by the special steamer Albert Victor.

Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne) honoured Lady Molesworth by her company

at dinner on Wednesday evening.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans have arrived at the St. George's Hotel, Albemarlestreet, from Bestwood Lodge, Arnold, Not-

ingham.

The Duke of Marlborough has been prevented from attending the Irish Land Act Committee in consequence of the illness of his sister, Lady Louisa Spencer.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Headfort and Miss Wilson Patten have left 46, Belland Miss Wilson Patten have left 48, Belland Miss Wilson Patten have Wilson Patten have Wilson Patten have Wilson Patten have Wilson Wilson Patten have Wilson Wilson Wilson Wilson Wilson Wilson Wils

grave-square, for Headfort House, Kells, Louisa Countess of Scaffeld has arrived at Craufurd's Hotel, Sackville-street, W., from

Grant Lodge, Morayshire. The illness of the Countess of Gainsborough is in some respects not unlike that which recently affected the Duchess of Connaught at Bagshot Park. It appears that the Countess was confined at Exton House, near Oak-

ham, about three weeks ago. For a fortnight her ladyship progressed favourably, when symptoms of puerperal fever set in. As these rapidly assumed an aspect of considerable gravity, a London physician was summoned. On his arrival he found the Countess in a most serious state, and advised her removal from the hall to a small residence in the vil-lage. The requisite preparations for her con-veyance and comfort were at once made, but when the moment arrived for the Countess to be removed she was found to be so prostrate that it was considered impossible for her to leave her chamber. Under these circumleave her chamber. Under these circumstances her ladyship still remains at Exton House. On Wednesday, in reply to inquiries, it was stated that she was still in a most criti-

The marriage of the Hon. the Master of Rollo, the eldest son of Lord Rollo, with Miss Mary Hotham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont Hotham, took place on Tuesday at St. Michael's Church, Chester-square.
The officiating clergymen were the Rev.
Frederick H. Hotham, Rector of Rushbury,
Salop, assisted by the Rev. Canon Fleming, canon of York, and vicar of St. Michael's.
The bridesmaids were Miss Frances Hotham
and Miss Margaret Hotham, sisters of the and Miss Margaret Hotham, sisters of the bride, the Hon. Agnes C. Rollo and the Hon. Constance A. Rollo, sisters of the bride-groom, Miss Georgina Hotham and Miss Emily Hotham, cousins of the bride. The bridegroom was accompanied by Mr. Montague Guest, M.P., who was best man. There was a numerous attendance of relations and friends at the church and afterward. tions and friends at the church and afterwards at the breakfast, at 60, Chester-square. The newly married couple left at half-past two for Folkestone, en route for the Continent to spend the honeymoon.

The death is announced as having taken place at his residence, Westcroft, Chobham, Surrey, at the age of 48, of Sir Swinnerton Halliday Dyer, Bart. Descended from an ancient Wiltshire family, many members of which had served the State in naval, military, and civil capacities, the deceased Baronet was the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Swins the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, by Mary Ann, daughter of Colonel John A. Clement, R.A. He was born on June 4, 1833, and entered the army at an early age as an ensign—the 8th Foot Regiment, with which he served in the Crimean War, including the siege of Sebastopol, both assaults on the Redan, and the bombardment and surrender of the fortress of bombardment and surrender of the fortress of Kimburne, for which services he received the Crimean Medal and Clasp, the Turkish War Medal, and the Turkish Order of the Medjidie. He retired from the army with the rank of captain, and in 1858 married Helen Maria, daughter of the Rev. Robert Croker, of Athalaca, Limerick, and niece of Mr. Thomas O'Grady, of the Grange, County Limerick. In 1878 he succeeded his father as tenth Baronet. Sir Swinnerton Dyer, who was in the Commission of the Peace for the was in the Commission of the Peace county of Surrey, is succeeded in the Baronetcy by his only son, Mr. Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, who was born on October 6, 1859.

LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM "TRUTH.")

Mr. Tennyson has just recovered from a sharp attack of gout in the right arm. It is the first time that he has over suffered from the first time that he has ever suffered from this painful complaint. Mr. Tennyson has just completed another play, of which Mr. Irving will have the refusal. Mr. and Mrs. Tennyson, who have just taken Sir William Verner's house in Eaton-place, leave town before Easter for Aldworth, their place on the Downs near Hademan.

the Downs, near Haslemere.

Mr. A. Rushout has engaged to continue
as Master of the North Cotswold for another three years, which will complete a term of twelve years, as he succeeded Lord Coventry in 1873. The Croome and Tedworth countries have not yet found suitable Masters.
Mr. Luttrell's country is to be hunted by the Mr. Luttrell's country is to be nunted by the Hon. R. Trollope—an arrangement which has been mainly brought about by the liberality of the late Master, who has not only subscribed £100 to the fund, but has lent the hounds and kennels.

I am glad to see that fashionable ladies are at last studying economy in their dress. One lady at Sandown, having evidently spilt something down her Newmarket, had had the whole of the front cut away, and had made the coat into a garment which resembled a gentleman's ordinary dress coat, buttoned across the front, but with long tails such as across the front, but with long tails such as nigger minstrels affect. Then another lady who last year had evidently had a Newmarket coat made of broché velvet, which had become worn out through being sat upon, had cut out the shabby portions of the tails and put a large sash in their place.

So the Lord Mayor is to get his Baronetcy and the Sheriffs their Knighthoods; for I see that his Lordship has anneurous that her

that his Lordship has announced that her Majesty has been persuaded to consent to visit Epping Forest in May, and of course, care will be taken to arrange that the route chosen will be through the City. There is an unwritten law that whenever the Queen visits the City, the Lord Mayor and Sherifs in asset become "Size" Age May Fellin the life. in esse become "Sirs." As Mr. Ellis is the last of the Mohicans, it is a mortuary compliment to the moribund Corporation to make

During Lent there is service each Wednesday and each Friday at the St. James's and Whitehall chapels, when a sermon is preached by one of the Queen's chaplains, who is apby one of the Queen's chaptains, who is ap-pointed for the duty by the Bishop of London as Dean. I hear that on a recent occasion a reverend gentleman, who does not relish casting out his pearls before an unappreciative audience, was horrified to find that his congregation consisted of the priest on duty, one lady, one Peer who is notoriously deaf, and the vergers. It seems hardly worth while to keep up the weekday services at these exclusive tabernacles.

The great Yorkshire "show-place," Castle

Howard, is about to be "restored." The first contract, which has just been signed, amounts to £25,000. Lord Carlisle's trustees would do well at the same time to lay out some money in improving the grounds about the lake, which certainly does not add to the beauty of the park as at present arranged. Æstheticism, pushed to excess, may be foolish, but I know of no reason why an undergraduate at Oxford should not be allowed to furnish his rooms according to his taste, without having the furniture destroyed by the other undergraduates, because it consists of china, peacock feathers, and other such gimerackery. The allegation is that the victim had spoken with disrespect of the college boat, but, probably, the executioners themselves had not spoken with any great respect of the china and the feathers of the esthete. Young men should learn that the first lesson in life is to allow each man to follow his own taste without let or hindrance. Lord Randolph Churchill is staying at the Queen's Hotel, Norwood. It had been hoped that he would have been able to get away abroad at once, but his medical advisers think that the inverse his medical advisers think that the journey could not be undertaken

The rage for hand albums is increasing. Face photographs are becoming quite uninteresting and old-fashioned as compared with sun-pictures of the hand. There are even enthusiasts who declare that they can discover more numerous indications of character in the shape of the fingers and the lines of the palm, than in the countenance itself. They wax learned over "musical hands," sensitive fingers, thieves' thumbs, unemotional joints, and appreciative finger nails. It is a jargon that will last a season, then be laughed at and soon forgotten. Meanwhile, it brings grist to the mills of the photographers, who, next to the butchers and milliners, are the

most prosperous of English tradesmen.

One cannot blame the friends of a convicted murderer for trying to obtain a remission of the capital sentence. Were, however, Lamson's life to be spared, no capital execution could henceforward take place. He had some relatives in a mad-house in the United States, and he injected morphia in his arm; therefore we are asked to assent to the pro position that in buying aconitine, and administering it to a youth, by whose death he would come in for a sum of money, he was labouring under an illusion, and consequently not responsible for his actions!

I see that the father of the convict wishes to be allowed to see his son, in order to give him spiritual aid. The father has, I believe, himself frequently got into trouble. A few years ago he obtained considerable funds at Ventnor in aid of the afflicted Bulgarians, or some such kindred object, and then he left in order to see the money "properly adminis-

A good many stitches go to the making of a boy's clothes, and even when the greater number of these stitches are set in by the sewing-machine, the time absorbed in the process is by no means inconsiderable. A recent police-court case informs the public of the fact that the girls who make these suits are paid at the rate of 2s. per dozen suits, and that out of this sum they are obliged to pur-chase their own needles and cotton!

Mothers who congratulate themselves upon

the remarkably inexpensive suits which they can now purchase for the wear of their young destructives, may find food for reflection in the above facts; and maudlin sentimentalists, who send native oysters and wedding-cake to elephants, may, with advantage to them-selves and others, turn their eyes on their fellow-creatures. There is no lack of subjects for their superabundant sympathy.

A landlord in the neighbourhood of Ma-

croom, Co. Cork, met one of his tenants who owed considerable arrears of rent, one day last week, when the following colloquy

occurred between them. Landlord : "Well Mick, when are you going to pay me my rent?" Tenant: "I will to be sure, your honour, when the suspects are let out;" and after a slight pause the tenant made the sign of the Cross, repeating in Irish the words, of the Cross, repeating in Irish the wor "In nanem anar augus avick angus a sprid nave amen, which it is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, when translated into English, means, "May they not be out for the next seven

That unfortunate poodle has reappeared in That unfortunate poodle has resppeared in the Park. The dog that earns its living is a happy and enviable creature, compared with this dejected poodle. The poor brute is so visibly ashamed of the knobs and tassels in which his hair is cut, and evidently feels so keenly the ridicule of other dogs, that I should not be surprised at any moment to see him deliberately commit suicide. Perhaps it is because his mistress suspects him of some such intention that she holds so tightly to his

THE CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS. THE CAMBRIDGE CLASSICAL TRIPOS.
The following Class List was issued at
Cambridge on Thursday morning:—
Examiners.—Henry Edwin Savage, M.A.,
Corpus Christi; Ernest Stewart Roberts,
M.A., Gonville and Caius; Arthur George
Peskett, M.A., Magdalene; George Chawner,
M.A., King's; Robert Drew Hicks, M.A.,
Trinity; Robert Alexander Neil, M.A., Pembroke.

Examined and approved in order of merit:

CLASS I.			
Ds. Tucker G. W.War Moss Wyso Duff Hadley Wilson, H. Davies Moffatt St.	Clare St. John's Trinity Trinity Pembroke	Jones Macaula Simpson Davies (Griffith Hewett Rundall Smith	St. Catharine's St. Peters Xing's H. F. M. Pembroke Downing King's Pembroke Pembroke Downing
CLASS II.			
Brownrigg Harding	rle Trinity Emanuel lney Sussex Caius Caius St. Peter's	Boden Dasent Biddell Exham Ramsfor Watson Knott Synge Horne Richards Lindon	Trinity Magdalene Trinity St. John's
	CLAS	s III.	
Ds. Pyper Copeman	Trinity Clare	Woodho	Trinity Hall
Parker Pulling Galpin Kieser	Jesus Corpus Trinity Trinity	Harding Muckalt Smith Dale	Corpus St. John's Trinity Trinity
Trollope	Trinity	{ Hannam	St. John's

Lutyens Holdsworth Lambert Collyns Thomas McMullan Christ's Armstrong Jesus Atmore St. John's ** In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Trinity

Trinity

Brown

Mr. Thomas George Tucker, of St. John's, is son of Mr. C. Tucker, of Pitsford, Northis son of Mr. C. Tucker, of Pitsford, North-amptonshire. He received his early education at Northampton Grammar School, and his classical education at the Royal Grammar School, Lancaster, under the Rev. W. E. Pryke. Mr. Tucker obtained an Open Exhibi-tion on entry at St. John's; he obtained various exhibitions, was Wright's Prizeran (\$100) in 1870 and 1881, and Hughes Prizera (£100) in 1879 and 1881, and Hughes Prizes man also in 1881. He is now a Foundation Scholar. Mr. Tucker was Browne's (University) Classical Gold Medallist in 1879 and 1880, and was elected Craven (University) Scholar in 1881

Mr. John Reynolds Wardale, of Clare, is Rectory, Herts, and formerly fellow of Clare, the Rectory, Herts, and formerly fellow of Clares. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, under Mr. Moss, head-master from 1834 to 1878. He left with a school scholarship and obtained a minor chalarship. a minor scholarship on entry at Clare. He was elected Bell University Scholar in 1879, and in the same year he obtained a Battie University Scholarship. In 1881 he was declared by the Examiners for the Chancellor's Classical Medals to have been highly distinguished. guished in the examination.

JUMBO AT THE DOCKS.

About mid-day on Wednesday six horses from Pickford and Co., who have charge of the removal of the cage, arrived at the Gardens, and proceedings were at once taken to move it from the place where it had been sunk on to the level. A gang of men had, meanwhile, been digging out the earth above the wooden tramway constructed for the wheels to run on, and about two o'clock the order was given to start. Three horses were attached directly to it, while the others were used to pull on a rope fixed on a pulley and block on the side of the conveyance. The task was a heavy one, but it was safely completed by five o'clock, only one hitch occurring by the breaking of one of the tramway planks under

the immense burden it had to bear.

During the whole day a cold and bitter wind blew almost in the teeth of Jumbo, who, used as he has been to an equal temperature in the elephant house and only exposed in the sunshine, must have felt it much. were once or twice made to put tarpaulins in front, but they only irritated the animal, and at last one was placed behind him, so as to prevent the draught through the box. No doubt the bleak weather kept people away from the Gardens, as there were fewer visifrom the Gardens, as there were lewer visitors present than on any day during the past month. Those who did come were much interested in the proceedings, so much so in fact that at times they somewhat hampered the men at their work. When the box was first started, Jumbo, after his surprise at finding the vehicle moving under him, repeatedly tried to catch hold of the tails of the horses in front of him; but as time passed on he became tired of this amusement, and fondled the keeper with his trunk. He has never been accustomed to being out at night, and doubtless the novelty of the numerous lights moving around did much to frighten him. Shortly after ten o'clock, when the box had been got into position for the final start, a small body of police arrived at the gate, and in a short time produced some order amongst the roughs outside. Soon after this Jumbo, who had for outside. Soon after this dumbo, who had lok a long time been remarkably quiet, had a fit of temper, in which he tried his hardest to smash the box. First he plunged, then he swayed, and then stamped until it seemed that the vehicle must be smashed or fall over. In vain did the keepers try to quiet him. He was roused, and intended to show his power. As his chain rattled, the mob outside repeatedly cried "Bravo, Jumbo," and the animal as if in severe the state of t peatedly cried "Bravo, Jumbo," and the animal, as if in response to their call, redoubled his efforts to release himself. Newman, who stood by, kept as cool as ever, and at once called for some planks, with which he proceeded to shore up the side of the box, merely remarking that he thought "the elephant would get tired of that game first." About eleven o'clock the police on duty were further reinforced by some men under Mr. Superintendent Harris, who had been specially detailed for duty by the Chief Commissioner, to act as an escort in case of any attempt at molestation such as had been stationed all along the line of route. Shortly before half-past twelve a fresh team of eleven horses, arrived at the Gardens, round the gates of which a large throng was still seasonly detailed. horses, arrived as the cattering, was still gates of which a large throng was still assembled. While Jumbo had been waiting his conduct had been for a time of such a violent character that he had thrown the box off the wooden chocks on which it had been placed. The result of this was that it had to be dug out and jacked up, and a start was not made until five minutes past one. A tremendous rush was made by the horses to

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A Great-Britain. LONDON, MARCH 23-24, 1882.

PRINCE LEOPOLD AND THE COMMONS. The opposition to the Resolution moved by Mr. Gladstone was manifestly unjust. A grant similar to that proposed on Thursday night has been made to each of the Royal Princes on their marriage. Why should an exception be made in the case of Prince Leopold? If the first grant of this nature had been successfully opposed, there would have been nothing unfair or unreasonable in contesting those that followed. But the principle having been once admitted, it is ungenerous to seek to make invidious distinctions between the several members of the Royal family. Whether the existing arrangement between Parliament and the Crown is the best that could be made is a question legitimately open to discussion. It is unseemly, however, to have these petty wranglings on the part of a small section of the Lower House whenever an application, strictly in accordance with precedent, is submitted by the Prime Minister. The proposal brought forward on Thursday night is founded on what Mr. Gladstone called, with perfect propriety, "an honourable understanding;" an under-standing from which it is perfectly impossible that the House of Commons can depart in her Majesty's lifetime. In considering these matters it should also be borne in mind that the services performed by the Queen herself are only a part of the services performed by the whole Royal family. They all co-operate not only in keeping the Monarchical system in existence, but in making it respected by the people. The young Princes have great social duties to discharge. If we value our present form of Government we must value all that lends it stability and popularity. A numerous Royal family setting an example of those domestic virtues which are so justly precious in the sight of all Englishmen does conduce to this stability and popularity. Her Majesty's own life and the character she has impressed upon her Court have been of inestimable value to the people of the realm. That this character should be perpetuated, it is necessary that the Princes should be enabled to marry in their youth, and avoid those scandals with which we are only too familiar in the annals of a bygone generation. The moral influence upon a nation of an example of domestic purity in high places cannot be over estimated, and the more numerous the Royal Family the more widely, of course, does the example affect society. It is impossible to exaggerate the beneficial influence which her Majesty's reign has exercised. That much, indeed, is universally admitted. The Queen has ful-filled her part of the contract with the approval of her subjects, and in a manner commanding the admiration of the world. How could the nation refuse to perform in a generous and uncarping spirit their own part of it? We are no more desirous of writing an Epithalamium than the member for Northampton; but we are prepared to say that, considering the high ideal of personal worth represented by the Queen, the lives of her sons and daughters, and the inestimable social benefit which the nation derives from their example, the pounds, shillings, and pence argument of Mr. Labouchere and his friends was as ungracious as it was impolitic. He was stimulated to the attack, no doubt, by seeing on the Treasury Bench those who, under other circumstances, had shared his views; nor do we envy the feelings of several of the Ministers as they listened to the Debate on Thursday night But we do not for a moment believe that in this respect Mr. Storey and Mr. Broadhurst represent any considerable section of the English people, who, we are con-vinced, will cordially endorse the action

THE SITUATION IN EGYPT.

which the House of Commons has taken .-

The state of Egypt is once more causing disquiet. The Army, which has dismissed Ministries, raised Arabi Bey to office, augmented its own numbers, and increased its pay, seems to be still dissatisfied, and is believed to be resolved upon getting all power into the hands of its leaders. Meanwhile, the Khedive is helpless in the face of the crisis, and the conviction is rapidly spreading that he has failed so utterly as a ruler that the sooner he is got rid of the better. Of course, every pretender to the viceregal throne is straining his utmost in the assertion of his claims, and particularly the ex-Khedive is active.

There can be little doubt that Ismail's money has contributed much to bring about anarchy in Egypt, and he is bribing and promising in all directions, and acquiring a party to support his pretensions. It would be affectation to pretend ignorance of the intrigue that is on foot to restore him to his throne. A strange report is circulating that one of the Powers is in favour of his re-The report, however, scarcely credible. Ismail's oppression of the Fellaheen, his rapacity, faithlessness, and inveterate propensity to gamble, compelled England and France to insist upon his deposition at the risk of reviving Turkish authority in Egypt; and it is impossible that they can now consent

is just recovering. |The Report of the Comptrollers-General which has been received this week strikingly brings before us the great progress made by Egypt since Ismail's deposition. The Fellaheen have for the first time become conscious that they have rights which the courts of law will enforce, and which even the officials are bound to recognise. They are there-fore assuming a personal independence they never knew before. The finances are flourishing. The taxes are paid regularly. and there has been a large surplus at the end of each of the past three years available for the construction of public works. Were the existing system preserved, there is every prospect that an early abolition of forced labour would become possible, and that therefore the system which prevails everywhere in Europe would be introduced in Egypt; that is to say, that all the public works necessary would be paid for, and that the Fellaheen would be able to devote all their labour to their own concerns. To restore Ismail would be to undo all the good that has been achieved since his deposition. In a country like Egypt, which has been under the heel of foreign oppressors for so many centuries, the beginnings of national life are only too likely to be found in the army. It is not natural to expect that a people so long used to see all their rights trampled under foot should suddenly assert themselves. If a national feeling is awakening, it is amongst the soldiery that we should expect to find its first expression; and therefore it would be unfortunate if too early an intervention were to crush a movement which, ugly as it is in many respects, may yet bear within it the germs of popular development. The true policy both for England and France to pursue is patiently and vigilantly to watch the progress of events in Egypt; neither to interfere themselves nor to permit the intervention of others as long as order is maintained and the international engagements of the country are fulfilled, and to encourage the people in taking part in the administration of their own affairs, if they really wish to do so. A little time will show whether the army is merely taking its orders from Constantinople or from the ex-Khedive, as so many people assert. If it is not obeying an external impulse, we see no reason for foreign intervention. It would be different, of course, if the lives and properties of foreigners were en-dangered, or if the safety of the Suez Canal were imperilled. But neither foreigners nor the Canal have anything to fear. Nor should too great a desire to push forward reforms and to benefit the Fellaheen hurry us into a forcible intervention. It is more important for a country that its people should learn how to manage their own affairs than that public works should be executed a little earlier than they otherwise would be. Egypt will have cheaply purchased self-govern-ment by the postponement of its public works if the present movement should be the beginning of national life. Above all things it seems to us that Turkish intervention is most to be avoided. It will certainly be as difficult, to say the least, to get Turkish troops out of Egypt, if once they get there, as it now is to deal with Arabi Bey and his followers. The Turks will be very untrue to themselves, if, having landed in Egypt, they do not appropriate the moneys in the Treasury, and do not establish an authority there which it is not desirable either for Egypt or for Europe that they should exercise. - Daily "THE WORST-LIGHTED CITY IN

to give back the Fellaheen to the lash,

and renew all the abuses from which Egypt

THE WORLD.'

Taking into account its enormous wealth, London, it must be admitted, is about the worst-lighted city in the world. The fact is one upon which all visitors to London very freely descant, and which cannot be defended, much less denied :-

This accusation applies only to the public lighting of London streets after nightfall, for, in thoroughfares where shops remain open till a late hour, the public reap the benefit of brilliant private illumination. And much as has been said, and continues to be said, in condemnation of public-houses, we take it that even Sir Wilfrid Lawson, that archapostle of temperance, would feel compelled to admit that their proprietors supply a very serious want during the hours they are allowed by Act of Parliament to keep their establishments open. Let any one whose business or pleasure keeps him from home into the small hours of the morning, contrast the appearance of, say Fleet-street and the Strand, before midnight and after. Up to 12 o'clock, in these and like thoroughfares, the pedestrian has his path pointed out to him, not by the dim religious light of the public lamps, but by the condemned illuminations of the public-houses. In those Westend regions where private palaces rear their stately stuccoed forms and gin-palaces have to hide their diminished heads down narrow by-streets or in the close vicinity of mews, the pedestrian gropes his way in constant terror that even Sir Wilfrid Lawson, pedestrian gropes his way in constant terror of garotters or open gratings. Only a few days ago a poor woman was driven over and killed in that fashionable locality, South Kensington; and the poor man who had charge of the horse and cart pleaded in defence that the accident was caused by the in-sufficient lighting of the street, which prevented him seeing the unfortunate victim, and the plea was admitted. Surely, it is a disgrace that such a state of things should be allowed to exist in the head-centre of the empire. No doubt the introduction of electric lighting into some of our streets is putting those who prefer gas as a consuming power upon their metal; but, in reality, it is only for the greater part in those vicinities where the electric light is in use that the consumption of gas is increased. "More light" has long been the cry of the Londoner, not only as a means of convenience, but also as an instrument of protection. It is all very well, from the romantic point of view, to sing with the poet, that there is "no lamp so cheering as that light which heaven sheds;" but when Moore so sang he was dreaming of the unclouded moon and stars and the open country, not realising the fogs and the rampant rowdyism of the streets of London. — Evening

THE COST OF AN UNOPPOSED ELECTION. The return of the expenses incurred by Lord Algernon Percy for his unopposed election for Westminster has been issued. It shows that the cost was but little short of £2,000, the total amounting to £1,996 13s. 11d. The agent's expenses are returned at 100 guineas, while central and district agents cost £536 11s. The expenses of the central office, including rent, furniture, salaries of clerks, canvassers, messengers, etc., were £398 9s. 4d., and those for the thirteen district offices £367 19s. 3d. Printing expenses amounted to £148 7s. 6d., and those for advertising to £117 2s. The hire of rooms for public meetings and incidental expenses are put down at £63 8s., and those for advertising to £117 2s. IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- THURSDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at five o'clock.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE Lord Granville, in graceful terms, proposed a humble address thanking the Queen for her message on the subject of the approaching marriage of Prince Leopold, and assuring her Majesty that the House would concur in making a suitable provision for his Royal Highness.

Lord Salisbury, in seconding the motion, observed that the House would only be disabstrated its duty in carrying out the assur-

charging its duty in carrying out the assurance contained in the address. The motion vas agreed to nemine contradicente. PARLIAMENTARY DECLARATION BILL.

Lord REDESDALE, in moving his Parlia-mentary Declaration Bill, stated that his object was to exclude atheists from Parliament, and he thought that an atheist would have too much fear of the position he would thereby occupy in the sight of men to affirm solemnly words of the bill, that he believed Almighty God.

Lord EHAFTESBURY, in moving as an amendment " the previous question," observed that the declaration provided in the bill related to what was so solemn and so true that it would not be pleasant to his feelings to meet the motion with a direct negative, but even in matters of solemnity and truth it was necessary to have regard to time and circum-stances, and he believed the effect of sending this bill down to the other House would be the loss of a recognition of the existence of God in cases in which we new had it. Moreover, he held that the words in the bill were so indefinite that they would not be a declaration of belief in the God whom Christians and Jews acknowledged. He believed that atheists would be found ready to take the declaration in the bill, because one of them had professed his readiness to take an oath which concluded with the words "So help me God." What we had was as effective as anything we could get in the generation in which we lived, and it would be dangerous

to look for more. The Duke of ARGYLL would vote for the amendment as it stood, but he would have voted with more pleasure for an amendment to negative the Bill in the usual form. If he were a member of the House of Commons he would have voted against allowing Mr. Bradlaugh to take the oath, and he was astonished that any one was found to assert that the House of Commons had acted illegally in not permitting a man to take an oath who over and over had stated that it was not binding on his conscience. At the same time, he held that the Parliamentary oath was no Parliament. No religious test could be effectual. The course to which we were driven was to allow each person to make that declaration which he felt to be binding. on his conscience.

The Bishop of London, being of opinion that the Bill would be an ineffectual one, could not vote in its favour. After some other peers had spoken, mostly against the Bill,

Lord GRANVILLE, in supporting the amendme at, repudiated the imputation that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues were connected with Mr. Bradlaugh and his opinions; and he expressed his regret that one in the high political position of Lord Salisbury should have stimulated that prejudice against the

Lord Salisbury did not desire to extend the limits of this debate by discussing on this occasion the action of the Government in respect of Mr. Bradlaugh. The difficulty which the Bill before them was proposed to meet had arisen in the House of Commons, and he suggested that the remedy also should originate in that House; but he concurred with those who thought that the declaration proposed in the Bill was too vague to be of any real value. He felt confident that, after the expression of opinion, heard that evening, his noble friend would not put them to the trouble of dividing.

Lord Redesdale then announced that he would not divide the House.

would not divide the House. The amendment was then agreed to and the Bill accordingly fell to the ground. Their Lordships adjourned at ten minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- THURSDAY. The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S MARRIAGE.

In Committee of the whole House, after the Royal Message relating to the Duke of Albany's marriage had been read by the Clerk, Mr. GLADSTONE moved two Resolutions, the one sanctioning a grant to his Royal Highness of £10,000 a year in addition to his present income of £15,000, and the other present income of £13,000, and the other fixing the allowance to the Princess Helen during widowhood at £6,000 a year. Her Majesty, he said, had been fortunate beyond all other Sovereigns in the happiness of the matrimonial alliances formed by her children, and there was every reason to believe that the present marriage would be no exception. and there was every reason to believe that the present marriage would be no exception. The figure of £25,000 was the result of a careful investigation by the second Govern-ment of Lord Palmerston as to the sum which ment of Lord Palmerston as to the sum which would be necessary for the due support of the members of the Royal Family, having regard to the general standard of wealth in this country and other circumstances. It had been sanctioned by more than one Parliament, and the present proposal was founded, therefore, on an honourable understanding as well as on the settled policy by which the Queen at her accession only received a sum sufficient for her unmarried state, leaving her children to be provided for as occasion might require. He expressed a hope, therefore, that the grant would be made willingly, gracefully, and with practical unanimity.

practical unanimity.
Sir S. Northcore expressed the entire concurrence of his side of the House.
Mr. Labouchere met the motion with a direct negative, grounding his opposition on three objections. In the first place, he quoted the observation of Mr. Fox, in 1792, that such a grant ought not to be made until it had been shown that the Civil List was inadequate, and contended in an elaborate examination of the income of the Crown, including the Privy Purse and the Duchy of Lancaster (which he put at £70,000, but which Mr. Bright said only amounted to which Mr. Bright said only amounted to £41,000), that it was more than sufficient to sustain its dignity. Next he asserted that these grants had never been made, except when the succession to the Crown was in question, and finally maintained, on the ground of economy, that £15,000 was an income amply sufficient for the young couple. Mr. Broadburst, acting, as he said, under a deep sense of responsibility and disclaiming any imputation of disloyalty, opposed the grant as extraordinary and extravagant, and, among other arguments, pointed out that the Prince already had as much per week as many respectable men earned in a year for the support of their wives and children.

Mr. Healy said he was indifferent whether he was considered loyal or disloyal, but he intended to oppose the vote, because he was

no was considered loyal or distoyal, but he intended to oppose the vote, because he was opposed to "any of these people getting anything." Why, he asked, if the Prince had such an excellent understanding, did he not set to work to earn his own living?

Mr. Strongy also concered the meeting in

Mr. Storey also opposed the motion in a speech which was interrupted by laughter, eries of "Divide," and other manifestations of amusement and impatience. He was understood to contend that the House had no messengers, etc., were £398 9s. 4d., and those for the thirteen district offices £367 19s. 3d.

Printing expenses amounted to £148 7s. 6d., and those for advertising to £117 2s. The hire of rooms for public meetings and incidental expenses are put down at £63 8s., and stationery, postage stamps, telegrams, registers, and the other incidental expenses at £237 7s. 10d.

derstood to contend that the House had no right to vote public money to keep people in titled idleness, that public grants deteriorated the recipients, whether princes or paupers, that princes "having drunk of the blood of the public," acting under the advice of "sycophants and parasites" were not above taking the public meany indirectly. Here he was called to order by the Chairman for irre-

levancy, and, in conclusion, he recommended that the Prime Minister should get the £10,000 waiting, Goldsticks, and other titled flunkeys.

Mr. Glabstone, in reply, after protesting amid loud and general cheers against some of the language used, pointed out to Mr. Labouchere that his precedents were inapplicable, as at that time the Civil List amounted to a million and in reply to some amounted to a million, and in reply to some remarks on the Queen's savings, said they could not possibly be adequate to provide for her Majesty's family, and having had occa-sion from time to time to become acquainted with them, he had never been of opinion that they were more than were called for by the contingencies which might occur in such a

The House then divided, and the first Resolution was carried, by 387 to 42. The second Resolution was carried without a division.

THE CLOTURE.

The adjourned debate on the Procedure Resolutions was resumed by Mr. B. HOPE who protested first of all against the House of Commons-the mother of Parliaments-being asked to follow the example of its pigmy copies and contrasted Mr. Gladstone's pledge that this should not be treated as a party question with Lord Hartington's unwise and nfair intimation that the cloture was to be used to put down persons whom he regarded as bores. The cloture, he maintained, would not really shorten the Session, but it would emasculate Parliament, destroy the character of debate, produce more occasions for wrangle, and lead to more extravagant

devices of obstruction.

Mr. Walter remarked that though the issue before the House was simple, it was of supreme importance, inasmuch as it was to decide whether the power of closing a debate -assuming it to be necessary—was to be lodged in the hands of the House as a collective assembly or merely in the hands of the dominant majority. Though he had never taken the least share in obstructive proceedings, he protested that if he were to become the victim of this First Rule water cattain gire unstances he should be in under certain circumstances, he should be in-clined, in the fag end of his Parliamentary life to become a determined obstructive. He disputed altogether Lord Hartington's doctrins that members had no natural rights. On the contrary, he maintained that every member had personal rights, limited only by just and equitable rules for the general welfare. Among other difficulties which he felt was that of deciding the "general sense of the House," and in reply to the arguments that bare majorities were allowed to decide great public questions, he pointed out that in party fights fair play was out of the question and absurd. But when it was a question of dealing with the personal rights, interests, and convenience, not of one party, but the whole House, the case became very different. Men's mouths must not be closed by a single vote, and the majority, however great it might be at first, would have a tendency to diminish. He appealed to the Government to consent to some such compromise as a two-thirds majority, with the proviso that, whenever it was used, the quorum of the House should be raised from 40 to 60, but if they refused, be personally would not be deterred by any parliamentary terror from opposing it.

Mr. HOLLOND supported the Resolution, holding that there was no other mode of preventing obstruction, while Mr. Dalrymple contended though a histrionic Ministry might despise simple means, obstruction might have been checked by dealing with individuals and by the other Rules.

by the other Rules.
Mr. George Russell in a lively speech disclaimed being influenced by the Caucus, protested his loyalty to the leader of his party, and descanted on the sufferings of the new members condemned to silence by the un-

checked loquacity of the obstructives.

Mr. Stuart-Wortley maintained that there were other means of dealing with the evil without resorting to the cloture, and examined in detail the working of the rule in foreign

Mr. H. VIVIAN exhorted the House not approach the question in a party spirit, but to leal with it as a common sense arrangement for enabling the House to get through its

doubtedly a feeling abroad that this prop sal was intended not to stop obstruction, but to put an end to legitimate opposition. With the present Parliament he admitted there was not much danger, but it was possible that in time to come a Government, enjoying the assistance of the National Federation, might think itself strong enough to disregard all political independence. But no advantage which could be gained then would compensate for the loss of the mutual good-will and friendly feeling which had hitherto regulated the relations of porties and the conduct of triendly leeling which had hitherto regulated the relations of parties and the conduct of business; and the Government would be wise if it made some concession to secure something like a general assent to its pro-posals. Nothing had occurred to justify a proposal to take away liberty of speech from many to restrain the licence of a few. The irritation produced by such unnecessary restrictions might lead to "filibustering," "stone-walling," and other excesses of ob-struction, which would discredit the House more than anything which had occurred yet. Pointing out how the rule might be used to oppress unpopular members, and unpopular sections, he warned the House that the difsections, he warned the frouse that the dis-ficulties of Ireland might be considerably in-creased. On the whole, he concluded, from their unnecessary pertinacity, that the Government had something in their minds which they had not found it convenient to

WILLIAM HARCOURT, examining sur William Harcourr, examining the amendment actually before the House, pronounced it to be a simple negation, which, if carried, would be a refusal to adopt any measure for bringing a debate to a close after it had proceeded to a sufficient length. Arguing the question on this basis, he went in minute detail into the business of the Session, showing how under the present system, which the ing how, under the present system—which the House, by the motion before it, was asked to say it would not alter-a reckless and unpasay it would not store—a receipes and pre-teriotic minority might stop supplies and pre-vent any business at all being done. The safeguard against a misuse of the power of the majority was the certain retribution with which public opinion would visit them, but without such a change of procedure he argued that a sort of liberum veto would be conferred on an irresponsible minority, the result of which would be that nothing whatever would be done. After some sarcastic comments on the combination between the Conservatives and the Parnellites, he warned the Conservatives that, if they succeeded in turning out the Government, their allies of to-day would become their masters of to-morrow; but he predicted with confidence that the result of the division would be to vindicate the ancient fame of the House of Commons.
On the motion of Sir H. Giffard, the debate

vas adjourned. as aujourned. The other Orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at eight minutes past 2 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Earl and Countess of Sefton's party at Croxteth for the Liverpool race meeting com-prises the Earl and Countess Howe, the Earl of Hardwicke. Viscount and Viscountess Castlereagh, Viscount and Viscountess Las-celles, Lord De L'Isle, Lord Norreys, Lord Marcus Beresford, Colonel Hon. Henry Foeaster. Sir George Chetwynd, Colonel Reilly, and M. Hengelmuller, of the Austrian Em-

Lord and Lady Thurlow entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Chesham-place, the Earl of Seafield, the Earl and Countess of Elgin, Viscount and Viscountess Enfield, Lord and Lady

Lord Erskine is seriously ill at his residence, Ellenheim, Torquay. His lordship, who is in his 78th year, has been in declining

health for some time past, and very faint hopes are entertained of his recovery. Sir Daniel Cooper gave a dinner party on Thursday evening at his residence, De Veregardens, Kensington Palace, when the follow-ing gentlemen assembled to meet Sir Henry Parkes, the Premier of New South Wales:— The Duke of Manchester, the Marquis of Tweeddale, the Earl of Kimberley, General Tweeddale, the Earl of Kimberley, General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., General Sir Lintorn Simmons, Sir John Rose, Bart, Sir William Miller, Bart., Sir George Bowen, Sir Alexander Galt, Sir P. Cunliffe Owen, Sir Julian Pauncefort, Sir Donald Currie; Messrs. R. G. H. Herbert, Donald Larnach, Saul Samuel, Arthur Hodgson, J. Chenery, Sheriff Ogg, Alderman M'Arthur, J. G. S. Anderson, John Pender, Henry Bailey, John Makrell, and Frederick Green.

and Frederick Green. The death is announced of Lady Louisa Spencer, widow of the late Hon. C. R. Spencer, Colonel Royal Artillery, and sister to the present Duke of Marlborough, which took place on Thursday at the residence of her son-in-law, Captain Fane, at Retford Notts, from

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE "STANDARD.")
We believe that the principal object of Mr.
Forster's visit to Ireland is to consult the
members of the Prison Board and other officials as to the relaxation of the conditions officials as to the relaxation of the contined. It under which the suspects are confined. It will be recollected that recently Mr. Forster promised that the period of solitary confinement should be reduced from eighteen to

When in the House of Commons on Thursday night, the Clerk at the Table read the Queen's Message on which Mr. Gladstone's motion for a vote for Prince Leopold was based, hon. members in various parts of the House, bearing in mind the lesson of Monday, hastily uncovered. Some consternation was apparently created on the Conservative benches by the discovery that five of her Majesty's Ministers—Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Bright, Sir Henry James, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Mundella—kept their hats on. It was presumed that here was another distinction of the conservative of distinction of ceremony, and that as the Speaker took no notice the right hon. gentlemen must be in order.
On the vote for Prince Leopold on Thursday night about 30 Liberals left the

House without voting.

Mr. Bright voted with the majority, as did Sir W. Harcourt and Sir Henry James. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Courtney, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Fawcett, who had been present during the debate, walked out when the division was called. Sir Charles Dilke was not present after question time. The minority included the following Liberal members:—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Messrs. G. bers:—Sir Wilfrid Lawson, and Messrs. G. Anderson, Armitstead, Broadhurst, Burt, Laine, Cameron, Cowen, Collings, Ashton, Dilke, Dillwyn, Firth, Hopwood, Henderson, Hutchinson, C. H. James, Arnold Morley, McMinnies, T. B. Potter, Peddie, R. N. Phillips, H. Richard, Lyulph Stanley, P. A. Taylor, Thompson, Thomasson, and Willish. The following Irish members voted with the minority:—Messrs. Barry, Biggar, Byrne, Corbet, Daly Healy, Lalor, Leamy, McCarthy, Metge, A. O'Connor, Power, Redmond, and Sexton. The tellers were Messrs. La-

bouchere and Storey.

It is understood that the Speaker will rule that neither the motion for a new writ for Northampton nor the motion that the electors of that borough be heard at the bar can be brought forward as a matter of privilege. It has been arranged that Mr. Hugh Romilly, Deputy Commissioner in the Pacific shall establish his headquarters at the island of New Britain. A house is now being built for him on a small island on that coast. This residence he will occupy when he is not en-

THE BALLOON VOYAGE ACROSS

THE CHANNEL.

Further details of Colonel Burnaby's balloon voyage are now to hand:—
A Dover correspondent writes to the Daily Telegraph: Colonel Burnaby arrived at Dover on Tuesday, accompanied by Mr. Wright, the owner of the balloon in which it was the gallant officer's intention of making an aërial voyage across the Channel into the interior of France. All arrangements for the start were made on Wednesday, a spot being selected for inflating the halloon in the yard were made on wednesday, a spot being selected for inflating the balloon in the yard of the Buckland Gasworks, which are situated about a mile inland. If that arrangement had held good the Colonel would have ascended unobserved, as he proposed to do. But Wednesday was no day for adrinautics. With sleet and snow falling, and the wind a mountain the scale it was for aernautics. With sleet and snow falling, and the wind amounting to a gale, it was clear that the attempt must be put off till the morrow, and on Wednesday night the prospects for the following day were so hopeless that no one expected to see the ascent then. In the night, however, the barometer rose, the wind fell, and Thursday dawned with a clear sky, bright sun, and a fresh northerly breeze, and with these conditions the Colonel was well satisfied. At six o'clock the Colonel was well satisfied. At six o'clock the filling of the balloon was begun, a main having been laid from a gasholder adjoining the works at Buckland to the balloon, which was placed in a wide space in the yard of the works. 36,000ft. of gas was the amount required to expand the balloan, and it certainly seemed to fill out very slowly. It had been seemed to lill out very slowly. It had been calculated that the requisite amount of gas would be passed in by eight o'clock, but at that hour the balloon was not much more than half full. By nine o'clock the red and yellow striped object began to assume a more pearlike shape; the car, a stout, oblong wicker basket, was attached, and the stores laid in. They consisted of sundry bags of sand, a rug closely strapped up, in which was rolled a few sandwiches, a bottle of acarated water, and a bundle of papers. After the car had been got ready Mr. Wright, who had charge of the arrangements, still considered that more gas was required; while the Colonel watched the proceedings somewhat impatiently, being anxious to step in and be off. Remarking on the delay, he said, "I am afraid the wind will change about noon, and now it is twenty to tas. I have little better than two hours." Asked if he should be likely to telegraph the result of his trip, he said, "I am afraid not. If the wind is favourable I shell go on towards Paris, and if said, "I am afraid not. If the wind is favourable I shall go on towards Paris, and if I come down in the provinces there are not the telegraph facilities in France that we have here, so it is not likely you will hear of me to-night." In reply to another question the Colonel said, "I have been up about thirty times. The sensation of rising is very pleasant; it is not like rising, but rather like the earth dropping away." To another inquirer he said, "That bundle of papers I do not take to read, but to tear up and throw out, to see whether I am rising or falling."

At 9.45 the gas was turned off, the six strong cords by which the car was attached to the halloon were adjusted, and Colonel Burnaby stepped in. Mr. Wright, dismissing all his assistants, now held the rope himself, to be assured that the buoyancy was sufficient to raise the car and its occupant. "All

to raise the car and its occupant. "All right," signalled the Colonel, "Off you go," shouted the attendant, and throwing loose the rope, the balloon rose rapidly. The spectators who had crowded round cheered, and the voyager waved his hat in aknowledgment. It became instantly ob-vious that the Colonel directed his attention,

Tenterden, Lord and Lady Sudeley, Sir Kenneth and Lady Mackenzie, Sir George and Lady Macpherson Grant, Miss Ralli, Hon. R. Bruce, M.P., Mr. Spring Rice, and Mr. Reillia.

the tall chimney beyond, about which he had expressed some apprehension before he rose, and it now appeared to be directly in his course. To avoid a collision he threw out a and it now appeared to be directly in his course. To avoid a collision he threw out a bag of sand, and, as it seemed, this was done in the nick of time, for the next moment the aerostat shot above the roof of the building. A collision with the tall shaft still looked inevitable, and the spectators watched the ascent almost breathlessly. Nearing the chimney, however, the balloon swerved somewhat to one side and cleared everything. Loud and hearty were the cheers sent up by the crowd, and the gallant aeronaut acknowledged the plaudits by waving his hat. Thus luckly started, the voyage, so far as could be seen from the shore, appeared to be a speedy one. As the balloon passed over the town of Dover it was continually ascending, but the Colonel made no attempt to check it, for, with the aid of a glass, he could be seen sitting composedly on the side of his car smoking a cigar. In less than eight minutes from the ascent, which was made more than a mile inland, the balloon had left the land behind, and was going straight for Boulogne. During this time there had been no change in the wind or weather. The fresh breeze was tempered by a bright surshine. At 10.30, the balloon was any results sowen or clobt willow. pered by a bright sunshine. At 10.30, the balloon was apparently seven or eight miles away over the sea, looking not larger than a away over the sea, looking not larger than a man's head, keeping nearly the same course, but changing a couple of points from due south to east. At a quarter to eleven o'clock the naked eye could see nothing of the balloon, but by the aid of the large telescopes at the Cinque Ports Yacht Club it was kept in view until eleven o'clock. Up to that time the voyage had, to all appearances, been most favourable, and there was every probability that half an hour after the balloon was lost to sight here it had begun a journey overland on the opposite shore. The expectation of the Colonel that the wind would change about noon proved correct. Just before twelve the

noon proved correct. Just before twelve the wind worked round from almost north to wind worked round from almost north to south-west, and there is no doubt that if the start had been delayed to as late in the day as that of Colonel Brine from Canterbury a similar or worse result might have followed. Passengers by the morning mail boat state that they traced the voyager as far as Cape Gris-Nez. The evening mail boat reports that the balloon was carried in the direction

that the balloon was carried in the direction of Boulogne.

Private telegrams received at the House of Commons on Thursday night announced Colonel Fred Burnaby's safe journey across the Channel in the balloon.

At a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain on Friday morning reference was made to the trip of Colonel Burnaby, and Mr. Le Fevre, the president, said:—I am exceedingly pleased to be able to state that I have received the following telegrams:

"Chateau De Montigny, Normandy.—Colonel Fred Burnaby descended in the balloon 'Eclipse' in a meadow near this place about six o'clock last evening. A number of persons witnessed the arrival of the aeronaut, who has been looked for all along the coast. The Colonel was loudly cheered and received a hearty welcome." (Cheers.) Mr. Le Fevre said he had a second telegram from a friend of his who resides near the spot, and who had the pleasure of conversing with the gallant Colonel, who said the "Eclipse" behaved aplendidly: "Passed over Boulogne at agon, and proceeded in a South-south-westerly direction. Threw out more ballast, in order to find a current, if possible, to take me on to club at Paris. Over Letouquet at a few minutes to two clock still precading anyth. to find a current, if possible, to take me on to club at Paris. Over Letouquet at a few minutes to two o'clock, still proceeding southwest. Wind chopped round, and became becalmed in the Channel. Again threw out ballast, of which I had taken the pre-aution to have plenty, and, providentially getting into a favourable current, was carried with expedition to Chateau de Montigny, having been about eight hours in the air.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

VANITY FAIRINGS.

A very amazing story reaches me from Cairo. A Grenadier Guardsman, dining at the table d'hôte at Shepheard's hotel, perpetrated some harmless tomfoolery with a fez. Thereupon a German Baron, who held that an Egyptian Prince, his host, had thus been insulted, demanded of the Grenadier either an apology or satisfaction by arms. The Grenadier explained that he had been merely feoling, and very promptly apologised. In the evening however Baron d'Atzel, an Austrian, gratified the Grenadier with the information that he was a "coward" and a gaged in making tours of inspection in the trian, gratified the urenadier with the infor-mation that he was a "coward" and a "poltroon" for having acted as he had done. Now the Grenadier's education, being only such as would fit him for the Guards, did not such as would lit film for the Guards, did not include a knowledge of French, and he probably therefore supposed that the Baron was paying him a compliment. But then the Baron went and officially informed Sir Edward Malet (who does understand the foreign lingoes) of what he had done. Sir Edward thereupon assembled a Court of Honour which promptly decided that everybody was either right or could easily be set right.

But the Baron wouldn't be set right. He

went to a Club and there saw the Grenadier. He thereupon pointedly asked the Club waiter whether he (the waiter) allowed a man who whether no the water, answer a man who had been publicly stigmatised as a coward and a poltroon to ait down in that Club. The waiter referred to the rules and didn't know—when the Baron added that all Englishmen were or were not something or other and did or did not do something or other. This time the Grenadier—who had possibly learnt foreign tongues meantime—seems to have understood that there was something wrong, for he is reported to have said that but for the Court of Honour he would horse-

whip the Baron.

And now Mr. Oliphant (not Laurence And now Mr. Oliphant (not Laurence Oliphant, who is elsewhere) came upon the scene. He apparently cares for no Courts of Honour, for he want for the Baron and asked him whether he meant to say that Englishmen in general were cowards. The Baron replied "Yes," whereupon Mr. Oliphant smote the Baron with his fist so that he saw many stars. Baron with his first so that he saw many stars. Then the Baron challenged the Oliphant; but the Oliphant said he would see him somewhere first, and threatened to begin again if he was at all worried or in want of exercise. Then a cry went up to the gods of war and diplomacy. Gregory, P.C., and Goldsmid, C.B., and Colvin, K.C.M.G., and Money, and Dicey, and Smart assembled in their majesty and consulted and decided. First they decided that Oliphant had intervened in an affair that didn't concern him rirst they decided that Oliphant had intervened in an affair that didn't concern him, and had committed on the person of Baron d'Atzel acts of violence of the gravest character; that Oliphant was without excuse; that the Baron had conducted himself like a perfect gentleman; and that, as Oliphant had refused the reparation demanded, the Baron's honour was not in the least affected. Then they decided that no insult had been effered to Englishmen in general, and they they

they decided that no insult had been offered to Englishmen in general; and then they decided that the assertion that a thrashing was given to the Baron was false. Then they sent it all to the newspapers.

If anybody—man of honour or etherwise—can see his way to understand the difference between "acts of violence of the gravest character," and "a thrashing;" can reconcile the reputed answer of the Baron with the allegation that no insult was applied to Eaglishmen in general; or can see what business it was of Gregory, Goldsmid, Colvin. lishmen in general; or can asse what busi-ness it was of Gregory, Goldsmid, Colvin, and Co. to pronounce on Oliphant, I envy his perspicuity. I rather like Oliphant. I also like Baron. As for the rest they look to me

like Baron. As for the rest they look to me like a very queer lot.

The Salisbury Club was very near being burnt to the ground last week. A fire broke out in the small serving-room that separates the two drawing-rooms, and was not discovered until it had nearly destroyed two doors. Had the fire occurred at night instead of in the day-time, as it did, there would have been little doubt as to the result.

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A Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 25-26, 1882.

THE DEBATE ON THE CLOTURE. The Saturday Review commenting on the various speeches made during the debates on the cloture, says that the speeches of Lord Hartington and Sir William Harcourt had the merit of placing before the House, as distinctly as it could be placed, that the use of the cliture was to enable a Liberal Ministry to get through its business in the way it liked. " With Lord Hartington the question of the cliture is altogether and necessarily a party question, for the use of the cloture is to do something for one party which the other party does not wish to have in its turn done for it. The impartiality of the Speaker is a topic of idle discussion, for the business of the Speaker will be to register the decrees of a Liberal majority. When the Conservatives are in a majority, the functions of the Speaker with regard to the cloture will be in abeyance; for, as it is assumed that the Conservatives never wish to do anything, therefore the occasion can never arise when they are not allowed to do something. The use of the cloture in Lord Hartington's eyes is not to achieve such a trnmpery purpose as that of converting a month's debate into a three weeks' debate. It is to be an engine always applicable and continually used for hurrying on all kinds of business. With the cloture Lord Hartington even undertook to put down bores. The Liberal leaders are to fix the limit of debate day after day, with the one limitation that the editors of provincial newspers shall not think that the limit has been fixed in an arbitrary and tyrannical way. To the cloture in these its new clothes there are numberless objections of a national kind, such as that it would alter the whole character of the House, and alter it for the worse; that it would encourage faction, and that it would give increasing power to faction outside Parliament. But there are objections to it almost as strong from a purely Liberal point of view. The most serious objection of this kind is that the cloture could not work as

it is intended to work. It would surely

stir up from its origin a party spirit which

at could not quell. To make the cliture

triumph would become the object of one

party, and to defeat the clôture would be

the object of the other. In such a contest,

those who seriously, persistently, and with

an honest persuasion that they were doing

right, set themselves to defeat the cliture

could not fail to win. The only object of

the cloture is to save time, and the time

that could be legitimately spent in driving

the Ministry to apply the clôture would

greatly exceed the time which the cliture

is supposed to save. And if the cloture

were always being used, the position of

the minority would become very unplea-

sant. The provincial editors would begin

no howl and the autumn gatherings of previncial electors would be singularly

lively. The Conservatives are bound to

oppose Lord Hartington's kind of cliture

as much as they can; but as merely a

piece of party advantage, there is nothing

probably that would suit them better than

that the Ministry should get the cloiure and use it as Lord Hartington proposes." The Spectator looks upon Lord Hartington's clear announcement that the present Government must stand or fall by its success or failure in passing the first resolution as the proper logical consequence of his previous position. If it be truethat the time of the House of Commons belongs to the House of Commons, in trust for the nation, and not to the individual members who choose to make claims on it; if it be true that a portion of that time, and no insignificant portion, ought to be at the disposal of the Government of the day for the fulfilnnent of the legislative pledges which it has given to the country; then it must be the duty of the present Government to claim its responsibility for so ordering the apportionment of its time by the present House that it may fulfil in this, the third session of its existence, some of the more urgent of those pledges which it has given to the country; whereas, without the closure and without deciding the closure in the last resort by a simple majority, it is perfeetly certain that it cannot fulfil any even of the most urgent of its pledges to the

The Economist contends that if whenever The Government believes that a subject has been sufficiently discussed, it must, before it can make that belief effective, take the leader of the Opposition into his confidence, and negotiate for his consent, it will no longer be answerable in the same sense as now for the conduct of public business. The support of the Opposition, if granted, would have, as a rule, to be purchased by concessions which it might be most embarrassing to make. If it were refused, the Government could, with a clear conscience, repudiate liability for the consequences. The principle which lies at the foundation of our parliamentary system-that power and responsibility go together, and that both belong to the party which is for the time being but a dominant majority - would be undermined.

" PRINCE LEOPOLD'S APPANAGE."

without any compensating disadvantage.

In article under this head the Spectator discusses the principle of Parliamentary grants of money to Royal Princes. It says:—The real argument for these grants, which ultimately, if explained as many orators could explain it, would convince the householders, is that, if they wish to is said to have deeply influenced and affected usefulness.

to be an ornamental and outwardly dignified institution-as they do-they must enable Princes close to the Throne to live in the way in which men of their rank in Europe are accustomed to live. They are not servants of the State, but ornaments of the State, maintained in their position lest the Monarchy should incur any of the disrespect which falls on persons and people with incongruous surroundings. It comes, then, to this-that either the Royal House must accumulate wealth for itself, or that the country must grant its Princes adequate annuities. The first solution is perfectly possible. We have only to abolish the marriage law, and permit legacies to the Throne, and in thirty years the Royal Family will be richer than the Barings. But if that alternative is adopted, Parliament must lose, as Mr. Gladstone said, a control over the Princes which might become in conceivable circumstances most important, must express no anger if a Prince heads a bubble company, and register no opinion if he selects Mile. Entrechatin preference to the Vicar's daughter. The people will never agree to this, and if they adopt the second alternative, then they have only to discuss the amount that they will grant. What will the householders take as their principle in fixing the allowance? "That a Prince shall have as much as anybody." That would be twelve times what they give. That "he should have as much as an

ordinary first-class Peer." That would be three times what they give. That "he should have as much as a first-class squire." That would be twice what they give, vide Domesday Book for Devon and Cornwall. The only principle they could suggest is, that "he should have as much as would enable him to live among the first, without visible derogation or unbecoming pecuniary shifts." That requires in the present world as it stands and spends £25,000, a year, which is just what the Prince receives. If the Throne is useless, or if it is not ornamental, then that money is wasted; but so would a guinea a week be. Appanages, to use the old word, are not offices, but sinecures, kept up to perfect the ornamental character of the Throne, and are exactly as defensible as the Throne -no more and no less. That argument does not cover the Court offices, because it is not clear that they are ever ornamental, and certainly during this secluded reign they have not been so, but it does cover the princes within a certain distance of succession. If they became very numerous a new question would arise, but it would be much better solved by striking them out of the succession altogether, than by compelling them to marry wealth, or turn dealers in tea or stocks. Those who oppose the grants think themselves, par excellence, Radicals, but in reality they are only expressing ference for Dutch metal over gilding. Let them argue for plain brass, if they like, but not buy rubbishy brummagem work, and make believe that it is splendid.

GERMANY AND RUSSIA.

The Economist points out that so little is known in England of the internal condition of Russia, that the very worst symptom in the condition of Eastern Europe has hitherto escaped notice. Continuing

We allude to the determined attempt to 'Russify" the exterior provinces of the Empire. This attempt is made so resolutely. and on such a scale, that it seems to us vain to doubt that it is most serious, or that the powerful party which is making it is indifferent whether a great war-a war of the very first magnitude—may not be its result. That the Czar himself is favourable to this policy seems to us, in spite of many rumours, most improbable. Sovereigns are rarely disposed to dislike obedient subjects, and the Czars of Russia have for centuries been surrounded with German courtiers and generals, wedded to German wives, and accustomed to rely on German advice. It is not likely, therefore, that they should suddenly betray anti-German feeling of the most acute kind, and in forms which must lead sooner or later to collision with the German Empire. group is now believed to have mastered the Government, to have appointed General Ignatieff — who by himself is only of importance from his intelligence and audacityhave found a chief in the Grand Duke Vladimir, the strongest, if not the ablest, of the Romanoff family, and the trusted delegate of the Czar. Aided by the sympathy of the body of the people of the Panslav party, who are very "Russian," though they include widely diverse persons, and of floating purposes in the mind of the Czar himself, they have mastered the Administration, and are carrying out very lar-reaching ideas. They are supporting the Slavs everywhere, even down in Macedonia. They are favouring the Poles as Slavs, till Poland is the most lightly governed of all Russian provinces, and growing rapidly in wealth and in contentment.
We are told that not only is the old Russian ealousy of the Germans, which has been a feature in the history of the Empire for the past century, not repressed from headquarters, but that in the Baltic provinces, Courland, Livonia, and Esthonia, it is allowed to go lengths which are beginning to produce a large and conspicuous German emigration, or rather exodus. Our readers are doubtless aware of the rumour that Prince Bismarck has recently said that he is too much occupied in protecting the European peace to think of internal questions, and the story must represent the truth with some accuracy. He is not likely to have expressed himself quite so frankly, but it is certain that among his pre - occupations the anti-German feeling breaking out in Russia, and especially in her Baltic pro-vinces, must be one of the most serious. If the exodus continues, or the alarm is intensified by a rising in a single large town, it will be most difficult to satisfy German feeling without steps that must lead, at no distant moment, to a dangerous and sangui-THE LATE HENRY WADSWORTH

LONGFELLOW.

The following biographical notice of the poet Longfellow, whose death occurred on Friday, is taken from the Daily

Telegraph :-Henry Wadsworth Longfellow has passed away rather suddenly at the ripe old age of seventy-five, and with his decease ends the mental career of him who was pre-eminently the "sweet singer" of America. At the date of his death, which took place yesterday, the poet had just entered on his seventy-sixth year, having been born on the 27th day of February, 1807. In appearance the aged bard came up to the ideal conception of what a poet ought to look like; a fine and majestic countenance, a high and broad forehead, with piercing eyes, wavy white locks and a flowing beard, the venerable old man was whom America was and is justly proud. He had been married twice, and it will be remembered that his first wife died in a most tragic way, a shocking event, which

keep a Monarchy—as they do—and wish it | the whole subsequent career of her husband. Mrs. Longfellow perished miserably as a martyr, in a sense, to her duties as a mother, for it was while she was engaged in sealing some wafers with burning sealing-wax for the benefit of her children that her dress was caught in the flames, resulting in her death very shortly after. But, on the whole, this master of modern song has passed what our own Poet-Laureate has described as "a life that lives melodious days." He has come through a healthy youth and honoured and useful manhood to a venerated old age, and dies, a hale patriarch, in the possession of all his splendid faculties. The place which Henry Wadsworth Longfellow occupies in English literature is decidedly bright, and he is almost as well known and as widely read in England as in the United States. His melodies are part of the national life on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean, and it may be said of him what can be said of few great writers that his influence has been wholly good. He has never spoken with an uncertain sound on the great tions of faith, virtue, ho our, and manliness. There is nothing morbidly self-conscious or unnaturally sensational in any one of his numerous works. Yet at the same time he holds a conspicuous throne in the hearts and minds of men because of the simple beauty of his sentiments and the majesty of his pure English diction. His honoured name is that of the first great American poet, the first who rose above the horizon of his own country. and shed his beams full-rayed upon England and Europe. Since his earliest attempts at verse many Transatlantic poets have appeared, but even among such men as Whittier, and Whitman, and Lowell, Longfellow retains his pre-eminence and his position as the recognised national poet of America.

A complete list of Longfellow's works, in

prose as well as in verse, would constitute a

somewhat lengthy catalogue. Yet the poet

does not appear to have begun his serious poetical career at an unusually early age. He was born in the town of Portland in Maine, and was educated at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, from which in 1825 he took his degree of Bachelor of Arts. His father was a legal practitioner, and the young Henry Wadsworth for a short time after leaving his classical studies worked under paternal supervision in his father's office. Soon, however, ne must have found the pursuit of legal lore uncongenial to his disposition, and curiously enough was offered, even at the tender age of nineteen or twenty, the Professorship Modern Languages in the college in which he had himself been taught. This post he accepted, and immediately determined on a tour in Europe to pre-pare himself for the duties of his office. He pent three years and a half in England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, and Holland, and returned to fulfil his academic duties at Brunswick in 1829. Six years later we find him succeeding Mr. George Ticknor as Professor of Modern Languages and "Belles Lettres" in Harvard College, Cambridge. This, of course, was a distinct rise in life for the young aspirant to fame, and to qualify himself even more effectually for his new position he decided on spending another year in Europe. This time he travelled in Scan-dinavia, in Denmark and Sweden principally. also visiting Germany and Switzerland, and began his professorship at Harvard in 1836. Up to this time his literary activity had not been very great. Whilst still an undergraduate, that is, before he had reached the age of eighteen, he had been dignified with the glory of print in the pages of The United States Literary Gazette, for some of his earliest poems. While professor of Bowdoin College he wrote some valuable and remarkable critical articles in the North American Review. His next work was the translation of a Spanish poem, the "Coplas" of Don Josè Mansique, which, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry, appeared in 1833. He published "Outre Mer" two years later, and "Hyperion," another prose tale, in 1839. By that time he was fairly ensconced in his position at Harvard, and it was while there that he chiefly relieved the routine of his pro-fessional duties by writing poetry. In the last-mentioned year appeared the first recollection of fugitive poems which he ever published, which he called by the title of "Voices of the Night." Perhaps the earliest work of his which gained him any considerable degree of American favour was his romance of "Outre Mer." But when he showed his exquisite powers in "Voices of the Night," he was recognised at once as a great poet. "Ballads and other Poems" followed in 1842; "Poems on Slavery" in 1843; a play called *The Spanish Student* in the same year; a book on the poetry of Europe, and "The Belfry of Bruges" in 1845; but it was not till 1847 that the most celebrated of all his works saw the light— "Evangeline." This spirited and picturesque idyll of country life, as it existed in the times of the Pilgrim Fathers, is written in hexameters, an experiment in rhythm which few English poets have had the courage to Shortly after this masterpiece of the poet there appeared from the same pen " The Golden Legend" and "The Song of Hiawatha." "Miles Standish" was pub-Hiawatha.' lished in 1858, and affords an excellent example of Longfellow's splendid power of telling a simple homely tale in verse, which is never uninteresting and always tinged with the beauty of imagination and 10mance. Then came "Tales of a Wayside Inn," and in 1868 a translation of Dante in three volumes showed the ceaseless mental activity of this remarkable man. The same year was marked by yet another work, "New England Tragedies," and in 1872 he wrote "The Divine Tragedy," and "Three Books of Song" "Aftermath" was the product of 1874, and "The Masque of Pandora" and "New England Keramos" are among his most recent contributions to literature. New and complete editions of his works were republished in

translated into foreign languages. Longfellow's last visit to England was in 1868-9. He had paid us a visit in 1842 also, but in the latter year he was received in this country with acclamations due to his distinguished reputation as a poet. The University of Cambridge honoured him with the title of LL D., and Oxford made him a Doctor of Civil Law, while the heartiest applause greeted the appearance of the lion-like old bard at both our seats of learning. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Russian Academy of Science, and in 1877 a member of the Spanish Academy. At the time of his death he was for the second time a widower. He resigned his Harvard Professorship in 1854, and since that time lived a quiet, tranquil life in his country retreat. The poems which will undoubtedly constitute his endur-ing title to immortal fame are the longer poems "Evangeline" and "Hiawatha," and such gems of verse as "Excelsior," The Village Blacksmith," "The Wreck of the Hesperus," The Psalm of Life," and "The Light of Stars." Among ourselves he is a household name. Thousands who do not know a single fact about his life, or even whether he is an Englishman or an American, yet know by heart the strong and simple melodies which have struck such deep root into our language. As long as that language lasts his works will be quoted by critics as models of simplicity of style and purity of thought, but they will probably also enjoy the higher immortality of an enduring place in the affections and memory of the people. The man who wrote the splendid lines, "Life is real, life is earnest. And the grave is not its goal, has left ineffaceable "footprints in the sands of time." Now "the Reaper, whose name is Death," has appeared "with his sickle keen," and has taken from America her greatest literary son — not, however until after a protracted life of high industry and

1869. In Great Britain he has been a steady

favourite, and many of his works have been

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord CAMPERDOWN proposed that, in future, the sittings of their Lordships for the transaction of public business should commence at four o'clock instead of five. Lord Midleton seconded the motion; and Earl Granville gave his assent to it, being of opinion that it would be advantageous to meet at an earlier hour. The Lord Chancellor said he had no objection to try the experiment, but suggested that the hour for meeting should be a quarterpast four, and that neither the Lord Chancellor nor the Chairman of Committees should be required to attend at the earlier hour. Lord Salisbury said he was not prepared to stand in the way of the proposed change. The motion having been amended as suggested by the Lord Chancellor, was then agreed to, but it was understood that the alteration should not come into operation until after the Easter recess.

In the Commons on Friday Mr. LABOU-CHERE presented a petition from Northampton respecting the right of Mr. Bradlaugh to take his seat, and praying to be heard by counsel in support of the petition at the bar of the House. Subsequently, in reply to Mr. Labouchere, the Speaker stated that it would not be in order to move for a new writ for the borough of Northampton, in the room of Mr. Bradlaugh, as a matter of privilege.
The object of the hon. member, he said, was obviously not seriously to create a vacancy, but to raise a discussion. Thereupon Mr. Firth gave notice on an early day he would that the electors of Northampton should be heard, according to the prayer of their petition; and Mr. Labouchere, on his part, also gave notice that on Tuesday he would move that the petition be printed with the votes. Mr. T. Collins then created some little diversion by reminding the House that in consequence of his orthodoxy having been questioned when he himself took the oath. he had received a large number of extraordinary letters in regard to his religious He therefore felt it necessary to belief. declare that he was not an atheist, and that he was ready to subscribe both to the Nicene and the Athanasia n creeds. With this the matter dropped, and Mr. McCoan then gave notice that four weeks hence he would move an address praying for the release of all persons now in prison under the Coercion Act. Mr. Healy excited a laugh by intimating that he would oppose the motion, and soon after the motion was made for

going into Committee of Supply. Mr. Ritchie them moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects which the tariffs in foreign countries had upon the principal branches of British trade and commerce, and into the possibility of removing by legislation or otherwise any impediment to the fuller development of our commercial industry. In a speech of considerable length, weighty in argument, and elaborate in statistical references, the hon. member presented his motion to the House, asserting that we were on the verge of a period of commercial depression, and combatting the doctrine by which we shaped our commercial policy with a special regard to the imports, leaving the exports to take care of themselves. tectionist views in respect to manufacturing industries he disclaimed, but of the existence of evils that demanded inquiry thoroughly convinced. Even the Government, he added, were without confidence in their own principles, a fact that was shown by their efforts to get a treaty with Francea treaty which could be nothing but a bargain, a form of reciprocity. Mr. Cartwright followed in opposition to the motion, his speech being characterised as nonsense by Mr. M'Iver who in turn brought up Sir Charles Dilke with the accusation that Mr. Ritchie, though not absolutely hinting at a policy of retaliation, laid himself open to the retort that he showed a Protectionist leaning in the application of his arguments. Mr. Staveley judicial and temperate, then sustained the discussion in the fair trade vein, being succeeded by Sir John Lubbock, who held that the appointment of a committee would of itself imply a doubt on our part as to the benefits of Free Trade, and that therefore it would have the opposite effect of commending Free Trade principles to foreign countries. injurious and limiting effects of foreign tariffs on our own productive industries were next descanted upon by Mr. Eckroyd in a most effective speech, in the course of which he also enlarged upon the importance of commercial union between Great Britain and colonies and dependencies. Mr. Chamberlain then replied on the part of the Government, stating that they could not acc de to the appointment of a committee, which would unsettle foreign opinion as to our commercial policy, and be aimed at no definite object, as the facts were already within grasp, and it was the arguments only that called for discussion. "One-sided Free Trade," as it was called, was, he added, the best thing for us, though he believed that universal Free Trade would be the best for the world at large. The refusal of the Government to accept the motion was commented upon by Sir S. Northcote, who ably defended himself from charges of inconsistency brought against him in anticipation by Mr. Chamberlain in respect to his support of the motion. The failure of the French treaty negotiations in particular had, he held, made a great difference in our position. He was now as firmly convinced of the general principles of Free Trade as he ever was, but he did not think the inquiry would produce any of the dangerous results that the Government apprehended. conduct, in fact, seemed to be guided by a belief that Free Trade was either sacred or so fragile that it could not be looked into, and, for his own part, he believed that many points of detail might arise for full investigation. To these views Mr. Gladstone rather energetically replied, reiterating the view that Mr. Chamberlain had expressed as to the mere fact of an inquiry being ordered being calculated to create a wrong impression both at home and abroad. Mr. O'Donnell having then expressed the belief that an inquiry ito the present system of free imports might throw some light on the agricultural difficulty in Ireland, Mr. Newdegate epigrammatically expressed the opinion that the Premier knew perfectly well that the rejection of a treaty by France was the rejection of Free Trade by Europe. Mr. Biddell having also

supported the motion for an inquiry, the division was taken, Mr. Ritchie being defeated by 150 against 89. The House then went into Committee, and on a vote of £3 631,600 on account for the Civil Service Estimates, Lord G. Hamilton moved to reduce the vote by £200,000; the Government, so far as elementary education was concerned, being thereby only allowed sufficient money for a month, in the course of which time opportunity might be given for discussion and explanation of the new Education Code. The motion was resisted by Mr Mundella, who held that the granting of this money would not affect the possibility of making any alteration or modification of the code, and promising that opportunity for debate should be given. Lord G. Hamilton suggested that the amount of the vote might he excended to sufficient for two months if a day were fixed for discussion of the code. Mr. T. Collins strongly supported this suggestion, and Mr. A O'Connor, Mr. Healy, and other hon, members referred to other portions of the vote in which they were nterested. In reply to Mr. W. H. Smith, Lord Hartington was understood to assent to the new Education Code being put down for discussion first in the Service Estimates. A motion to report progress having been made by Mr. A. O'Connor, Mr. Healy, in supporting it, as-

serted that the Irish members intended to

sicken the Government with Ireland, and to

discuss Irish affairs in season and out of sea-

could hardly believe that any member would resist a vote which was absolutely necessary for the business of the country. Mr. A. O'Connor had asked him to distinguish in the vote as to the items that were absolutely necessary and those that were not; but this he declined to do, being determined to take the vote as a whole. Mr. Justin M'Carthy urged that the action of Irish members was perfectly reasonable, as there were several questions that they wished to raise which hey regarded as of vital importance; but Mr. Sclater Booth expressed a hope that Lord Hartington would persist in the determina-tion he had come to not to distinguish between the items of the vote.

It was now past three o'clock, but the Parnellites continued obdurate, Mr. Healy even suggesting that the motion for progress should be withdrawn, and they should proceed with the discussion of the vote in its entirety. In reply to Sir Richard Cross, Lord Hartington assured the committee that opportunity for the discussion of the various points sought to be raised would be given Mr. O'Donnell and Mr. Barry followed in threatening mood, the latter going so far as to declare that he would put every obstacle in the way to prevent the supply of money, even on account, for the present barbarous and cowardly system of government in Ireland. Mr. Biggar next added his tuneful accents to the discussion, requesting the Government to undertake before the cloture was passed that they would give full opportunity for the discussion of the Irish estimates. Mr. T. D. Sullivan following, gave little hope to the Government that he or his colleagues would in any way retreat from the position that they had taken. Hon members began to realise that there was a prospect of obstruction being prolonged far into daylight, and a few retired to seek rest in the ante-rooms. The Treasury bench, however, was fully occupied, and amongst the occupants of the front Opposition bench were Mr. W. H. Smith, Sir R Cross. Mr. Sclater-Booth, Mr. Gibson, Sir M. Hicks - Beach, and Mr.

Mr. Sexton said that he was not disposed to push the committee to extremes, but he would conscientiously support the members of his party in whatever way, and to whatever extent they opposed the vote, which he regarded as a compendium to misgovern-

Mr. Gibson, not professing to be acquainted with the mysteries of supply, asked whether it would be possible to put any of the items likely to lead to special discussion first amongst the items of supply in their future consideration

Lord F. Cavendish said that he did not think that the Government would consult the convenience of hon. members themselves by going any further than they had done. Mr O'Donnell said that under the circum-

stances the members of the Government had better make up their minds to take the discussion on the items now. Mr. Metge said that so far as he was able

he would oppose the vote, and if they did sit until Tuesday or Wednesday next, Irish members would only be discharging their duty, and the spectacle would be one for Europe and the world to look upon. Lord Hartington offered as a means of meeting the wishes of Irish members that they

the report. Mr. A. O'Connor said that it was little else than laughing at the Irish members to make such an offer. They fully appreciated its littleness, but under the circumstances, if his friends were agreeable, he would withdraw

Mr. M Carthy said he agreed with his colleague as to the smallness of the proposal, but under the circumstances they

Mr. Biggar said that he scarcely thought that the morning sitting would suffice for the

whole of the discussion. The motion to report progress was then withdrawn, as well as the amendment, which had been moved by Lord George Hamilton. The vote was then agreed to, and the Partnerships Bill having been read a second time, the House rose at five minutes past

COL. BURNABY'S BALLOON JOURNEY At a meeting of the Balloon Society of Great Britain on Friday morning reference was made to the trip of Colonel Burnaby, and Mr. Le Fevre, the president, said :- I am exceedingly pleased to be able to state that I have received the following telegrams "Chateau De Montigny, Normandy.—Colonel Fred Burnaby descended in the balloon 'Eclipse' in a meadow near this place about six o'clock last evening. A number of persons witnessed the arrival of the aeron ut, who has been looked for all along the coast. The Colonel was loudly cheered and received a hearty welcome." (Cheers.) Mr. Le Fevre said he had a second telegram from a friend of his who resides near the spot, and who had the pleasure of conversing with the gallant Colonel, who said the "Eclipse" behaved splendidly: " Passed over Boulogne at noon, and proceeded in a South-south-westerly direction. Threw out more ballast, in order to find a current, if possible, to take me on to club at Paris. Over Letouquet at a few minutes to two o'clock, still proceeding southwest. Wind chopped round, and became becalmed in the Channel. Again threw out ballast, of which I had taken the precaution to have plenty, and, providentially getting into a favourable current, was carried with expedition to Chateau de Montigny, having been about eight hours in the air. Colonel Burnaby states that after having

drifted out to sea he safely landed near Caen on the Normandy coast at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Caen is situated over 100 miles as the crow flies in a south-westerly direction from Tréport (Seine-Inférieure), over which he passed at 2 p.m. It would thus appear that the balloon had throughout been travelling to the south-west, with an increased westerly tendency at the conclusion of the The distance travelled by Colonel Burnaby, supposing he had proceeded in a straight line to Caen, would be about 250 miles, and the rate at which he proceeded would be about 30 miles per hour. Colonel Burnaby has also sent the following message to Mr. Wright, the owner of the balloon :-Your balloon uninjured. Wind changed mid-channel; afterwards was becalmed over sea; eventually found southerly current at high altitude ; descended Château de Montigny, Normandy. Voyage difficult, but very amusing." Col. Burnaby arrived in London on Saturday,
At the meeting of the Balloon Society of

Great Britain, held on Friday, at the Royal Aquarium, a vote of thanks and congratulation was given to Colonel Burnaby for his gallant and successful attempt to cross the Channel unaided and unaccompanied." president, Mr. Lefevre, in proposing the vote, said that Col. Burnaby had sat with him for several years on the council of the Aeronautical Society, and was not a novice at bal-He held, what the speaker had looning. always held, that to succeed it was necessary to cross at a high altitude, and the failure of the last attempt was caused by keeping too low, and by being too heavily weighted. Colonel Burnaby's balloon was a light one, made of silk and calico, and he started nearer to the shore, and at once attained a high altitude. On nearing the French coast the wind changed to the south-south-west, and he began to drift back to sea, but rising to a higher altitude he retraced his steps and de cended in Normandy. He believed the trip would prove valuable, as Col. Burnaby would be able on his return to state what currents he had met with at the different altitudes, and verify the experiences of other aeronauts as to the effect of large bodies of water on aerial currents. The Rev. E. Burnaby thanked the meeting for the compliment | has been graciously pleased to accept the inson. After a further fusilade from the Par-

nellite benches, Lord Hartington said that he | paid to his brother, who would, he hoped, be present at the next meeting to relate his experiences, and it was announced that on April 12 an attempt would be made to cross the Channel from Westward Ho! under the guidance of Mr. Simmons, in the balloon used by Col. Brine. The width of the Channel at this point is about 80 miles.

The Standard says that the one thing to be apprehended in regard to such voyages as that of Colonel Burnaby will be not in the fact that various foolish people will try to imitate him, but in the influence which it will have on the more ambitious aeronauts, who will struggle to surpass his feat. Aerial vessels will, no doubt, before long play an important part in war and exploration. But to fly across the Channel or the Atlantic will in no degree expedite their utilization for such purposes.

The Morning Post remarks that after the lamentable death of Mr. Powell and the recent failure of Colonel Brine, it would hardly be expected that a colonel commanding the Blues, married, and with a young family, would address himself to such a wild and risky enterprise as embarking in a balloon alone, and unaided, to peril his life in an attempt to cross the Channel at this shifty period of the equinox. Some called it folly, all acknowledged it to be plucky. It is one more proof that the spirit of adventure is not dead among us; that Englishmen are still ready for deeds of daring; that without prospect of Victoria Cross, or even of public approval, men are always forthcoming in England to defy danger, as it were, for danger's sake.

The Daily Telegraph suggests that if human of mechanical flight through the air without the aid of gas, of which no really well-informed mathematician or engineer despairs, the generation that flies will certainly not speak with disrespect or ingratitude of pioneers who, like Colonel Burnaby, have first invaded the realms of space. They will, on the contrary, be regarded by posterity with honour, like the earliest navigators, from whose triumphs and catastrophes such valuable human lessons were learned, and perhaps the Colonel's journey through cloudland will be one of the stories related as a proof that the nineteenth century only wanted ideas, not, pluck, to put it in possession of "the way of an eagle in the air"

VANITY FAIRINGS.

A very amazing story reaches me from Cairo. A Grenadier Guardsman, dining at the table d'hôte at Shepheard's hotel, perpetrated some harmless tomfoolery with a fez. Thereupon a German Baron, who held that an Egyptian Prince, his host, had thus been insulted, demanded of the Grenadier either an apology or satisfaction by arms. The Grenadier explained that he had been merely fooling, and very promptly apologised. In the evening however Baron d'Atzel, an Austrian, gratified the Grenadier with the information that he was a "coward" poltroon" for having acted as he had done Now the Grenadier's education, being only such as would fit him for the Guards, did not include a knowledge of French, and he probably therefore supposed that the Baron was paying him a compliment. But then the Baron went and officially informed Sir Edlingoes) of what he had done. Sir Edward thereupon assembled a Court of Honour which promptly decided that everybody was either right or could easily be set right. But the Baron wouldn't be set right. He

went to a Club and there saw the Grenadier. He thereupon pointedly asked the Club waiter whether he (the waiter) allowed a man who had been publicly stigmatised as a coward and a poltroon to sit down in that Club, The waiter referred to the rules and didn't know-when the Baron added that all English. men were or were not something or other and did or did not do something or other. This time the Grenadier-who had possibly learnt foreign tongues meantime-seems to have understood that there was something wrong, for he is reported to have said that but for the Court of Honour he would horse-

whip the Baron. And now Mr. Oliphant (not Laurence Oliphant, who is elsewhere) came upon the scene. He apparently cares for no Courts of Honour, for he went for the Baron and asked him whether he meant to say that Englishmen in general were cowards. The Baron replied Yes," whereupon Mr. Oliphhant smote the Baron with his fist so that he saw many stars. Then the Baron challenged the Oliphant; but the Oliphant said he would see him somewhere first, and threatened to begin again if

he was at all worried or in want of exercise.

Then a cry went up to the gods of war and diplomacy. Gregory, P.C., and Goldsmid, C.B., and Colvin, K.C.M.G., and Money, and Dicey, and Smart assembled in their majesty and corsulted and decided. First they decided that Oliphant had intervened in an affair that didn't concern him, and had committed on the person of Baron d'Atzel acts of violence of the gravest character: that Oliphant was without excuse; that the Baron had conducted himself like a perfect gentleman; and that, as Oliphant had efused the reparation demanded, the Baron's honour was not in the least affected. Then they decided that no insult had been offered to Englishmen in general; and then they decided that the assertion that a thrashing was given to the Baron was false. Then they sent it all to the newspapers.

If anybody-man of honour or otherwisecan see his way to understand the difference between "acts of violence of the gravest character," and "a thrashing; " can reconcile the reputed answer of the Baron with the allegation that no insult was applied to Englishmen in general; or can see what business it was of Gregory, Goldsmid, Colvin, and Co. to pronounce on Oliphant, I envy his perspicuity. I rather like Oliphant. I also ke Baron. As for the rest they look to me

like a very queer lot.

The Salisbury Club was very near being burnt to the ground last week. A fire broke out in the small serving-room that separates the two drawing-rooms, and was not dis-covered until it had nearly destroyed two doors. Had the fire occurred at night instead of in the day-time. as it did, there would have been little doubt as to the result. The ladies complain of the Salisbury that there is too much propriety; whereas the members complain that there is too much of

the proprietary.

The addresses to the Queen on the Maclean incident continue to arrive. There are now nearly 600 such addresses lying at the Home Office, and they are only just beginning to come in. Between 4,000 and 5,000 are expected, this having been the number on the

ast similar occasion All addresses to the Queen are read at the Home Office before being sent on, for fear they should contain anything likely to offend, and then they are despatched in sacks to Windsor. Edinburgh and Dublin have the right to present directly to the Throne, and they have claimed it now. Sir W. Harcourt (hoping to shunt the claim, but dropping the ordinary stereotyped reply) replied :—" Queen away, not at present." But the loyal cities declined to take the hint, and press their

claim. Tue Queen sometimes keeps one or two of the best illuminated addresses; the rest are returned to the Home Office. Their subsequent career I won't trace, for fear of treading upon the toes of the Corporations. Those presented by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge have their seals attached. The seals (as large as a man's hand) are encased

in silver boxes. I hear that Lord Carington, in his capacity as Captain of her Majesty's Body-guard, has asked the Lord Mayor to dine with the corps at an early date, and that the latter magn

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1882.

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MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 26-27, 1882.

THE EMPERORS OF AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA. The announcement is again made that a meeting will shortly take place between the Emperors of Austria and Russia. We have reason for thinking that a personal exchange of views between the two Rulers is, in fact, under discussion, and the present probabilities are in favour of the meeting taking place, though the present visit of the Grand Duke Vladimir to Vienna is not directly concerned with the project. Both the place and the time of the interview are uncertain. It may precede or it may follow the return visit of the Kaiser Francis Joseph to the King of Italy—which is now definitely decided on—and the spot chosen may be "on the frontier of the two Empires;" or, there is some reason to believe, even Moscow itself. In the latter case the conference will coincide with the Coronation of the Czar. There is a strong feeling at the Austrian Court that it would be well for the Emperor to be present at this solemnity. The ceremony cannot be long delayed, but its date, if actually fixed, has not been publicly proclaimed. The Foreign Ambassadors to the Russian Court have received a notification to hold themselves in readiness for the event, and the only reason why the precise day is not given out is the fear which possesses the Russian Government lest the Nihilists should occupy the interval with preparations to signalise the occasion by an outrage like that whose record stains the 13th of last March. When the Austrian Emeror has paid his visits to King Humber and to Alexander III., the world will have been informed in as dramatic a shape as the circumstances allow that there exists at present a sentiment of mutual amiability between Germany and Austria on the one hand, and Italy and Russia on the other. Few persons can make the mistake of supposing that either of these meetings will involve any sort of modification in the character of the Austro-German Alliance. That international compact is, as we have repeatedly pointed out, the chief guarantee for the peace of Europe. On many accounts, it is both impossible and undesirable that any other Power should be formally admitted into it. Such a step would throw a certain amount of doubt upon its sincerity and reality. The interests of Austria and Germany are manifestly identical; the separate interests of Austria, Germany, Russia, and Italy notoriously are not. The power of the Alliance as an agency of peace could not fail to be weakened by the sense of misgiving which any attempt artificially to make it more comprehensive would create. There is, moreover, a large and influential section in Austria and Russia that would resent the step. Count Kalnoky, the Austro-Hungarian Minister, is personally well disposed towards Russia, and is on friendly terms with General Ignatieff, the real Premier of the Russian Empire, and with Baron de Giers. But they have each of them to consult the public sentiment of their country. The Revolutionary party in Russia is enthusiastic for war at any cost with Austria or Germany-singly, or with both combined. The results of such a struggle would probably-almost inevitably-as they are well aware, be disastrous; but they would discredit the Imperial Government, and they might form the prelude to a new order of things. General Ignatieff has been before now. and may yet be again, the firebrand of his country. He has, however, an undoubted influence over the chiefs of the Revolution, and he is exercising it in favour of peace at the present moment. If we turn to Austria, every person family with that

ultimately be decided between them .-

complex organisation knows that, speaking

roughly, the dislike entertained for it is

real and widespread, though it is not very

deep. These are not the conditions under

which any good could be done by a formal

invitation, on the part of Germany and

Austria, to Russia to enter into a new

diplomatic Convention. National opinion

would be exasperated rather than recon-

ciled or reassured by such an arrangement.

The Austro-German Alliance is a factor of

stable value in the affairs of the South-

east of Europe, because the two German

Empires are not, and cannot be, rivals in

that part of the world. Between Russia

and Austria, everyone knows the bitterest

rivalry exists in the Balkan Peninsula, and must continue to exist. Their competing

claims come into conflict at every turn,

and the question of pre-eminence in the

Danubian Principalities is one which must

THE PROSPECT OF WAR. 1 is not unknown at St. Petersburg that during the past year no fewer than thirty-four battalions of infantry and many batteries have been added to the German :army, and that fresh methods of developing and training the reserves have been adopted. The entire German force available for war is now much vaster than it has ever been at any previous period; and, athough the extension of military means must have been produced with some regard to France, it is equally certain that the possibility of difficulties with the Northern Court were not omitted from the calculations made in Berlin. Russia has a far larger population than Germany, but her resources are not equally handy, nor are those readily available put to so skilful a use. If the Austrian troops are added to the German, the total may be that portions of it, as well as a quantity of trious farmer.

that even the most reckless of generals becomes duly impressed by such grim facts when making an estimate of chances in his study. Nevertheless, the deep-seated influences which ever tend to excite a collision between these mighty nations remain in full force. Beyond the Vistula and the Pruth there are at least fifty millions of human beings having the same nationality and a common faith. No other country in Europe presents a like phenomenon. For a century and a half they have successfully invaded and subjugated their neighbours on all sides, and for half a century they have been moved by a strong ambition to create an overwhelming Slav Empire. The tendency to make the acquired peoples Russian was natural and inevitable. There is no novelty in the reported acceleration of effort to eliminate or subdue the German element in the Baltic provinces, for the process has been at work during the last fifty years. If the Poles are still hostile at heart, they are obedient, and their country, occupied by Russian armies and fortresses, overhangs and menaces the frontiers of Germany and Austria. In the South the question always has been and will be-Who shall dominate the Danubian valley? and thus from the Baltic to the Black Sea the whole line swarms with possible objects of contention between the West and the North. By recent territorial arrangements it is hoped that an effectual curb has been put on the tendency of Russia towards the Mediterranean. Yet it should not be forgotten that as these small states, kingdoms, princedoms, and tributary provinces cannot stand safely by themselves they are necessarily brought more or less or wholly under the influence of the great adjacent Powers. The regions they inhabit have for ages been the battlefields of rival empires, and there is as yet no reason to believe that they have escaped from this misfortune. Germany and Austria, indeed, might be quite content to see the Danubian States grow in strength and prosperity, but their satisfaction would be a death-blow to Russian hopes and the frustration of Russian aims. Looking to the broad facts presented by Continental affairs, it may be assumed that the possibilities of a great war are deferred, but in no wise removed, and that they have been increased since a disruptive policy was initiated in 1875. A sentence attributed to Prince Bismarck has recently attracted much attention. He is reported to have said that he could not think about domestic concerns, because

his time was occupied in maintaining the peace of Europe. If he really made the observation, it would prove distinctly that the chances of disturbance were greater than they appear to be on the surface. He, at all events, is not likely to nourish a fond belief that his country can afford to dispense with a foreign policy, nor is he above his duty as the guardian of German interests. That he must desire peace is evident from the fact that the Empire he so actively helped to create still requires time for complete consolidation and thorough internal equipment. Yet he never ignores the perils which beset the great central State, and does not disdain to safeguard her by bold acts of policy. Among these was that alliance with Austria which thwarted more than one profound scheme, and another was the extension of help to Turkey when her old allies, who have an equal interest in the Straits, threw the weight of their moral influence into the

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE. The Prince of Wales was present at a meeting of the members of the the Standing Committee of the British Museum on Satur-

scale of the Slavs .- Daily Telegraph.

The Earl of Derby and Lady Margaret Cecil returning to St. James's-square on

Saturday evening from Manchester.
Earl Percy, M.P., had a parliamentary dinner on Saturday evening at his house, in Grosvenor-square, when the following noblemen and gentlemen were present:-Earl Waldegrave, Viscount Lewisham, Lord Brooke, Lord Algernon Percy, Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. L. P. Dawnay, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks Beach, Sir James M'Garel Hogg, Sir Richard Wallace, Major-General Burnaby, Mr. H. J. Tollemache, Mr. T. Salt, Mr. H. S. Northcote, Mr. J. Watney, Mr. C. N. Warton, Mr G. Storer, Mr. J. D. Dixon-Hartland, Mr. T. Collins, Mr. W. Biddell, and Mr. W. E. Brymer.

The Dowager Countess of Wilton has arrived in Grosvenor-square from Heaton

Lord and Lady Rollo and Hon. Misses Rollo left on Saturday for their residence at Ryde, Isle of Wight.
Lord and Lady Elcho have left St. James's

place for the Isle of Wight. The Baron and Baroness De Stern are staying at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Nor-

SEVERE GALE AND LOSS OF LIFE. A violent gale prevailed on Saturday night and Sunday morning in the southern and western districts of England and in the Channel. London and its suburbs were visited by a gale of wind, accompanied by hail, snow, and torrents of rain. In the northern districts many of the streets were flooded. Roofs of houses suffered, and so strong was the wind that several windows were blown in. In Highgate and Hampstead many large trees were uprooted, and other damage was done. A few casualties are re-

ported, but none of a serious character. Early on Sunday morning, during a furious wind from the north-west, a large schoonerrigged steamer, outward bound, was seen to founder off Bull Point. A three-masted brigantine passing sailed over the spot for a considerable time, and the Ilfracombe life boat Broadwater was quickly manned and put off. About a mile from Capstone she passed the steamer's boat bottom upwards, and shortly afterwards picked up a man in a life buoy, the latter being marked " Uriah, The usual restoratives were applied, but failed to resuscitate life. Three other life-buoys marked "S. S. Pelton, Newcastle," were picked up by the life boat and tug steamer Gloster. The Broadwater cruised in the locality for three hours, but found no more bodies. It has since been ascertained that the Pelton was 517 tons register, and belonged to Messrs. Joseph Reay, of Gateshead, and carried a crew of about 18 men.

Shipwrecked Mariners' Society's medal was found on the body of the man. Brighton was visited by a north-westerly gale of great severity on Saturday night, and as the morning dawned the wind increased. The damage to property was very great, and loss of life also occurred. Shortly before 7 o'clock chimney stacks blew down at two houses in Whitecross-street, and passed through the roofs into the bed-rooms in which persons were sleeping, but no injury was received. Soon after seven a roof was forced in by the wind at a house in Lower Marketstreet, and the chimney stack fell almost simultaneously. A lady 72 years of age, named Harriet Marsh, who was lying in bed, was killed instantaneously, she being struck by a heavy beam as well as being covered by other débris. The stack fell with such force

counted by millions, and there is no doubt | furniture, were forced through the floor of | the room in which the woman was killed into a room beneath, where a man and his wife were sleeping. It was with great difficulty that they were extricated from the ruins, but neither of them sustained injury. At the resi-dence of Capt. Sanderson a large stack of chimneys was blown down, and these knocked down a wall and carried several tons of bricks and mortar with them into the road. The end of a large barn at Hove was forced outwards by the pressure on the roof, and a quantity of shedding in a brickyard was lifted and carried across the road into a field on the opposite side of the way. Bathing machines left on the beach were driven into the sea, and a heavy boat was turned completely over. At Chichester a large wooden building, 15 yards long and five broad, in the People's Park, was lifted up bodily to a height of several feet and carried over the hedge into the St. Pancras burial-ground, where it fell on its roof and jammed tightly between a hedge and a tree. A message from Dover, dated Sunday night,

says:—"A terrific and protracted north-westerly gale has prevailed here to-day, the first indications of which were noticed at an early hour this morning. The violence of the storm gradually developed until about nine o'clock this morning, when the wind blew with very great force, and continued to do so for nearly two hours. Since then it has abated a little, but is still blowing heavily. Rain has fallen occasionally during the day.
With the wind in a northerly direction the sea on this part of the coast is comparatively sheltered, and forms a good roadstead for ships; otherwise the gale must have resulted in much more serious damage, as it is regarded as the heaviest storm which has visited this part of the coast since the occasion when a large portion of the Admiralty Pier was washed away. One narrow escape, however, occurred in the Bay to an oversea pilot-boat containing three or four men. She was being run in towards the shore this morning when she was caught in a squall; her situation became extremely critical, and great alarm was felt on shore by those who were watching her. Fortunately one of the harbour steamtugs happened to be coming in from a vessel in distress which she had been out to, and seeing the danger the boat was in, proceeded at once to her assistance. Considerable damage has been done on shore, the extent of which has not yet been ascertained. Large number of chimney pots and tiles have been blown off in the lown, and several large trees in Dover and the neighbourhood have been destroyed. Between Dover and Shorneliffe, on the South-Eastern line, upwards of a dozen telegraph posts are reported to have been blown down, and until removed, together with the wires, were lying in confusion across the line. Telegraph communication is also interrupted. Six houses in course of construction, although situated under the shelter of the western heights, with the scaffolding, have been

partially blown down. Several vessels reporting damage are now entering the harbour. At an early hour on Sunday morning Portsmouth was visited by a fierce north-westerly gale, accompanied by heavy falls of hail and rain. The weather continued squally during the day, and the steamer from Portsmouth. which during the morning crossed to Ryde, had to return without landing her passengers, it being found impossible, ow sea that was running, to take her alongside

Messages have also been received showing that the gale raged with great severity and did a considerable amount of damage at Bournemouth, Hastings, Windsor, the Forest of Dean, and in South Shropshire (where there there was a heavy fall of snow).

the pier.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES IN IRELAND.

The Press Association's Galway correspondent writes :- Great excitement prevails here, owing to a quarrel between the 84th and 88th Regiments. Since St. Patrick's night they have been continually fighting. On Thursday night all the shops had to be closed. Pickets, with bayonets fixed, cleared the streets, and several men on both sides were wounded. On Friday night about one hundred men of the 88th Regiment attacked a picket of the 84th and shouted for " Ireland." The sergeant directed his men to charge, and they at once fell on the 88th, who had only belts and sticks. The men of the 88th wrenched some of the bayonets from their assailants, and subsequently several of the men on each side were conveyed under escort to the hospital suffering from bayonet wounds. The civilians were kept back by policemen, who let the soldiers fight it out. About eight o'clock one hundred men of the 84th, under command of a lieutenant, with fixed bayonets, arrived, and were hooted and pelted by the crowd, who, but for the large force of policemen, would have taken part with the 88th. The town was in a state of alarm for about two hours. One man of the 88th received a wound in the chest, and is not expected to recover. Others were wounded in the arms and legs. Steps are being taken to have the soldiers confined to barracks.

A party of armed men were surprised on Friday morning at Dromblane, near Thurles, while attacking the house of a farmer named Rvan, who was suspected of having paid his rent. They had wrecked the windows and discharged several shots when they were fired on by a police patrol in ambush, and one of them wounded. The others fled. The injured man, John Dyer, is the son of a farmer at Mealiffe. He is reported to be fatally

The Irish Times, speaking of the encounter, says:-The account which we publish of a struggle between Moonlighters and the constabulary at Drombane, near Thurles, reads like the report of a skirmish in actual battle. A battalion of midnight marauders attacked the house of a farmer named Ryan, with the object of destroying the inmates. There were about thirty in this formidable roving band, and no isolated family with their dependants, even if they were faithful to their master and armed, could cope with such a force. Ryan was utterly at their mercy, and shots were sent into his apartments. What further would have occurred had no help been near can be supposed from other doings of similar bodies of terrorists. The poor man's life miget have been taken, or such injuries done to him or his as would have been irreparable Fortunately in this case the police were in ambush near, and returned the challenge fire of the assassins, with the consequence that one of the Moonlighters was wounded. He was struck in three places, and it is probable that one of the wounds will prove fatal. This man has been fully identified and is known in the district, the others were, it is believed, all strangers. They fled at once, abandoning their comrade. With the cowardice of all bands, whenever confronted, they melt and disappear. It is probable that this occurrence will have a good effect. When men take loaded weapons in their hands and go forth to attack other men's houses, when engaged in the act they give to all the world liberty to shoot at themselves. The representatives of authority and defenders of the lives of the peaceable inhabitants have a duty in such a case, which was at Drombane spiritedly discharged. The only wonder is that the police have not more frequently come into collision with the skulking miscreants. There is nothing so peculiar in the existing trouble that it should baffle the judgment and vigour of able men, and, however satisfactory the effect may be of a triumph over the criminal confederates in the open field, it ought to be possible to find them in their lair, and break up a plot laid against especially the peace and welfare of the honest and indus-

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART. The first instalment of Mr. Froude's "Life of Carlyle" will be published by Messrs. Longman and Co. on the 31st inst. The work, which is complete in itself, consists of two octave volumes, with two portraits and four views, all being etchings. It is, as we have before mentioned, a history of the first forty years of Carlyle's life, and it is said that it may almost be considered of the nature of an autobiography as it contains so much of Carlyle's own writing. Some very interesting letters from Goethe and Edward Irving will appear, but probably no letters will strike the reader more than those from the pen of Mrs.

reader more than those from the pen of Mrs. Thomas Carlyle.—Athenxum.

Mr. Bogue promises the early issue of a volume by Mr. Howard Paul, entitled "Clever Things said by Children," and also of a series of sketches by Mrs. J. E. Panton, which will appear as "Country Sketches in Plack and White" Black and White."

Mrs. Fawcett's "Political Economy for Beginners" is being translated into two of the native languages of India, Canarese and Marathi. Her "Tales in Political Economy" is also being translated into the latter language and into Swedish.

A new edition of Bishop Thirlwall's delightful "Letters to a Friend" will be brought out in the summer. It will contain some interesting additions, new letters being added, and passages being restored that did not appear in the former edition. Mrs. Mortimer Collins has a new novel in the press, entitled "A Broken Lily," which will be brought out in three volumes by

Messrs. Hurst and Blackett in the course of next month. Mr. D. Bogue will shortly bring out a cheap and revised edition of Mr. E. Walford's "Londoniana," with additional

chapters.
The title of Mr. Hardy's new novel, the first part of which is to appear in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly, is to be "Two on a Tower." A series of Holiday Handbooks, at the price

of 1d., to be edited by Mr. Percy Lindley, is about to be issued. The first will be "A Trip to the Ardennes," and will appear immediately. According to the Academy Messrs. Longman and Co. will publish, in April, volumes 3 and 4 of Lecky's "History of England in

the Eighteenth Century." The volumes will embrace the period 1760-1780. Mr. Robert Sewell, of the Madras Civil Service, is reported to have discovered the remains of another Buddhist tope on the banks of the Kistna. It is pronounced to be of a very early date, as early as the Bharhut

tope, in Central India, which dates from the second century B C. A volume containing the signatures of all who attended the farewell banquet to Lord Bramwell, on resigning his position as a Lord Justice, is to be presented to his lordship. It will also contain a pen and ink portrait of the noble lord in his judicial robes.

An interesting account of the prison life of Fedor Dostoefsky, the author of the Russian work recently translated into English under the title of "Buried Alive," has been published in the newspaper Kuvkaz by one of his companions in exile, of the name of Rojnovsky. It appears that Dostoefsky objected to complying with some of the regulations convicts are acc among themselves, and accordingly they resolved to lynch him, looking upon him as an outsider who gave himself airs. But one day he had the courage to make a complaint to the commandant about some offal which had been placed in a fellow prisoner's food. The result was that he was flogged so severely that he could not leave the hospital for a fortnight. On his return he was at once hailed by his fellow convicts as a comrade, and one who had suffered for the common good. The same commandant caused him to be flogged again, and so savagely that this time he lay ill in the hospital for a whole month. The fact of his having thus suffered lends an additional interest to those chapters

of "Buried Alive" which deal with the horrible subject of the lash.—Athenxum. That learned antiquary, Mr. Walter Rye, has purchased the Gawdy MSS., nearly 4,000 letters of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which were bought in at the Gurney sale. He intends to publish them in much the same way as Mr. Gairdner did the Paston letters. They will form practically a continuation of the latter letters so far as carrying on the social and local history of Norfolk

is concerned.—Athenæum. Mr. Newth, at the last meeting of the Physical Society, showed experiments illustrative of the formation of fogs. The fact that burn-ing sulphur, and even platinum wire rendered incandescent by an electric current, gave off solid particles in sufficient quantity to produce a fog, leads to the inference that even with gas stoves fogs will not be got rid of, though they may be of a lighter colour than those caused by coal fires.

Nine massive Norman coffins have been discovered under the floor of the Chapter-house of Bristol Cathedral. The sculpture upon the covers of some of them, although very old and somewhat rude, is exceedingly interesting One of these covers, the most interesting of the number, has been carefully preserved, and now stands in the vestry. The lid is at least 700 years old.

The South London Free Library and Fine Art Gallery has just received a most interesting collection on loan for three months. The collection consists of 300 beautiful plaques and medallions of Old Wedgwood ware, mostly designed by Flaxman, R.A., Lady Dianal Beauclerk, etc., the property of Mr. Felix Joseph, and until recently exhibited at Lewes for the benefit of the School of Art in the

Mr. Reid has now hung in cases in the King's Library, British Museum, the whole of the drawings by Thomas Bewick lately presented by Miss Bewick to the nation, in anticipation of the bequest in which her late sister concurred. About two-thirds of the impressions from the woodblocks by the artist, which were presented in the same manner, have also been hung in the same place. The Athenxum remarks that lovers of Bewick never had such opportunities studying his works as this magnificent gift affords.

The new Sculpture Room in the British Museum is nearly completed and ready for decoration. This large room occupies the Elgin Room and Print Room on one side and on the other side by the great Egyptian Saloon and by the long narrow gallery parallel to it, which was originally intended for the exhibition of prints and drawings, but was filled with Assyrian bas-reliefs. visitor can enter the new room by steps at each of its ends, that is from the new cor ridor of the Print Room and from the Phigalean Room which opens into the Elgin

The death is announced in his seventythird year, of Mr. Thomas Underwood, author of many works on art matters, etc. the best known of which is "The Building of Birmingham, Past and Present." Mr. Underwood assisted in forming some of the best local collections. He was originally an

> MUSIC. (FROM THE "OBSERVER.")

The fourth Philharmonic concert of the current season was given at St. James's Hall on Thursday last, and attracted a very large audience. The programme was chiefly composed of those standards works with which the name of the Philharmonic Society has for more than half a century been honourably associated. Beethoven's symphony in C minor, one of the grandest orchestral works in

existence, was the leading attraction, and was

splendidly played by the band of 80 per-

formers, the finest body of instrumentalists ever brought together in this country. An interesting novelty was presented in Mr. C. Villiers Stanford's overture to The Veiled Prophet, an English opera which—with a German text—has been highly successful on the Continent, but has yet to be heard in this country. It ought not to wait much longer for a hearing in England if an opinion on its merits may be formed from the quality of the overture, performed on Thursday last for the first time in London. Although free from any approach to eccentricity or extravagance, and written in compliance with the canons of art deducible from the examples of classic com-posers, the overture is full of originality in its themes and their treatment, and shows the handiwork of an accomplished musician. Conducted by the composer, it was received with well-merited applause, and Mr. Stanford was honoured with an unanimous recall. The vocal music was entrusted to Mile. Kufferath, a young lady gifted with a good soprand voice which needs further cultivation, and Mr. Maas, whose fine voice was advantageously displayed in the spirited "Centurion's Song," from Dr. Bridge's cantata, Boadicea. Mr. Maas subsequently sang in finished style the air, "Wast me, ye zephyrs," from Weber's Euryanthe. The concert was honoured with the presence of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and suite.

Kevin's Choice, an opera di camera in two acts, composed by Mr. Wallworth, the well-known teacher of singing at the Royal Academy of Music, etc., was produced on Satur-day afternoon at the Adelphi Theatre with much success. The work was originally an operetta in one act, and in that shape was performed some ten years back by the Ger-man Reed company. Since then it has been remodelled, and scored for a small orchestra. The plot, founded on a sketch by Mr. F. Hazlewood, is simple in construction, and relates to the loves of Kathleen (Miss Edith Wynne), an Irish farmer's daughter, and Kevin (Mr. Walsham), a young student, who after sundry difficulties, especially the objec-tions made by Father Beamish (Mr. Pyatt) are happily united. With their adventures are associated those of Patrick (Mr. Wallworth), young Irish peasant, who successfully wooes Kathleen's cousin, Bridget (Miss Lucy Franklin). The action takes place about the end of the last century in an Irish village, and the composer has striven-not without successto impart an Irish character to many portions of the music. This is specially noticeable in Patrick's song, "The Beauty of Hibernia," a bright melody in E flat, 6-8, cleverly sung by Mr. Wallworth. The scena, "To-day," sung by Kevin, is of a more ambitious kind, and contains many graceful and melodious phrases. The first act concludes with a wellwritten quintette, with effective passages in the orchestration. In Act II., Kathleen's air, "I cannot own a selfish thought," claims notice. It is melodicus and expressive, and merits popularity. Kevin's air, "Awake, awake, oh Maiden fair," is also a favourable specimen of Mr. Wallworth's melodic invention. The act concludes with a quintett finale. in which a melody in F major is effectively introduced. Kevin's Choice is not an ambi tious work, but is so bright and tuneful that it will prove highly acceptable to amateurs in search of an agreeable opera for which no chorus is required. The artists above named acquitted themselves well, and special praise

worth. Mr. Karl Meyder conducted with much ability. We are informed that the company formed for the acquirement of Her Majesty's Theatre and Covent-garden Theatre, and the concentration of Italian operatic performances at the latter establishment, will shortly be brought before the public. The capital will be £200,000, in 19,000 shares of £10 each, and the remainder in "founders' shares" £1,000 each. A large number of wealthy amateurs have given their support to the undertaking, and the directors will be Lord Lathom, Count Gluchen, Mr. J. H. Renton, Mr. W. M. Eaton, and Mr. Ernest Gye, whose practical knowledge will be of the greatest value.

is due to Miss Edith Wynne and Mr. Wall-

The performances of the Carl Rosa Opera Company at the Standard Theatre, Shoreditch,

closed on Saturday.
Mr. Sims Reeves' last concert, previous to his departure on a farewell provincial tour, was given last week at St. James's Hall. Mr. Reeves sang two songs with great success. and was assisted by several eminent artistsnotably by Madame Arabella Goddard whose finished execution of a Beethover sonata, and the accompaniment to laida " (sung by Mr. Reeves) elicited warm admiration.

THE DRAMA. GLOBE THEATRE.

To the adaptation of one of Ouida's least worthy fictions, produced on Saturday morning at this theatre, an amount of attention, says the Observer, had been attracted which the intrinsic qualities of the work proved not to deserve. Mr. Hamilton has, indeed, made out of Moths about as good a play as could reasonably have been expected; but to say so much is to say very little in favour of the piece. The adaptor deserves more praise for that which he has avoided than for anything he has accomplished, inasmuch as his drama is at any rate not objectionable, except in so far as it is a rather feeble and foolish As is generally the case with adaptors of

novels, Mr. Hamilton takes a long time to indicate the characteristic of the borrowed dramatis personæ who impressed him so deeply in their elaborate study by their creator. His first two acts are taken up mainly with showing us that Lady Dolly Vanderdecken is a worldly, scheming mother, that her daughter Vera is a romantic ingénue, that a singer named Corréze has a lackadaisical love for Vera, whom he irrelevantly implores to "keep herself unspotted from the world," and that Lady Dolly means to marry her daughter to a rich, but bad Russian Prince named Sergius Zouroff. All this would be very tedious in its high-flown longwinded talk but for the comicalities introduced by the aid of Fuschia Leach, a young American lady of the conventional, and, we trust, impossible type, who in the intervals of the Duke of Mull's bashful love-making confides to us that her admirer is "dead-mashed" on her, whatever that may

be. The third act exhibits not very drama tically Zouroff's brutal treatment of his young wife, and ends with her determination to retire into exile in his distant Polish castle rather than receive his mistress, the Duchess de Sonnaz, in her house. In the fourth and last act there is more action, but unluckily there is also too much talk and too palpable an anti-climax. The admirer who was so anxious for Vera to keep herself unspotted tries to persuade her to leave her cruel husband, but though her purity of nature enables her to resist the temptation, her innocent interview with Corréze in the Castle of Szarisla exposes her to Zouroff's natural suspicion. He threatens to kill her lover, but before he can do so is conveniently killed himself in a duel with Lord Jura, another admirer of the heroine. With the death of Lord Jura, a personage in whom we have up to this point en asked to take little interest, the play inartistically ends, and Corréze is left free to win a prize which in the play he deserves far less than he did in the novel.

Moths had on Saturday the advantage of very good presentation, though the part of the childish and dreamy heroine is not really calculated to bring out Miss Lytton's best powers. She rose to the occasion, however, n the scenes where Vera asserts herself, and won some very genuine applause. Mr. Kyrle Bellew as Correze had not much to do except ook the unutterable things so often looked by tenors, and to make love in a languid, didactic sort of way. Of Lord Jura Mr. Herbert Standing was able to make a much more

manly creature; Miss Addison made a capita Lady Dolly, except as regards the suggestion of the blacker side of her shallow nature Miss Willes an amusing Yankee of the ac' cepted stage patteru, and Mr. Estcourt, a very clumsy and un-aristocratic Prince Zouroff. Moths was carefully placed on the stage, and at the close of the performance the adapter bowed his acknowledgment of the reception accorded to his effort.

TOOLE'S THEATRE.

The matinee at Toole's Theatre on Saturday introduced as lever de rideau a new "improbability" or comedietta by a Mr. Aylmer H. Dove, called Out at Elbows. Its hero is an impecunious youth who, while in love with a lady of his own age, engages himself with a rich middle-aged widow who is bound by her late husband's will not to marry again, except to some one less than twenty-five years of age, on peril of losing her property. After some mutual misunderstandings, not, it must be confessed, very freshly or wittily treated, the widow discovers in the uncle of her rival a rejected but still faithful lover of days gone by. Matters are thus cleared up for two suitable matches in place of one extremely unsuitable one; and strange provisions of one of the wills so common on the stage, but happily so rare any-where else, are made to defeat themselves. Of this trifle all that is necessary is made by Mr. Elmore, Miss Ada Mellon, Mr. Westland, and Miss Eliza Johnstone, the lastnamed performer making, as the widow, the only mark of the representation, in a part quite out of the line with which she is generally associated by London playgoers.

As usual during the period immediately preceding the Easter holidays, theatrical programmes are showing little variation. Drurylane is still running its popular Christmas "annual" of Robinson Crusoe, which has passed its one hundred and fifteenth represenation, a series of consecutive performances hitherto unrecorded in the annals of this establishmeht. The realistic drama of Taken from Life continues to draw good houses at the Adelphi. Romeo and Juliet is likely to fill the Lyceum for some months to come. The Lights o' London continue to shine at the The Lights o' London continue to shine at the Princess's. Aladdın is as attractive as ever at the Gaiety. The St. James's, Strand, Prince of Wales's, Globe, Vaudeville, and Court Theatres have made no change. At the Opera Comique the highly-diverting comedy of Mother-in-Law is now succeeded by the mythological business of Notes. by the mythological burlesque of Vulcan, in which there is a liberal display of feminine charms. Meg's Diversion and Pluto still constitute the lively programme of the Royalty. stitute the lively programme of the Royalty. The Black Crook remains at the Alhambra. Fourteen Days is increasing in popularity at the Criterion. Patience, preceded by Mock Turtles, is still drawing numerous audiences at the Savoy. Madame Favart is entering on a new lease of public favour at the Avenue Theatre. The Suriey finds a favourite drama in The Green Lanes of England. in The Green Lanes of England.

Next autumn Robert Macaire will be the opening drama at the Lyceum, with Mr. Henry Irving in the principal character. Mr. David James, who goes to the Haymarket in the summer to act in The Overland Route, will return to the Lyceum to play Macaire's time-The next Shakespearian rous companion. revival will be Coriolanus. On the scenic illustration of this play even more money is to be expended than has been laid out on Romeo and Juliet.

The 8th April is fixed by Mr. Holland for the revival at the Alhambra of Babil and Bijou, the Covent Garden version of which is, it is stated, revised, with new lyrics, by Mr. F. W. Green. It is startling to find that the work of Mr. J. W. Planché is so soon considered to need such treatment. Babil and Bijou is to be illustrated by music selected from the most varied sources, the Alhambra company has been strengthened for its representation, and great trouble is to be taken with the piece as a spectacle. A special morning performance is promised for

Easter Monday.

The exact date for the production of Odette at the Haymarket next month is not finally fixed, but before it takes place She Stoops to Conquer and A Lesson will for a week or two take the place of Ours in the evening. This arrangement commences on the 8th April.

A certificate was given on Saturday by the surveyor of the Metropolitan Board of Works for the erection of a new theatre, to be devoted to amateur representations, on the site of the Occidental Tavern, in the precints

of the Savoy.

The run of The Colonel at the Prince of Wales's is now at length coming to an end. The first anniversary of Mr. Burnand's amusing comedy took place some time ago,

and its last weeks are now announced. Our readers, says the Era, will share with us the grief with which we have to announce that the illness from which Mr. Henry Forrester was suffering some weeks ago, and from which it was hoped he was recovering, has developed itself in a manner to cause his relatives and his many friends the most serious alarm. His talent as an actor, which was particularly displayed in his impersonation of Iago to Mr. Irving's Othello at the Lyceum, and his private worthand amiability as a man, must make every one lament the malady which at present assails so worthy and gifted a servant of the public.

The present performances of The Mascotte at the Royal Comedy come to an end sooner than might have been expected. Mr. Henderson has already placed Von Suppé's opera, Boccaccio, in rehearsal.

Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft gave a little supper on Saturday evening, the 11th inst., at their residence in Cavendish-square. Among the guests present were the Prince of Wales and Mrs. Langtry. On a recent Sunday evening Mrs. Langtry gave a supper. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft and the Prince of Wales. Considerable progress has been made within

the last few days at the new theatre to be called the Novelty in course of construction in Great Queen-street. The wall is already many feet high, and the excavations reach twenty feet below the surface of the roadway. More than a hundred men are daily employed, so that in all probability in a very short space of time another theatre will be opened to the London public.

Some who were present at the Theatrical Fund benefit at Drury-lane, on Monday, were doubtless disappointed by the non-appearance of the Æsthetic Quadrille party—including the Girards—who were announced to wind up the programme. It should be mentioned that the æsthetic grotesque ones declined to appear because they were placed last in the bills. Thus the vanity of eight individuals was allowed to interfere with the good cause of charity. We regret to have to say this, and we sincerely hope never to meet again with such an instance of what, we think, we are entitled to call churlishness. When a praiseworthy institution is to be served, we think personal consideration should be put on one side by those who profess to be in-terested in it and to have its welfare at heart. -Era.

An inquest on the body of the trapeze per-former Artois, who fell in his "leap for life" and was killed in the Star Music Hall, Dublin, was opened on Thursday at Mercer's Hospital. It was proved that no blame attached to the It was proved that no blame attached to the proprietor, Mr. Lowrey, as all the apparatus was arranged by the performer himself, and none of it had given way. He had a net with him, but refused to use it, though asked to him, but refused to use it, though asked to do so, and the accident occurred through his having miscalculated his last spring. A verdict of Accidental death was returned, and the jury recommended Artois's widow and three children to the charity of the public. The music hall has been closed since the accident.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1882.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 27-28, 1882.

THE CLOTURE DEBATE. It is a noteworthy feature of the present debate that, the Parnellites excepted, there is a general disposition on the part of the House to admit the necessity for some reform in procedure. Nor can it be overlooked that, should the smallness of Mr. Gladstone's majority make his expected victory little less damaging than a pronounced defeat, his position as Prime Minister will have been shaken to its foundation by those on whose behalf he has occupied his energies to the exclusion of the other and scarcely less important items in the Liberal programme. Now, whether or not Mr. Gladstone understood from the first that he might expect ingratitude from that quarter, he must by this time be convinced that they whom he has assisted by every means in his power are not prepared to give up anything to him in return. Obstructives they were and obstructives they will remain until the end of the chapter. On the other hand, the legitimate Opposition have not obstructed the Government, but throughout the Sessions of 1880 and 1881 constantly voted with their opponents, even at the cost of render-ing their amiable chief liable to the charge of lukewarmness. In all the divisions which led up to the Speaker's " coup d'état," and to the subsequent temporary restoration of order, the followers of Sir Stafford Northcote did, in fact, follow the manly and upright example set them by the front Bench on their own side, and helped to swell the Government majorities. Strangely enough, the ingratitude which the Irish Members have shown in return for the labours of the Ministry has been displayed towards the Opposition by the party temporarily in power. They would probably have been prepared to fall in with any reasonable Ministerial proposition calculated to put a stop to wilful obstruction. But when they found that the Government were determined not to trust them, but to punish all for the sins of a few, they felt that the time had arrived when patriotism demanded that a final stand should be made against the assumption of arbitrary power by the Ministry of the day. What argument could be more fallacious than that which contends that the evident sense of four hundred and one individuals can be proved by the vote of the odd unit? A two-thirds majority, or something less than a two-thirds majority, might be accepted by the Opposition as a fair test of the wishes of the House. On such a question, however, as that of imposing silence on a minority, practically equal in numbers to the controlling power, the plan is opposed to the spirit if not to the letter of government by party. Would Mr. Gladstone be satisfied with the verdict of a casting vote in favour of the first of his Clôture resolutions? Would he be prepared to accept such a contingency as an expression of the confidence of the House of Commons, were the forthcoming division to yield such a result? One of the speakers, in the interest of the Government, on Monday night predicted that " the objections of the Conservatives to the Cloture would only last until they had the opportunity of applying it to a Liberal minority; then it would vanish, as if by a charm." Surely that is as powerful a reason as could be urged against its adoption. It is not for the general good that either of the great parties should be paramount on every question of the hour, or be at liberty to quell their opponents without a fair hearing, from one general election to the next. Were a choice of evils submitted to the nation, they would probably be inclined to endure an excess of talk rather than submit to see liberty of discussion placed at the mercy of the Leader of the House of Commons, to whichever party he might, for the time being, belong .- Daily

Telegraph. ITALIAN PROSPERITY.

Financial prosperity may not be a certain sign of national stability, but without it no State can hope for contentment within or security from without. The account of the Italian Budget given on Monday showed that the Government of King Humbert has at length reached that enviable condition. Year after year financial equilibrium had been promised. Some unforceseen event at home or abroad always occurred to impose supplementary burdens. Now the kingdom appears to have arrived at the stage, fortunately not unknown to British Chancellors of the Exchequer, when estimates of revenue prove to have been faintheartedly framed. By an opportune coincidence, the official announcement of this novelty in the experience of the Roman Treasury comes at the moment of the celebration in Sicily of the great event which nearly doubled the dominions of Victor Emmanuel. General Garibaldi twentytwo years ago accomplished an enterprise which must in any case have covered his name with military glory. It did not equally follow that his deed of daring would promote the welfare of the territories he annexed. Gloomy prophecies were poured forth, both in Italy and outside, of the disasters sure to overwhelm as well North as South from the attempt to amalgamate supposed incompatabilities of popular temperament. Although the experiment has not been without interruptions, Signor Magliani's statement of Saturday proves that it has at least not left Italy Other testimony is present in

which the achievement of the spring of 1860 played a principal part. Italians of every portion of the peninsula are manifestly conscious of a larger life since Italy became one from Milan to Cape Passaro. The Italian People has grown visibly before Europe in stature since its restoration to the rank of a nation. The party of reaction itself has ceased to imagine the possibility of a reversal of the acts by which the period of anarchy and separatism was terminated. Any hope it retained of troubling rather than cancelling the final issue, rested chiefly on the apparent inability of the united monarchy to live within its means. Anticipations of confusion and discord ahead arising from this source will have been profitably checked by the balance of revenue and expenditure for the past year, and the computations for the next .- Times.

THE ARTISTS' SEASON. A philosopher commended by Mr. Carlyle wished that " the devil would fly away with the fine arts." Whatever we may think of this sentiment, it is certain that the burden would at this moment be considerable. Yes, whether we like it or not, the season of the fine arts is beginning, and, reversing the usually quoted arrangement, is upon the Philistines. On Sunday and Monday, and on Friday last, and doubtless at other times, pictures were exposed in studios and in halls, in a series of private views. There was a sound of revelry in Kensington Highstreet, and the Town-hall was thronged with persons whose original costumes and independent coiffures, not to mention their outlay on daffodils, proclaimed their interest in art. Many pictures were hanging on the walls, but gaslight is not always favourable to pictures. On Sunday and Monday painters and sculptors, or many of them, received their friends, and displayed the results of their toil. It may be doubted whether this is a very wise custom. Pictures, perhaps, look best when seen in the place of their birth, as primroses and other wildflowers look better in the woods than when they have to compete with gaudier blossoms on the hucksters' stalls. Pictures are very much influenced by their environment. In auction rooms they seem dingy, and put on a false air of having been taken, along with some Amontillado and a gross of violins, in a bill transaction. When Mr. Albert Grant's collection of Academy successes was sold at Christie's some years ago it was a thing to make one despair of our country's art. Were these things, dismal or garish, the late favourites of the public, the pictures that town and country cousins elbowed each other in the eflort to behold? On the walls of the Academy, pictures certainly look less dingy and forlorn than they do in a saleroom. But they are often so hung that a bright piece of colour kills something less gay, or a big picture obscures a little one; or a popular favourite attracts a crowd which never notices the modest little gem, its neighbour. There are pictorial Jumbos every year which succeed through some accidental circumstance, become the topic of gossip, and eclipse everything else. In the artist's studio paintings are at home, and are beheld in the light under which they were designed. This is all very pleasant for the spectators if they happpen to know anything about art, but the stream of criticism in the style of Rosey Mackenzie is perhaps less agreeable to the artist. Throngs of ladies who all, like Miss Mackenzie in the "Newcomes," murmur, How soft, how sweet," flow through the studios. Any better informed and more searching criticism must be still less acceptable to an artist whose work is done, and who cannot alter it, even if he wishes. On the whole, the balance of arguments seems to make against the institution of "Studio Sunday." But probably there is a good deal to be said on the other side, or the private view would never have come into existence. More than a month must pass before the Academy opens its doors. This seems, so far, like a We shall hear enough about respite. pictures from the first of May to Ascot, and even later, from country visitors to London. Why should Art torment us before our time? Yet already all the more famed artists' works have been described and discussed. Mr. Burne Jones is said to have almost ready a view of the Tree of Forgiveness, a tree which may have some remote connection with that of the knowledge of Good and Evil. Sir Frederick Leighton's Phryne is sure to be beautiful, but what about the moral critics who some years ago made such a pother over a drawing of Mr. Burne Jones's in the gallery of the Old Water-Colour Society? There are critics who constantly forget that searching remark of the philosopher, that after all we are all naked under our clothes. The ancient Greeks, and Phryne especially, made the Eleusinian festival a pretext for being undraped in fine weather. By the way, what a topic for our archæological artists does the Eleusinian festival afford. All Athenian men, or at least all the initiated, had to go down and take a solemn bath in the sea, each man swimming in company with a pig, the animal sacred to Demeter. The scene must have been most humorous. It appears that this year we are to expect no story-picture, with a narrative and a sermon in each compartment, from Mr. Frith. Mrs. Butler is to illustrate, by a fine incident from the Transvaal war, the noble motto Floreat Etona. "We must be in the first rank," cried one Eton boy to another at Laing's Nek, and then fell dead, stricken by a bullet. The enemies of Eton may grant that, if she does less than her duty to science, she certainly expects and teaches

able educational service to the country .-Daily News. POSTAL SERVANTS AND THEIR

her soldier sons to be in the first rank

like Forbes in Afghanistan, and Elwes at

Laing's Nek. And this is no inconsider-

GRIEVANCES. Although the report that the Treasury had sanctioned a general rise in the salaries of postal officials seems to be rather premature, it is understood that Mr. Fawcett is personally favourable to such a proposal. Nor is it likely to fail in commending itself to the public. The establishment of a parcels posts is only a question of time; so is that of a system of letter insurance; and, in a very few years, the Post Office will have a virtual monopoly of the carriage of national va-

Further, when its life insurance, from day afternoon,

profusion to the national regeneration, in | being an absolute failure, becomes, like its savings banks, a decided success, it will be not less firmly established as the chief or-ganization of the national thrift. As no State service is so bound up with the material interests of the country, so none is so exposed to the fierce light of public opinion. In an in-stant the attention of the nation can, by a-"question" in Parliament, be concentrated on any blunder or delinquency, real or fancied, which is traceable to the Post Office, from the petty larcenies of a village letter-carrier to the opening of "seditious" letters or telegrams by the Home Secretary in the interests of "a high State policy." An addi-tion to the staff of the service will not absolutely meet the growth in its duties. The permanent staff in St. Martin's-le-Grand, who do the bulk of the work of organization and control, feel an increase in the sense of responsibility, which is none the less real that it is vague and has come gradually, and which there is no method of rewarding except by an increase of salary. The work of the ordinary postal servant is at least as important as that of a clerk in the War Office or the Admiralty, or of what Mr. Gilbert, in " Patience," styles a " Somerset House young man," and it is much more absorbing than it once was. A well-known theatrical critic and an eminent scientist of the time are War Office clerks; but it is many years since the connection with the Post Office of the author of "A Black Sheep" and of Mr. Trollope— whose new story of "Marion Fay" deals to some extent with the private life of St. Martin's clerks-came to a close. Yet the maximum salary attainable by such a servant is only £800 a year, while in the Inland Revenue Department it reaches £900, and in the War Office and the Admiralty £1,000. There seems nothing unreasonable in the proposal that the postal official should be placed on a platform of equality with the members of these other services. But he also looks forward to the day when the prizes in the Post Office—above all, the well-endowed secretaryships-shall be open only to men trained within it, when successive Postmasters-General shall have in a reorganized secretariat a standing council of experts to guide them, and prevent their "new broom" enthusiasm from being wasted in useless crotchets. There is not a little to be said for this postal reform, as for the smaller one which is likely ere very long to be effected.—Pall Mall Gazette.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studies of Mr. J. E. Millias, R.A., and of Mr. and Mrs. Jossling on Monday afternoon. Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady E. Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, dined with the Russian Ambassador at Chesham House

in the evening. The marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, and Princess Helen of Waldeck will, it is expected, take place on or about the 27th of April, at Windsor Castle, and accordingly preparations will shortly be commenced at St. George's Chapel for the state ceremonial, the details of which will be precisely similar those carried out at the nuptials of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught in March. 1879. About Easter Tuesday the chapel will be closed, and the daily morning and afternoon services discontinued. Among the wedding gifts to Princess Helen will be a diamond bracelet, which is now being subscribed for, and will be presented by the resi-

dents of Windsor -Morning Post. The Pall Mall Gazette is informed that the Queen has purchased the estate of Claremont, which is now her own private property, like Balmoral and Osborne. Claremont was ori-ginally bought by the Government as a residence for the Princess Charlotte. At the death of King Leopold, in 1865, an Act of Parliament was passed granting it to the Queen for her life, after which it was to revert to the country. Her Majesty has, therefore, bought the reversion of the property, which was merely encumbered by her own life interest. The Countess of Ilchester arrived in Bel-

grave-square on Monday from Abbotsbury Dorset.

The Hon. Percy Wyndham, M.P., succeeds to the mastership of the Tedworth Hounds on the retirement of Sir Reginald

Graham. The marriage of the Rev. W. A. Purey-Cust, eldest son of the Very Rev. the Dean of York and Lady Emma Purey-Cust, with Lucy Caroline, second daughter of Major-General Sir William Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., Governor of South Australia, was solemnised at St. Peter's Cathedral, Adelaide, South

Australia, on Tuesday, February 14. A marriage, says the Post, is arranged to take place in April between Mr. St. Andrew Warde, R.H.A., son of General Sir Edward Warde, K.C.B., and Miss MacCall, daughter of Colonel MacCall, of Elibank, Ascot, and 34, Chapel-street, Belgravia.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") We have reason to believe that no decision has been arrived at by the Cabinet on the question of renewing the Coercion Acts for Ireland.

On the Opposition benches it is estimated that, including Conservatives, Land Leaguers, and a few Liberals, 290 members will vote for

Mr. Marriott's amendment.

We understand that Mr. Shaw, Colonel Colthurst, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, Mr. P. J. Smyth, and the greater portion of the Irish members sitting on the Liberal benches below the gangway will vote with the Go-vernment on the first resolution of the Pro-

It is expected that the Committee of the House of Lords will endeavour to make a report on the purchase clauses of the Irish Land Act before Easter.

It is rumoured that a practical joke of somewhat serious character has been perpetrated at the expense of the member for Eye. A notice has been handed in to the Clerk a the table in the name of Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, which duly appears in the votes, purporting to give notice that he will " call attention to the extraordinary want of information shown by the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and by the Secretary of State for India, with regard to impor-tant interests under their charge." It is said that the signature is not in Mr. Ashmead-Bar'lett's handwriting, the obvious intention being to bring the hon. member into ridicule. We understand there is no truth in the statement of a Madrid paper, telegraphed by Reuter, that an English Commission is to be sent to Madrid to negotiate proposals for a

Commercial Freaty with Spain. A remarkable combination of opposition has been formed against the Judgments (Inferior Courts) Bill. Mr. Callan, Mr. Warton, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Dick Peddie have given notice of the rejection of the Bill. The Lord Advocate will move several amendments, while the Solicitor-General for Ireland has expressed his full approval of the measure, the object of which is make the writs of the Inferior Courts in Great Britain and Ireland run in three kingdoms.

A circular convening a meeting of member of the House of Commons who are favourable to religious equality has been signed by Messrs. Henry R chards, Henry Lee, Alfred Illingworth, L. L. Dillwyn, J. Dick Peddie, W. S. Caine, E. L. Stanley, Arnold Morley, Charles H. James, Sir Wilfred Lawson, Hugh Mason, A. McArthur, and Arthur Pease. The object of the meeting is to consides the Bills relating to ecclesiastical questions which are now before the House, and to some of which special importance is attached. A small oreliminary meeting was held on Monday afternoon for the purpose of making arrange-ments for the conference, which will take place in Committee-room No. 13 on Wednes-

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- MONDAY. The LORD CHANGELLOR took his seat on the

woolsack at five o'clock. Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL gave notice that on Thursday he will ask whether the Government are prepared to give any information with respect to the alleged passage of Russian ships with armed men through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.

Lord Granville, replying to Lord de la Warr, stated that there had been telegraphic communications in reference to the concession to M. Réné Duplessis of espartombre districts in the Regency of Tunis. Her Majesty's Government had not yet received a copy of the concession, and as they were still in communication on the subject with the French Government it would be premature at present to publish the correspondence.

Their Lordships adjourned at 25 minutes

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- MONDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock. Some 50 questions were addressed to various members of the Government, and it was half-past 5 o'clock before the Orders of the Day were reached. Almost the only question of general interest was put by Mr. Monk in reference to the new Parcel Post, and Mr. Fawcett explained that his proposal had been sanctioned by the Treasury. The In-land post will carry a maximum weight of 7lb. at a charge of 1s., with a descending scale for lesser weights, and it will be linked with an International Post extending to all European countries. except Russia, and to Egypt and Asiatic Turkey. As an illustration of the scale for this he said that a parcel of 3 kilogrammes (6 % lb.) would be conveyed to France

In answer to Sir S. Northcote, Mr. GLAD-STONE said that Miscellaneous Estimates, in-cluding the Education vote, would be taken on Monday and Tuesday.

After the Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill had been read a second time,

THE CLOTURE.

The adjourned debate on the cloture was

Sir H. GIFFARD, who pointed out that after the speeches of Lord Hartington and Sir W. Harcourt the object of the Government could no longer be represented as the extinction of obstruction, but was simply to give the majority power to stop discussion which was neither obstructive nor repetition. He protested that he would prefer to leave the matter entirely to the Speaker than to this mixture of two authorities, and, enlarging on the difficulty of ascertaining the "evident sense" of the House, he pointed out that, though the division might show the Speaker to be wrong, yet his decision would be confirmed and acted upon. The significance of the rule, he remarked, was increased by the speeches of the Ministers in and out of Parliament which left no doubt that it was to be worked for the purpose of passing party mea-sures, and they had no right, therefore, to call on their opponents to assist them There had been no departure by the great body of members from the old understanding by which debates were brought to a close; and there was no real motive for reversing the old radition of Parliament to quicken th

plishment of a party programme. Mr. Dopson thought that the extreme alarm with which the proposal was regarded was founded on a confusion of terms and ideas. The traditional Parliamentary freedom of speech was not the right of unrestricted oquacity, but the right to discuss any political subject and to express any political opinions without fear of consequences. The so'e object of the rule was to bring a debate to a close when a subject had been completely thrashed out and was ripe for a decision, and the abuse of it which had been conjured up would require the concurrence of an infatuated Minister, a dishonest Speaker, a blind and reckless majority, and a torpid constituency. There was already, he pointed out, a power of closure-as he preferred to call it, on the authority of Shakespeare and Popein "counts-out," and the 5.45 rule on Wed-

nesdays. Sir J. Mowbray admitted the necessity of some considerable change in the rules, but expressed his great regret that the Government had presented their proposals in the form of a gag and manacle to diminish the strength of one party to resist the other, and he complained also that the House was not allowed first to consider the other rules, most of which he heartily approved.

Mr. Wodehouse regretted the necessity of making the change, but entertained no doubt that it was the very least which would suffice to check the growing danger to the efficiency and dignity of Parliament. Mr. Grantham. on the other hand, held that the real evil might be met by other measures less objectionable, and Mr. Rogers contended that the rule was but a revival, in a limited form, of powers possessed by former Speakers. Mr. I. A. Campbell held that such a rule as this ought not to be imposed on the House, except by general consent, and preferred a three to one majority rule to a form so full of anomalies

Mr. Anderson also opposed the resolution, asserting that it was not he, but the leaders of his party who had changed their minds when they introduced a proposal which they formerly opposed, and which was antagonistic to true Liberalism. Everybody admitted that something must be done, but the cloture would do nothing to save time, and if legitimately applied would not have advanced the business of the House by a single hour. cept it were to pass a new Coercion Bill, he could not understand why the Government asked for the cloture in a form so repugnant to many of their own party-not less than one hundred, he said; but if it were adopted it should be accompanied with safeguards, such as shorter Parliaments, to make it sure that the arrogant majority truly represented the country. The *cloture* would increase the length of speeches, would lead to prearranged debates, and would obliterate private members altogether. But as the Government presented the question as one of confidence he could not vote against them,

though he could not vote for the cloture. Mr. NORTHCOTE foresaw that the operation of the rule would deprive the leaders of the Opposition of one of their principal functions the protection of minorities-and asked why, if it was not intended to oppress minorities, the Resolution should not say so.

Mr. WHITBREAD thought the fears of the Opposition exaggerated, while their estimate of the difficulties was inadequate. Dilating on the dangers which threatened the House from obstruction and the undue prolongation of debate, he repeated Mr. Dodson's contention that abuse of the power was most im-probable. As to the two-thirds majority, he saw no advantage to be gained by departing from the old rules, and he pointed out that a proportional majority would be more tyrannical than a bare majority. He admitted however, that he did not expect too much from the proposal-though he contended, in opposition to Sir R. Cross and others, that the subsequent rules would not touch ob-struction—but he supported it in the hope that it would bring back some measure of the self-restraint which the House was in danger of losing.

Mr. M'CARTHY denied that obstruction had been as active in this Parliament as the last, when those who resorted to this mode of opposition had the assistance and the counsel some eminent members of the present Government. As to the present Parliament, the only cause and occasion of obstruction was the Coercion Bill. The opposition of the Irish members might be got rid of by a change in the mode of governing Ireland, and he put it to the House whether it was worth departing from the ancient ways of Parliament to the county, will preside.

meet a state of things which it was to be hoped would not be permanent. At the same time, as he showed by relating several amusing passages of Parliamentary history, something in the nature of obstruction had always existed even before the Reform Bill.

Sir W. H. DYKE, speaking from experience gained as a "Whip," maintained that the cloture would not touch the evils under which the House was labouring, while it must lead ultimately to serious demoralization. Under the operation of the Rule there must always be an irritated minority, and the difficulty o guiding the House and managing its business

must, therefore, be greatly increased.

On the motion of Mr. Brioht the debate
was further adjourned until Thursday. Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at 26 minutes past 2 o'clock.

MORE OUTRAGES IN IRELAND.

At one o'clock on Monday morning a sixinch metal shell was thrown into the residence of Messrs. Henry Lucas Brothers, Dunmanway, Letterkenny. A terrific explosion ensued, demolishing two rooms. The inmates, who occupied distant apartments, escaped uninjured. Messrs. Lucas are extensive farmers.

A Ballinasloe correspondent writes :- Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon an attempt was made to blow up the house occupied by Mr. John Ross Mahon, agent to Lord Clonbrock, at Weston, Ahascragh. Some dynamite had been placed near the drawing-room window, and it exploded about three o'clock, with a report which was heard several miles off. Mr. Mahon, jun., and four servants were in the house at the time, but escaped uninjured. Part of the wall was blown down, and all the windows in the house were broken. Mr Paul, resident magistrate, visited the place during the day, but no arrests have as yet been made.

ALLEGED FENIAN PLOTS IN LONDON.

It is stated that information of an alarming character has reached some of the authorities with reference to alleged Fenian designs in London. The police force at the docks has been increased to 600 men, who mount duty soon after dusk. All the entrances to the docks are specially guarded by picked reliable policemen, with the addition of mounted patrols. In addition to these precautions, the water-way and the shipping in the docks are watched by special police in galleys throughout the night. It is stated that the secret information which reached the authorities before the recent outbreak of fire, stating that some serious designs were contemplated at the docks, did not point to Messrs. Kirkaldy's engineering works as the place where the conflagration might be expected, but to Messrs, Bell, Burt, and Hay-ward's place for the pickling and drying of railway sleepers. Had the coallagration occurred there, it is stated that the fire would have been most disastrous, and in all possi-bility the Volunteers' Armoury, in the confusion which would have ensued, might have been easily rifled. Over this place, however, a special guard was kept that night, and this it is believed may have prevented an incendiary fire at that spot. The authorities are reticent as to the full grounds for all the extra precautions, but it is stated among the officials at one of the chief parts in the plot, according to the information received, is that it was intended to blow the dock tunnel up with dynamite. If such a thing as this had been accomplished, the loss of life and destruction of property must have been serious. The dock tunnel is about half a mile in length, through which the railway runs to North Woolwich. It branches off near to the Customs House Dock, and runs under the docks to Silvertown. The docks over the railway tunnel are 40ft. deep in water, and it alleged that it was the Fenian intention to blow it up about midway. The volume of water would have been terrific, and had such a plan been carried out, as the country lies low, thousands of families sleeping unconsciously in their beds must have been inundated and drowned.

A HOAX AT SHREWSBURY .-- On Thursday last a stranger appeared at Shrewsbury, representing that he was employed by a gentleman named Bradbury or Carrington, who had purchased an estate near Hadnal—five miles off-to request certain tradesmen in the town to meet his master at his new residence on Friday morning, to receive orders for certain repairs which were necessary to be done on his newly-acquired property. One resident had an order for 8,000 yards of fencing; another received an order for a deep wellpump; a third was ordered to glaze all the dilapidated windows in the house; a fourth had an order to paint the front walls; while a fifth was directed to provide a brass barrel pump, and so on. At each establishment the stranger visited an arrangement was made with the proprietor to come to Hadnal by the 11.45 train on Friday morning, and a promise was given that a trap should be ready at the railway station to meet him and convey him to the residence of his new customer. most all cases the visitor, after giving the orders, pulled out his purse, expressed his doubts as to whether he had sufficient in his pocket to pay for his lunch, and most of the individuals visited doubtless thinking of the "big job" to which they had apparently been introduced, without any hesitation, put their hands in their pockets and placed various amounts of loose silver in the fellow's hand. Several of the tradesmen were so anxious to have the first of so good a thing that they could not wait for the train, but took vehicles on Friday morning and drove over from Shrewsbury to Hadnal; while others, furnished with patterns of their stock, took train to the same destination. On arriving at the little country station they found that the promised conveyance was not in readiness, and inquiries soon convinced them that they had been the victims of a well-planned hoax. Their disappointment can be better imagined than described, but worse than all was the pleasant " chast" to which they had to submit on their return from their fellow townsmen.

JUMBO AT SEA .- The Daily Telegraph publishes the following special messages :- Off the Lizard, Monday (2.30 pm)—Ali well on board Asserian Monarch. Wind N.E., still blowing hard. Weather fine, and barometer Jumbo quiet without his chains, but rising. now and then trumpets, as if in answer to the loud roaring and whistling of the wind through the cordage. He has by this time felt the effect of as heavy seas as the ship is likely to encounter, and is none the worse. As was anticipated, he avails himself of his comparative freedom to rest his truck upon the top bar in front of his cage, and derives much comfort and support therefrom. Both his keepers are accustomed to sea voyages, and feel no inconvenience. Emigrants free from any serious sickness, and doctor's work light.—Off Scilly, Monday Night.—The Assyrian Monarch passed Scilly at seven o'clock this evening; wind north-west, with a fresh breeze. All well on board.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC.-The movement inaugurated by the Prince of Wales to found a Royal College of Music is meeting with most satisfactory support. In addition to the subscriptions promised by the London Corporation and City Companies, over £50,000 has been given, so that the first £100,000 of the original sum of £300,000 re quired for the undertaking has been practically secured. In the course of the presen and next month meetings are to be held in most of the large provincial towns, in order to more specially point out the character of the work the new institution will undertake. One of these meetings will be held in Nottingham, on the 22d of April, at which the Duke of St. Albans, as Lord Lieutenant of

in London on Saturday Colonel Burnaby left for Windsor. He has given an account of his trip and experiences, of which the fol-lowing is a summary:—The balloon, the moment it was released, shot up to a high altitude and commenced at once a satisfactory rate of speed in the direction of Folkestone, leaving the high pinnacle of halk known as Shakspeare's Chiff on the left. The Colonel, as soon as he had time to look around, saw that he was moving in the right course to Paris, and for some time afterwards he expected it would be a close race between himself and the passengers by the Continental mail-packet as to who should arrive first at the French capital. As noon approached he experienced a decided check. He was, in fact, drifting down Channel to the east. At the time when the wind changed he was within seven miles of Boulogne and travelling at a fair rate. He now tried several tactics with the view of getting again into a favourable current, but did not let out any great quantity of gas, as he hoped before long the wind might change in his favour. After thus drifting for about two hours matters began to look serious. About three o'clock a dead calm set in, and the balloon remained motionless a couple of thousand feet above the level of the sea, which was plainly discernible by the unaided eye. For a whole hour the traveller remained thus be-calmed, and, as it were, fixed in mid air. Eventually, finding that the wind had completely failed at the altitude he had then attained, Colonel Burnaby determined to make one or more effort to gain a favourable current. Carefully gauging the instruments and taking reckonings in every quarter of the compass, and noticing an apparent drifting of the clouds above him towards the French coast, the gallant Colonel availed himself of his last resource, and emptied every remaining sack of ballast, and awaited the result with some trepidation. The balloon shot up far into the midst of the clouds, the altitude being over 11,000 feet. For a moment the Colonel could not understand in what direction he was progressing, if at all. When the balloon, however, had steadied itself, the ob-servations he was enabled to take showed that he was travelling with immense velocity, fortunately towards the French coast, which he had kept in sight the whole time. The only fear he now entertained was lest this favourable wind current should chop round suddenly and carry him out of his desired Very soon after getting into the favourable current, he for the first time found he was over the French coast, and could see the villages quite distinctly. He passed di-rectly over Dieppe and gradually drifted to the south-west until he had left Dieppe some twelve miles behind. Then, as evening was closing in, and he was in a strange country, he decided to descend at once. Selecting as

iron and "brought up" most successfully. THE PAY OF THE HORSE GUARDS STAFF .-The officers on the Horse Guards Staff are in future to be paid a consolidated amount, including all full-pay, half-pay, or unattached pay. Their salaries from the 1st prox. will be as follows, viz. :-His Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, £6,632; Adjutant-General (Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet Wolseley), £2,700; Quarter-master General (Lieutenant-General A. J. Herbert, C.B.), £2,100; Military Secretary (Lieutenant-General E. A. Whitmore, C.B.), £2,150; Assistant Military Secretary (Major-General Martin Dillon, C.B., C.S.I.), £1,100; two Deputy Adjutant-Generals, one for Auxiliary Forces (Major-Generals R. B. Hawley, C.B., and J. H. F. Elkington, C.B.), Altronomeral (Major-General Sir Archibald Alison, Bart., K.C.B.), £1.700; two Deputy Adjutants General (Major-General Sir C. G. Arbuthnot, K.C.B., R. A., and Colonel Sir J. Stokes, K.C.B., R.E.), £1,500 each; one Inspector-General of Recruiting (Major-General E. G. Bulwer, C.B), £1,500. The figures we have given will doubtless be interesting, and will, perhaps, have the effect ot removing many erroneous impressions which exist as to the remuneration of those in whose hands the administration of the Army is placed Considering what the duties and responsibilities of the several officers are, and that they have in many cases sunk several thousand pounds in the purchase of their commissions, it can scarcely be said that they are too liberally paid .- Army and

his landing place a recently ploughed field,

free from trees, he threw out the grappling

THE CONVICT LAMSON .- Mr. A. W. Mills, Lamson's solicitor, received a letter from him on Monday with reference to business matters, and in it the convict as strenuously as ever asserts his innocence of the crime of which he has been found guilty. He makes no allusion whatever to the efforts being made on his behalf by his friends, nor does he refer at all to the subject of a reprieve. Mr. Mills has returned to London from Bournemouth, whither he proceeded to make inquiries as to from Bournemouth, some important facts which have been brought to his knowledge. He found, says the Press Association, that at one chemist's shop in Bournemouth the prisoner purchased no less than seven ounces of morphia in a month, and at another there was an account for morphia amounting to £12. Inquiries made at different hotels point to the prisoner being a very moderate drinker, but every one seems to have regarded him as being almost insane from the use of morphia. Whilst in Bournemouth, he appears to have been very charitable towards the poor, and was in the habit of giving orders to various tradesmen for coals and other necessary articles for de-livery to poor persons. In most of these cases the accounts remain unpaid, and of course are included in the items which were referred to during the trial. Long lists of names have been received from various parts of England and Scotland with the request that they should be appended to the memorial, but this will not be done, the intention being to forward only a few prominent names to the Home Secretary.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR T. H. GREEN .- Professor Thomas Hill Green, MA., died at Oxford on Sunday, at the age of forty-five. After a brilliant career as an undergraduate at Balliol, where he took his B.A. degree in 1859, and after writing the English Essay (1862), Mr. Green was made Fellow and tutor of his college, and for many years undertook more especially the philosophic teaching of the Honour students. His great and recognized success in his work led to his appointment as Whyte's Professor of Moral Ph phy, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Wilson, the late President of Corpus Christi College. Mr. Green gave much time and attention to political and social questions, especially as hey affected the welfare of the city of Oxford. A correspondent of the Daily News says :-A strong and sound Liberal, he took an active part in the political education of the citizens, and his speeches, whether as an advocate of Liberal opinions or of temperance, of which he was a warm supporter, will long be re-membered in Oxford. The respect felt for his high character and abilities led the citizens to desire his presence in the town council, to which he was elected six years ago for the North Ward, and in this double and unique position of University professor and civic councillor he exerted all and more than all his strength in advancing and developing education. It is to Professor Green, more than to any other man, that Oxford owes its High School for Boys, to which he was a most liberal contri-butor; it is also to him that the Oxford Elec-

ion Commission was largely due. MR. BRADLAUGH .- Mr. Bradlaugh opened his provincial campaign on Monday night before a crowded meeting in St. George'shall, Bradford. He appealed to the meeting to render him their support in the struggle to uphold the rights of the electors everywhere. Head Office:-PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

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Great-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 28-29, 1882. MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. SEXTON. The business of the House of Commons was again obstructed on Tuesday by a gratuitous debate on Irish affairs, for the intrusion, or at any rate for the continuance, of which Ministers themselves must be held to be in a great degree responsible. Mr. Sexton, in the exercise of an undoubted, though much-abused right, made some observations which purported to have reference to the vote for purposes of State in Ireland. All that was relevant in his remarks may be very briefly summed up. He urged that as the division on Mr. Marriott's amendment to the Cloture Resolution is likely to be a close and critical one, as, moreover, the occasion will be a turning-point in the history of Parliament, and certainly will affect very seriously the scope of the activity of the Irish party, it was only right that the members now detained under the Protection Act should be temporarily released, in order that they might come to Westminster and vote. Of themselves they were by no means anxious to come, but yielding to the solicitation of their friends outside, they had formally applied for per-mission, and had promised as a condition that they would come simply to record their vote, would rigidly abstain from all other political action, and, having woted, would go back to gaol. To this appeal Mr. Gladstone's reply, could he have contented himself with saying merely what was necessary, this effect :- He had not the smallest doubt that the detained members would honourably keep their parole. But any justification that could be alleged for releasing them in order to vote on this critical occasion could be alleged also for releasing them to vote on other critical occasions. If this be granted, what reason could be shown for not releasing them for The full discharge of their Parliamentary duties? And if members of Parliament were to be set free to do their work, why should not other persons be set free to do theirs? The concession asked for was refused, in fact, because it was inconsistent with the principle of the Coercion Act, and to grant it would embarrass Government gravely in dealing with other applications. There is excellent sense in this, and we can only regret that Mr. Gladstone weakened the effect of his reply by going into a good deal of wholly extraneous matter. One of the justifications of the Cloture-one of the hopes, that is to say, cherished by some of its more ardent apologists-is that it will prevent the Home Rule members from drawing" the Prime Minister and neckling the Irish Secretary. If it fulfils these hopes, it is to be feared that both Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Forster have some discipline of self-denial in store. For the Prime Minister shows himself but too willing to be "drawn"-and Mr. Forster seems occasionally to go out of his way for chances of being heckled. Yesterday, for instance, Mr. Gladstone appeared to be almost disappointed that the members of the Party to which Mr. Sexton belongs had not arraigned the general conduct of the Government; and in his reply to the taunts of that gentleman he treated the House, one would be tempted to suspect, to a good deal of the matter which he had prepared as an answer to the contemplated attack. The truth is that Mr. Sexton, thinking mainly of the manufacture of grievances for use out of doors, and of stimulating passion with any cry, however hollow, had anticipated Mr. Gladstone's rejoinder by declaring that the motive which would determine Government to reject the appeal was simply and solely the wish to lessen the adverse votes in the Cloture division by three. To the rold charge that the Coercion Acts were wrong in themselves, and had been obtained under false pretences, he added the somparatively new one that they are now being worked for Party ends. This subtle insinuation of Mr. Sexton had the desired effect. Mr. Gladstone's expansive energy was roused. He contrived to repeat once more his conviction that the division on

on the question really under considera-

tion. It was, in fact, the prelude to

a general discussion-Mr. Cowen and

his Irish friends throwing the re-

sponsibility for outrages on the authors

of the Coercion Acts, and the friends of Government throwing it on

the signatories of the No-rent Manifesto.

Thus passed, and thus will pass again, we

fear-whether Cloture becomes the rule of

Parliament or not-in irritating, profitless

contention several valuable hours which

sideration of practical measures. There

is no sign that the House was weary of

the wrangle. It was exciting, as scenes of

heated recrimination must always be. It

was attractive in a sense, for the subject is familiar enough to be intelligible, and

yet is susceptible of infinite variety in the treatment. Monotonous as the invective

might have been given to the proper con-

TERMS: PARIS—A single journal, 8 seusl; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr. utterances of Irish members, the greater is the attraction of an Irish debate. To prevent such painful incidents as that on which we have been commenting we must look to the reserve, the self-control, the common sense of the responsible Leaders of the House. On the Ministerial benches on Tuesday these qualities were sadly lacking, and in an atmosphere of Cloture they are less likely than ever to develope themselves .- Standard.

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN A CHAPEL. Since Nym stole a pyx English blackguardism has seldom distinguished itself so remarkably as in the late fight in a chapel, which was the subject of a magisterial investigation at Bow-street on Tuesday. Perhaps it may be the success of ruffians in assaulting the members of the Salvation Army which suggested the idea of getting up a so-called "glove-fight" in a building which, whether formally consecrated or not, is yet inseparably connected with the rites and ceremonies of Christianity. Magistrates have regarded the beating of the Salvation people much as Gallio regarded the affair when Sosthenes was beaten before the judgment-seat. We do not assert that Gallio was on the bench at the time; probably he was not; but it is certain that he "cared for none of these things." In various places the magistrates have cared very little when the Salvation Army was assaulted by more or less organised roughs, and when the members of the Army showed their pacific disposition by refusing to "fight with beasts." Reflecting on these things the illogical mind of the rough may have detected some connection between religion and downright blows. To follow this train of reasoning, and determine to "bring off" a fight inside a chapel, was a mere example of what philosophers call the "practical syllogism." As a rule prize-fights, natural or disguised, are fought in some remote out-ofthe-way place. You get "the office" and a ticket from any sporting publican or instructor in the noble art of self-defence, or casual "Corinthian" with whom you may have the honour to be acquainted. Then, after rising very early, or (which is preferable, sitting up all night in bad company, a matutinal start is made. Perhaps a voyage is made to some marshy spot down the river, or the amateurs travel by land to some forsaken and outof-the-way little station. Then the ropes are pitched, and a round or two is fought between the Peckham Rye Sneak and Somebody's Novice. The fighting is not very resolute in these rate days, and fears may be entertained that both the Sneak and the artless Novice have really "sold" the engagement. Many other Generals are said to have done as much; do not let us regard too severely the morals of the modern Ring. When a sufficient number of Corinthians and country people have collected to stare, the police generally appear on the scene, and the patrons of the Ring make off as best they can. The Novice is hustled into an empty outhouse, the Peckham-rye Sneak, perhaps, gets into a passing steamer, and a crowd of London thieves rob everybody right and left in the confusion. Probably the amateur gets home with a torn coat, a black-eye, a broken watch-chain, empty pockets, and a headache. At the worst he can congratulate himself that he "has seen life," like Mr. Mallock's curate, who had only "seen life" in the shape of a reveller dead drunk. It is a capital thing to see life, and knocks the priggishness out of a man; but the modern prize-fight generally knocks a good deal more that can worse be spared out of respectable spectators. Obviously there is room for improvement in the arrangements of the modern prize-fight. It occurred to the minds of some sportsmen that to see a battle without traveiling a long distance was a desirable thing. St. Andrew's Hall, Tavistock-place, was therefore hired, and it was determined to give an exhibition of the manly art. Now St. Andrew's Hall was Archdeacon Dunbar's chapel, and religious emblems still gave a sort of sanctity to the scene of the "mill." The amateurs were thus enabled to refresh their memories of the Ten Commandments. Who can tell what good seed may thus have been sown in very uncultivated soil? But it is much more probable that a good deal of criticism of the sacred law of Israel was evoked, and that a kind of lever de rideau of blasphemy preluded the sparring. The spectacle of a boxing match which may end fatally and of persons of doubtful honesty disporting themselves under the shadow of the sixth and eighth commandments is simply infamous. We do not know of course who is responsible for letting a chapel with its sacred furniture to pugilists. Sherrick in "Pendennis," was not very particular or nice when he speculated in chapels and in the eloquence of Charles Honeyman; but even he would probably have shrunk from letting his altar as a seat for the referee and his alter rails as materials in the making of the ring. It is desirable that this part of the affair should be strictly investigated and the responsible persons publicly charged with their responsibility. We do not remember, even in the annals the question of the Lords' inquiry into the working of the Land Act was one of " unof the French Revolution, a more disgustapproachable" gravity; and, solemnly ing example of profanity than this matter declaring that he would not enlarge the of a boxing match fought among the emfield of debate, he made it practically limitblems of religion. Even if the orgaless by suggesting that the Land League nisers of the match had said, with truth, members had deliberately excited the inthat they were getting up an assault-atstincts of barbarism which now show themarms, to allow single-stick and fencing in selves in the gloomy catalogue of Irish a chapel still stored with sacred objects outrages. The charge was probably a just would have been a gross outrage on public cone, but it did not tend to shorten debate decency. Though the battle which really

MAILS FOR THE EAST .- Numerous inquiries having been made at the offices of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, the directors of that company have requested us to intimate that the operation of the New Postal Time Pable, which, to accommodate the Indian public, provides for the departure of the mails from Bombay one day later than heretofore, begins to take effect this week, and that the contract time for the arrival of the Homeward Indian, China, and Australian mails in London will be 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday. This will continue to be the due time for arrival throughout the year, excepting in the Mon-soon months, when from the 19th June to the 9th October, the mails will be due in London of Irish members often is, their best efforts at 5.30 p.m. on Monday.—Globe.

began is described as a "glove-fight,"

the gloves were by no means of the harm-

less sort with which Mr. James Crawley

proposed to fight his cousin Pitt.—Daily

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS .- TUESDAY. The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the

The Married Women's Property Bill passed through Committee after some amendments were made in it on the motion of the Lord Chancellor, by whom it had been introduced. The Settled Land Bill and the Conveyancing Bill, both introduced by Lord Cairns, were

read a third time and passed. Lord TRURO, against reverting to the Army returns, found fault with them, asked explanations, and moved for a return showing the number of re-enlistments respectively by

Lord MORLEY, in reply, said the inaccuracies pointed out by the noble lord were trivial, and he had no doubt they could be explained. The Government were as unxions as the noble lord could be to stop fraudulent enlistments, and were increasing the precautions against it; but the return asked for was one which could not be supplied.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE CHANNEL PASSAGE. Lord DUNMORE called the attention of the House to an accident that occurred to the South Eastern Railway Company's steamship Victoria on Tuesday, the 21st March, off Boulogne, and moved for a copy of the certificate granted to that vessel by the Board of Trade. The noble lord stated that he was a passenger on the occasion in question when the machinery broke down under stress of weather, and the ship became quite helpless. drifting with the wind and tide off Cape Grisnez for an hour and a half before the engine was sufficiently repaired to carry her into Calais. The ship was licensed to carry 300 passengers, and had only two small boats which would only carry eight persons each, and into which he would not have liked to trust himself.

Lord Sudelley, in reply, said that the vessel was certificated by the Board of Trade to carry 356 passengers. She was bound to carry a jolly-boat capable of receiving 15 passengers, and a lifeboat that would carry 25 passengers besides life-buoys. It was the fact that while going at 13 knots she broke down. There was a fresh breeze and a rough sea. She had 120 passengers, and she put into Calais at four o'clock.

In reply to Lord Elphinstone, Lord Sudelley said the steamer was bound to carry one lifeboat, to contain 25 persons, and a jolly-boat, to hold 15. He was unable to say whether the Victoria had those boats

on board, but he had no reason to believe that she had not. The motion was agreed to. Their lordships adjourned at five minutes past six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS .- TUESDAY.

The SPEAKER took the chair at two o'clock. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL gave notice that on Thursday he will bring in a bill dealing with the boroughs which have been reported as guilty of corrupt practices.
The Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill

was passed through Committee.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Mr. MAC IVER moved a reduction of the press his dissatisfaction with the meagre and misleading answers given by Sir C. Dilke in reference especially to points connected with commercial negotiations, such as the shipping duties and the surtage d'entrepôt, which, he contended, were not borne out by the Blue-

Sir H. Wolff took the opportunity of asking the Government what progress was being made with reforms in European Turkey, and of urging them not to shrink from the initiative which had been assumed by the late Government.

Sir C. DILKE asserted that the raplies complained of by Mr. Mac Iver were literally accurate, and were confirmed by the Bluebook. To Sir H. Wolff he said that the Government had not abandoned their initiative, but recently they had laid most stress on the reforms in Armenia. They had received the strongest assurances from the Turkish Government, but no positive step had been taken except the dismissal of certain officials. Mr. O'SHEA also thought that Sir. C. Dilke's answers were a little too much in the Talleyrand style; but Mr. G. Russell, on the other hand, professed himself much impressed by the unfailing accuracy, precision, and

courtesy of the Under Secretary. The motion was negatived. MESSRS. PARNELL, DILLON, AND O'KELLY.

Mr. Sexton reverted to the proposal to permit Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly to come over on parole to vote in the expected division of Thursday, and telegram which they had address the Chief Secretary offering to return to prison immediately, and to abstain from any other political action. With much energy and earnestness he insisted on the importance of the occasion to Irish members, pointed out that this privilege had been given to many suspects" for their private affairs, and declared that if the Government refused it would be held to have used an Act obtained under false pretences for the meanest ends most contemptible intrigues.

Mr. GLADSTONE warmly resented this imputation as offensive in the highest degree, and protested that some of the language used by Mr. Sexton might prompt the inquiry who was responsible for the murders, rapine, mutilations, and other outrages enacted in Ireland. The request, he said, could not be granted if the Act was to be administered consistently. It would be absurd to grant such an application merely because the parole was trustworthy; and simply to allow these members to attend one division, while debarring them from the rest of their Parliamentary duties, would make the Government

and the Act ridiculous. Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. O'Donnell, and Sir J. M'Kenna joined in urging the Government to comply with the request of these three gentle-men; while Mr. Warton suggested that three others of the Irish members should be held as

Mr. Cowen thought that it was insulting to the Land League to insinuate, as Mr. Gladstone had, that it was responsible for the outrages, which, in fact, it had done what it could to discourage. These members ought to be released to attend to their Parliamentary duties; and to lock up political opponents was, he said, not only cowardly in the in-

dividual, but humiliating to the country. Mr. Brand charged the "No rent" manifesto and its signatories with the blame for the Irish anarchy, and declared that, if what had been proved to be the milk-and-water coercion of the Protection Act had failed, other measures must be employed.

Mr. HEALY repudiated the charge that the Land League had prompted crimes and outrages, and invelghed with much bitterness against the refusal of the Government to grant the request of the three members. Mr. FORSTER maintained that the request

practically meant that those members should be released altogether to attend to their Parliamentary duties, and that members of Parliament, therefore, should be placed on a different footing from other suspects. As to the outrages, the Land League certainly had made no persistent and marked effort to discourage them, and, as a matter of fact, it was to punish disobedience to the "No rent" manifesto that murders, mutilations, an violence were resorted to. He admitted that the Coercion Act had not succeeded as had been anticipated, but it had prevented the ordinary law of the country being superseded by the unwritten law, as would have been the case but for the Protection Act. Having just returned from Ireland, he was able to say that though there was a terrible struggle going on with lawlessness there were signs

of hope. The "No rent" manifesto had vir- ! tual'y failed and rents were being paid to a large extent; but he added, amid lou that for the maintenance of law and order i might turn out stronger measures were would do its duty if called on.

Mr. Sullivan energetically repudiated com-Mr. Parnell had recommended "boycotting" instead of the old plan of murder and outrage. Mr. Henry maintained that this was wicked advice; but Mr. Daly justified "boycotting" in the circumstances of Ireland. Mr. Gorst asked that the new Irish policy foreshadowed in Mr. Forster's speech should be stated at a time when it could be fully discussed; but Sir S. Northcote thought the Government ought not to be pressed further at this particular moment.

After some observations from Mr. Biggar and Mr. A. Moore, the Report of Supply was agreed to.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND MORTUARY FEES.

At the Evening Sitting,
Sir A. Gordon, who was seconded by Mr.
Brinton, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the law which authorises the demanding of mortuary fees and into the ecclesiastical fees levied by ministers of religion upon the occasion of burials and the erection of monuments in cemeteries and parish church-

Mr. O. Morgan, on the part of the Government, offered no objection to the inquiry, and after some observations from Mr. Stuart-Wortley, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. S. C. Williams, and Mr. Beresford-Hope, the motion was

Colonel BARNE was calling attention to the condition of the Army, when the House was counted out at 11 minutes past 10 o'clock.

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

Prince Christian, accompanied by his nephew. Duke Ernest Gunther of Schleswig-Holstein Sondenburg-Augustenbung, visited the Prince and Princess of Wales on Tuesday,

and remained to luncheon.

Their Royal Highnesses, attended by Lady Emily Kingscote and Colonel A. Ellis, visited the studies of Sir Frederick Leighton, P.R.A., and Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., in Holland-parkroad, on Tuesday.

The Earl and Countess of Jersey have left

for the South of France till after the Easter

The Earl and Countess of Carnarvon have left Claridge's Hotel for Highclere Castle,

Hampshire. Lord Erskine died on Tuesday night at his residence, Ettenheim House, Torquay, in his 78th year. His lordship, who was grandson of the famous Lord Chancellor, was formerly in the Bengal Civil Service. He is succeeded in the peerage by his son, the Hon. William Macnaghten Erskine, who was formerly a captain in the 9th Lancers. He also leaves a daughter, the Hon. Margaret Catherine, married to the Rov. Evelyn Burnaby, brother

to Colonel Burnaby. Lord Randolph Churchill, who is staying at Norwood, is reported to be not so well

> LONDON GOSSIP. (FROM THE " WORLD.")

After the return of the Queen from abi brilliant and animated. The visit of the King and Queen of Holland to England-the Queen being an older sister of the future Duchess of Albany-will be made the occasion of more than the usual Court festivities.

Unfortunately the doors of Stafford House will remain closed, owing to the recent sad bereavement sustained by the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland; but I hear that both at Devonshire and Apsley House sumptuous entertainments will be given in honour of the King and his young bride, and the Duke of Portland may well be expected to do honour to the sovereign of the country whence his

family took their origin.

Egerton Lodge, with the fine stud of hunters quartered there, is left by the late Lord Wilton to the present Earl, who, with his splendid income of £70,000 a year, will be the first man in the sporting world, and well worthy of his fine position. To his three daughters, Lady de Ros, Lady Alice des Vœux, and Lady Katharine Coke, Lord Wilton bequeaths legacies of £10,000 a piece, in addition to their original fortunes of £10,000, which were settled on them at the time o their marriages; whilst to Mr. Seymour Egerton, Lord Wilton's second son, £25,000 is bequeathed by his father's will strictly tied The fine steam-yacht Palatine is to be up. The fine steam-yacht Palatine is to be sold, also the racehorses. In addition to the jointure of £6,500 a year settled on the Dowager Lady Wilton, a sum of £12,000 in ready money is left her by her husband's will for the purchase of a mansion. The lease of the house in Grosvenor-square becomes the property of the present Earl, and has 27 years

more to run. The approaching marriage of the Duke of Westminster with his young cousin has put the gossiping quidnuncs into a flurry of ex-The future bride is the Hon. Katherine Cavendish, youngest daughter of Lord and Lady Chesham, and sister of the second Countess of Leicester and of Lady Lyttelton. She is twenty-four years of age while the Duke has attained his fifty-ninth The brother of the bride recently vear. married Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, youngest daughter of the Duke and of the late beautiful and popular Duchess of Westminster; so that by this union the Duke will find himself prother-in-law to his daughter and his son-

The Prince of Wales has sent to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, president of the "Savages, a handsome bracelet, with "Good luck" in diamonds upon it, and the request that he will give it as a wedding-present to his daughter,

who is going to marry her cousin next month.

Notwithstanding the hurried, not to say the unscientific, way in which the Hygienic Dress Exhibition was got up by the National Health Society to satisfy a demand arising from the lecture on dress, it turned out to be financially a great success. Over £120 was taken at the door in shillings during the fine afternoons of admission, the door being open not more than three hours a day. The Cavendisl Room, where the exhibition was held, must have been severely exercised to get rid of Cox before the arrival of Box, which had all to be done in the one hour allowed for transition. Until 1 p.m. the room was in active possession of the dancing academy. At 2 p.m. the walls were hung with appalling diagrams, showing the female form anatomically in every stage of derangement from tight-lacing and the Hygienic Exhibition was not only launched, but crowded. Over the "sensible shoe department the drawings of distorted feet turned one cold with horror; yet they were taken from living specimens at the hospital, where toes have frequently to be amputated from the feet of frail women, who have voluntarily inflicted on themselves the torture o the "boot." Among the shoes a beautifully mounted specimen of the bones of a perfect human foot was exhibited, to show how easily so fine a structure could be put out of oint. Æsthetic costumes, in all their usual ideouness of woeful greens, were displayed alonside of fresh costumes, not less unreasonable, for the requirements of every-day life in its every-day aspect. Lady Harberton's dress excited much divided opinion, some declaring the trews were indecent or unwholesome, while others defended it on their own persons, when they did not fail to display its charms of freedom or ease before an admiring

many women having turned over a new leaf before the terrors of the diagrams, or the little book "Words to Women," which was sold for threepence. So encouraging are the results that the lecture will be published, and again repeated by special request by appointed lecturers in various parts of the country. One old lady, about sixty years of age, declared that since she heard the lecture she had left off stays for ever; and one young woman, who always thought her waist was naturally twenty inches, has now discovered that it ought to be twenty-five, and has allowed for the difference.

I hear there is joy in the camp of the Society for Protecting the Natural Form of Women, which is now having its rules published on the strength of the movement. This society consists entirely of gentlemen, whose object is to "oppose any fashion which may injure or disfigure the beautiful form of woman." They sorrowfully admit that their work is very disheartening, a few

conquests notwithstanding.
It is pleasant to find that Lord Howth, whom the Queen recently desired to honour by elevating him in the Peerage, has come extremely well out of the fiery ordeal of the Land Court; some of his rents having been raised far more substantially than Sir Oriel Forster's, to whom the sub-commissioners

awarded a half-crown rise.
So the Royal Irish Constabulary have searched Toomies, the residence of the O'Donoghue, for arms! If the Chief were on good terms with the Irish Office, I should have said he had suggested the act with a view to sustained popularity and his seat in Tralee. In any case, he owes Mr. Forster a good turn for it.

A fracas of a somewhat serious nature occurred last week at the Road Club. In the middle of baccarat one member got up and accused another, an officer in the army, of cheating. The latter made little or no attempt to deny the charge, and was hustled out of the club by four or five members, including one of the committee. A meeting was to have been convened the next day to consider his conduct; but he saved all further trouble by sending in his resignation. The unfor-tunate man has been since found dead in his bed.

The old English sport of otter-hunting is to be revived in Berkshire. Otters are known to abound in the waters between Theale and Hungerford, and they have been shot in the Thames at Monkey Island and at Reading.
A pack has been organised at Newbury, and
Mr. Benyon, Mr. Mount, Mr. Blyth, Lord
Craven, and other large landowners have readily given permission for hunting in the districts over which they have control.

Apropos of the approaching University Boat-race, many curious impressions are afloat, most of them, it must be admitted, unfavourable to either eight. Notwithstanding recent trials, there ought not to be much to choose from a betting point of view. The respective partisans, backed up by the respective "experts," aver that if their men only come on" the issue will be beyond doubt. Oxford get well into the water, but come out badly. Cambridge get in badly, and have only to "come on" more in this important respect to turn the balance in their favour. I must leave to critics the moral after the

race. The moral beforehand seems to be this. Boating authorities ought surely to get rid of the fallacy about "little men." Two of the best oarsmen ever known were "little men." I allude to Bob Coombes and Mr. Dalgleish. The former held his own as champion against all comers, no matter how many stones heavier and bigger they were. Mr. Dalgleish, who pulled 9st. 6lb., was for many years the famous stroke of the "Brilliant Leander," which carried all before them on the Thames,

at Henley, at Liverpool, and elsewhere.

The Lincoln Meeting must be a paying concern to those who lease the Carholme from the corporation of Lincoln for racing purposes; but they give the racing public very little accommodation in return for the high charges for admission to the enclosure. The ring is badly kept, and the stand accommodation is simply execrable; while to fight one's way from the stand to the weighing-room. itself sadly too small for the purpose, was an undertaking presenting serious difficulties.

Although the Lincolnshire Handicap was probably a false-run race—Buchanan, for one s pretty certain to improve on the form he then displayed—the result makes Master Waller out to possess a great chance for the City and Suburban, for which the handicapper has treated him well. He, is, however, somewhat of a lumbering sort of horse, despite his good looks, and certainly not so suitable in his conformation for the Epsom course as the speedy quickly-actioned Scobell -just the horse for Epsom; over which, moreover, he exhibited such good form when he won the Grand Prize last year.

Scobell, who, as a two-year-old, was within in ace of winning the Althorp Park Stakes at Northampton, is said to have a stable companion of great excellence that will win this race. This is The Duke, by Barbilon, a French-bred horse, belonging to the Duke of Hamilton, in whose colours he won several good races-notably the Grand Prix de Baden

in successive years. A writer upon Paris fashions announces that ladies "are returning to tournure," which expression is understood to signify in plain terms that "the bustle" is in vogue again; and, indeed, it is apparent that beneath the skirts of the sex, at the back, there now waves and "waggles" a mysterious something which renders sitting down difficult, and which can only be a segment of the old crinoline circle. Of course protest will be of no avail; considerations, hygienic or æsthetic, of grace or of comfort, must yield to the dictates of that mysterious and absolute power which presides over the feminine toilet. In one of his earliest sketches Charles Dickens wrote of "a little coquette with a large bustle, who looked like a French lithograph appealing to a gentlemen in three waistcoats." The bustle is the beginning of the hoop, the "jupon gonflé comme une voile de chaloupe." The gamins of Gavarni's time cry aloud after his élégantes, "C'te chaloupe!" At a later period John Leech had to encircle the lower limbs of his ladies in crinoline birdcages of prodigious diameter. It is melancholy to think of the return of

THE PRIZE FIGHT IN LONDON. Henry Goodson, twenty, a carman, living in Spitalfields, was charged before Mr. Vaughan at Bow-street on Tuesday with having committed a breach of the peace, and being one of the principals concerned in a prize fight at the St. Andrew's Hall, Tavistockplace, formerly used as a place of worship by Archdeacon Dunbar's congregation; and a number of other men were charged with aiding and abetting, and taking part in a prize fight at St. Andrew's Hall, Tavistock-place. mith was further charged with assaulting a policeman; and George Stevens, of John'splace, Whitechapel, a blacksmith, was also charged with assaulting a policeman while in the execution of his duty. The prisoner, Goodson, alias "Sugar," appeared in the dock with one of his eyes closed, apparently from the effects of a blow. Inspector Arscott said that about three

o'clock on Monday afternoon he was told that prize fight was about to take place at St. Andrew's Hall. In company with Police-constables Rowan and Scandrell he went to the hall in Tavistock-place. At the door he saw a man who said his name was John group. The most sensible bodice or petticoal in one, meant for children up to fifteen years of age, was sent by Mrs. G. L. Craik, knitted by herself.

People ask if the lecture on tight-lacing, with its sequel, the Hygienic Dress Exhibition, is likely to do any good. I am told on the best authority, it is actually doing good,

The two men in the ring had nothing on but flannels and trousers. They sparred in the ring for a short time. They left, and two other men came into the ring stripped, and with boxing-gloves on. They sparred a short time and also left. The witness then sent for assistance. The prisoner Goodson and another man next entered the ring. They were stripped. They had a pair of light gloves on, not boxing-gloves. They fought with the gloves on. He saw Goodson knock the other man down, and he was unable to rise for a In the second round Goodson knocked his opponent down, and he fell across the rope, Goodson still striking him. He also kicked the other man while he was across the rope. The bystanders were striking both men across the ropes with sticks. The witness at once, with the aid of the constables, with him, went into the ring to stop the fight. He said, "This must not be allowed; stop the fight." There was then a general rush for the door. The witness was the only police officer in uniform. They detained the prisoner Goodson. All the defendants, with the exception of Lewis, were round the ring. Moss was inside the ring, acting as Goodson's second. The others were all round the ring. The whole of the men urged the men on to fight, shouting, "Go on, Sugar!" Lewis was then outside in the passage, but Inside the door. When the rush was made the prisoner Goodson and the other defendants were secured. In the ring there was ice in small baskets, some spirits in a bottle, jars containing water, and several sponges.

There was some blood on Goodson, but not on the other man. The man Elliott said he had hired the hall for a few amateurs for a sparring match. He was passing a number of persons in through a turnstile. The witness saw persons let into the hall by the man, but saw no money paid. He said he had hired the hall for a few amateur gentlemen for a sparring match there. He detained the prisoner until the arrival of Superintendent

Thomson. Cross-examined by Mr. Armstrong, on behalf of Goodson, he said he did not hear anything about the Queensberry rules. They had boxing matches in the police, but with proper gloves. The gloves used did not appear to be padded. Goodson kicked the other man, and the witness thought it was a most brutal affair.

Sergeant Rowan gave corroborative evidence. adding that he heard bets of from £2 to £20 made as to the result of the fight, and saw men with books in their hands. When Goodson knocked his opponent down in the second round he was unable to rise for several seconds. When Goodson and his opponent entered the ring, the man who acted as referee read some rules, and then held up a cup, which he said was to be fought for along with so much money a side. One of the rules read was to the effect that if either of the combatants was knocked down the seconds were not to assist him under pain of disqualification, and he was to be allowed ten seconds to rise. The prisoners were remanded, the magistrate remarking that he had never heard of such a revolting case in his life. The prisoners would be admitted to bail in two sureties of £40 each, and their own recognizances in a like sum, twenty-four hours' notice to be given to the police.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. CARNARYON BOROUGHS .- The election took place on Tuesday, and at 9.15 the result was

declared as follows:—
Mr. Jones Parry (Liberal) Mr. Sorton Parry (Independent) .

Majority —1,441
The number of votes recorded was 2,650, out of a constituency of 4,500. There was no contest in 1880, Mr. Bulkeley Hughes (Liberal) being returned unopposed. The successful candidate, after the declaration of the poll, addressed a crowd of electors in Castle-square. Mr. Sorton Parry attempted to address the crowd from the Castle Hotel, but was refused a hearing. Mr. Thomas Love Duncombe Jones Parry, of Madryn, near Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire, who has been elected in the place of the late Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, was born in 1832. He is the only surviving son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Love Parry Jones Parry, K.H., of Madryn, who sat as M.P. for the Carnarvon Boroughs in the Parliament of 1835-7; his mother was Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Caldecot, of Holton-hall, Lincolnshire, and cousin of the first Lord Feversham. The new member was educated at Rugby and at University College, Oxford, and was formerly a captain in the Royal Anglesea Light Infantry Militia. He is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Carnarvonshire, and served as High-Sheriff of that county in 1854. Mr. Jones Parry sat for the county of Carnaryon from 1868 to 1874, when ne was defeated by Mr. Douglas-Pennant. He will be the 58th new member to take his seat in St. Stephen's since the last general election; his return on the present occasion makes no alteration in the strength of par-

EAST CORNWALL. - Mr. Charles Acland (Liberal) and Mr. John Tremayne (Conservative) were nominated as candidates on Tuesday at the Shire-hall, Bodmin. The polling

DEATH OF MR. THOMAS JONES BARKER.

The Times says :- We regret to have to nnounce the death of the well-known artist, Mr. Thomas Jones Barker, which took place at his residence on the 27th inst. Mr. Barker was the eldest son of Thomas Barker, of Bath, painter of the celebrated picture of "The Woodman." He was born in Bath in 1815, went to Paris in 1835 to study his profession, and then became a pupil of Horace Vernet, in whose studio he remained for many years. During his residence in Paris, Mr. Barker frequently exhibited at the Salon, and at different times received three gold medals for the excellence of his works. He painted several pictures for Louis Philippe, the chief one being "The Death of Louis XIV.," which was afterwards de-stroyed during the Revolution of 1848. In 1840 Mr. Barker painted "The Bride of Death" for the Princess Marie, youngest daughter of Louis Philippe, for which he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour. Mr. Barker is probably better known in England as a portrait painter and a painter of military subjects. Among numerous others of his well-known works
may be mentioned "The Meeting of
Wellington and Blucher," "The Allied Generals before Sebastopol," "The Relief of
Lucknow," "General Williams leaving Kars," Napoleon after the Battle of Bassano, or the Lesson of Humanity," "Wellington Crossing the Pyrenees," "Lord Nelson receiving the Swords of the Spanish Officers on board the San Joseph," and "The Sur-render of Napoleon III. at Sedan," all of which which were exhibited and engraved. Among other works of the artist of a different kind which were also published are "The Noble Army of Martyrs," "The intellect and Valour of great Britain," and "The Secret of England's Greatness." The last of his engraved works is one of "The Death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I., at Carisbrooke." Mr. Barker was a frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and one of the last of his pictures which ha Among other works of the artist of a difa frequent exhibitor at the Royal Academy, and one of the last of his pictures which he sent there was "The Return through the Valley of Death," representing the late Lord George Paget with his companions of the 11th Hussars and the 4th Light Dragoons returning to the English lines after the memorable charge of the Light Brigade. Many of the most distinguished men of their time have given sittings to Mr. Barker among Branch Offices:-LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE. 15, QUAI MASSENA.

NOTICE.

A four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

MGreat-Britain.

LONDON, MARCH 29-30, 1882. THE MONTE CARLO QUESTION. For some time past an unusual amount of discussion has taken place in the French Press on a question which has almost as much interest for ourselves as for our neighbours. This is the great Monte Carlo question—the question whether or not the gambling Casino at Monaco is to be allowed to go on or is to be suppressed by persuasion or force. After long smouldering, this question has at last begun to burn. It has agitated the world of journalism for the past few weeks, and, as our readers have lately been informed, it has been under the consideration of Parliamentary committees. These have, it is true, decided against the policy proposed by the advocates of suppression, and have determined that the question shall not even be brought before the Chamber. It is to be left to diplomatic action, and the Prince of Monaco has for the present nothing to fear more swift and decided than the "representations" of various Powers. But, for all that, it is plain that the Casino of Monte Carlo is seriously threatened. In France there is but the faintest shadow of what we in this country call public opinion. It is the rarest thing in the world for Parisians or provincials to interest themselves in the removal of an abuse. The expect the Government to manage all such things for them, and they seldom think of bringing that pressure to bear which in England precedes all reforms, small as well as great. It is a sign of the times that Paris, as well as the Alpes Maritimes, is beginning to ask whether it is not high time that Monte Carlo should be dealt with as a public nuisance, and that the pigmy State should be induced or compelled to deal with the Casino as it would be dealt with if it were situated in the French territory which is but a stone's throw distant. The feeling in the neighbourhood of Monaco has for some time been strong, and has found expression in the formation of a society for the suppression of the Casino. with branches in Paris and London. This society organizes meetings—on the French. and not on the English scale-tries to influence the Press and the Chamber, and nelps to publish arguments and infor tion against the gaming tables. The latest work on the subject is the book of Dr. Prompt (if that very appropriate name really belongs to the author), called "Le Jeu Public et Monaco," in which the writer deals with the whole question, from the historical, the legal, and the moral and social points of view. We have no wish to follow Dr. Prompt through his elaborate discourse on Monegasque history, or to discuss with him the question whether the Grimaldis do or do not derive the title from a grant of the Emperor Otho in the tenth century. For practical purposes it is unnecessary to go back much more than two centuries. to the year 1641, when the Spanish garrison was expelled and the fortress of Monaco was occupied by the French. Under Spanish protection the Prince had enjoyed various lands in the Milanais and in the kingdom of Naples; and it was to compensate him for the loss of these that Louis XIII. invested him with the Duchy of Valentinois and its handsome revenues. For 150 years the Princes of Monaco were rich men, but the Revolution changed their lot. They were rudely stripped both of duchy and principality, and a decree of the Convention annexed Monaco to the prefecture of the Alpes-Maritimes. Under the Empire their position was amended, and by the Treaty of Paris Monaco was made independent of France and handed over to the protection of the King of Sardinia. Still the Prince continued to exercise practical sovereignty, not only over the infinitesimal territory of Monaco, but over the neighbouring fiefs of Mentone and Roccabruna; and, impoverished as he was, he made these unhappy communes the weight of his exactions. The names of Prince Honoré and his son, Florestan I., are still fresh in the memory of the older generation of Mentonese: and still in the mountain valleys the traveller is shown the mills where every peasant was obliged to buy his flour at the Prince's price or to take his olives to be crushed for the Prince's profit. In 1848 Mentone, like the rest of the world, had a revolution, and the reigning House of Monaco found itself stripped once more of its principal territory and of almost all its revenues. It was soon after this, when for some years the Grimaldis had experienced the bitter lot of having to live on almost nothing, that a company of Frenchmen formed the idea of establishing a gaming table at Monaco; and the impecunious Prince was glad enough to give the concession. The concern languished from 1856 to 1860, when M. Blanc, the founder of Homburg, offered the astonished and delighted owners the sum of £70,000 for it. Under the skilled management of the new proprietor, the "Société des Bains de Mer," as the gambling company called itself, began to prosper moderately; but it was not till the construction of the railway, in 1868, that it took that leap to the front which has made of this lovely corner of the earth one of the best-known and most visited spots in Europe. The change that has passed over it in fourteen years is astonishing. When the Casino was first opened it stood alone on a cliff, with the sea below

it and an olive-covered slope stretching

. away to Turbia behind. One well-appointed

hotel stood ready to house the players;

the band performed in an empty hall; the

tables were few and not crowded. Now

the visitors are counted by hundreds of

thousands every year-in 1880 the figure

was 334,810; great actresses and opera

singers are engaged at enormous prices for

their amusement; the fairy-like gardens

are thronged; almost every available site

is covered with villas or hotels; and land

is sold at a hundred francs the square yard.

A score of tables are in constant use from

morning till midnight, and hundreds of

a eluded persons from all parts of Europe

as becapied continually in the fascinating

bu. bopeless struggle against the inevitable

law by which the Bank must win. Mean-

while, the magnificent possessions of the late Mme. Blanc, her jewels, her laces, her works of art, sold in a never-ending stream at the Hôtel Drouot, are the talk of Paris: and her daughter marries into the family of the Bonapartes. Of all the lovely bays upon that exquisite coast the bay of Monaco is the most lovely; and the amphitheatre in which the new town of Monte Carlo is built is perhaps the most sheltered and the warmest that is to be found between Nice and Genoa. Every year the crowds of English and French visitors to that coast are increasing; and it is not mainly for the gambling that they go. The mass of the three hundred thousand visits to Monte Carlo are merely the visits of curiosity. The visitors would be in the neighbourhood whether the tables were there or not. Vast numbers, too, who are now frightened away by the Casino would go if the gambling were abolished. No serious check, much less any permanent diminution, to the prosperity of Monaco is to be apprehended if the diplomatic action of M. de Freycinet results in an immediate notice to quit to the representatives of the Blanc family, their tables, their wheels of fortune, their cards, and their croupiers.

SOUTH AFRICAN AFFAIRS.

Telegraphing on Wednesday the Durban

correspondent of the Times says :-An important statement was yesterday made by the Cape Ministers in Parliament regarding Basutoland. The Secretary for Native Affairs, the Hon. J. Sauer, drew a bright picture of the condition of the country. He denied that the Basutos were likely to indulge in active resistance. It was more probable that their resistance would be of a passive character. He did not anticipate any treacherous attack on Maseru, treachery being foreign to the nature of this people. Facts rather tended to show that the people were disposed to come back under the rule of the Government. There was, he said, a large increase in the number of passes applied for; nearly 2,000 men who had been under arms having asked for passes in order to proceed from their territory. The Premier then explained that three courses lay before Parliament - the total repeal of the Annexation Act, a war of subjugation, and the course which the Government recommended, involving further patience and steady persistence in the task of trying to restore order. He condemned the policy of abandonment, as certain to lead to a long and bloody struggle. It would also be most unfair to the Free State, out of whose hands the Basutos had been taken when they were virtually subjugated. If the choice lay between abandonment and war, he would elect for war as the lesser evil; but feeling that the country was against hostilities, he believed the wisest course was to remove the origin of the troubles by repealing the Disarmament Act. Having done this, the Government would advise the Parliament to institute a thorough inquiry into the claims of the loyal population, and to appoint misson, composed of unbiased persons, to report upon the future Government of the country, and as to the possibillity of some representation of it in Parliament.

The Cape Town Press, upon the whole, favours the policy indicated, provided that Mr. Sauer's statements prove to be more trustworthy than those made to Sir Hercules Robinson last September. The Cape Times would sacrifice much to restore the status quo ante in Basutoland. The Argus, however, condemns the Ministry for their change of front, and counsels them to tender their

resignations. Political feeling in Natal regarding the elections runs high, though the only contest as yet is in Durban. The situation of affairs is certainly peculiar, as Lord Kimberley practically asks a small colony like Natal to take upon its shoulders all the responsibility of defending Imperial interests in South-East Africa, without any offer of aid in doing so. The Government party say, "We are prepared to undertake the government and defence of the colony itself, but we require proper guarantees or concessions as regards Zululand." At meetings held in Ladysmith and Verulam resolutions to this effect have been carried.

John Dunn is at present in Durban. All is quiet in his district. Colonial feeling regards Cetewayo's proposed visit to England as a most unfortunate mistake. Troops are still leaving the country. There is no Transvaal news.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

(FROM THE " DAILY NEWS.") Persons of ordinary intelligence who heard,

or have read, Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon will not need to be assured that it contained no indication, much less any declaration, of a 'change of front" in the relations of the existence of the Ministry, and the issue of tonight's vote on Mr. Marriott's amendment. As a statement has, with obvious intention, been circulated that the Ministers have altered their views on this matter since Lord Hartington spoke, it may be desirable to state that there is not the slightest foundation for the

Sir Henry Wolff proposes to take the opportunity of Mr. Errington's return further to prosecute his inquiry into the nature of that gentleman's mission to Rome.

Mr. Peter Rylands has undertaken to make an appeal to Mr. Richard Power, begging him, in the interest of public business, to withdraw the blocking notice which prevents the Public Accounts Committee being nominated. As was explained a fortnight ago the quarrel between the Land League members and the Treasury is that Lord Frederick Cavendish does not intend again to submit the name of Mr. Parnell as a m :: crof the Committee.

A very numerously attended in chiar of members of the House of Committee t varable to religious equality was had mone of the Committee Rooms under the presidency of Mr. H. Richard, M.P., for the purpose of considering the many ecclesiastical Bills now before Parliament, and generally the policy to be in future pursued in connection with ecclesiastical questions. After a number of Bills had been considered, and the course to be taken with respect to them discussed, it was resolved that a representation should be made to the Government that opposition would be offered to such measures Lord Chancellor's Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill and Mr. Stanhope's Patronage Bill. It was decided that support should be given to Mr. Leatham's Bill relating to Church patronage. The Cemeteries Bill received the warm support of the meeting. It was further agreed to appoint a standing Committee to secure united Parliamentary action in regard to ecclesiastical questions.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT A BIRMINGHAM THE-ATRE.—At the Prince of Wales's Theatre, Birmingham, Mr. Wilson Barrett's company have commenced an engagement in Proof On Monday night there was a large audience especially in the gallery, which was crowded Towards the close of the performance Thomas Pope, aged twenty-seven, a cooper, who was at the back of the steep gallery, endeavoured to get a seat, but in the attempt met with opposition, and the result was that he rolled over the heads of the closely packed audience and thence over the gallery ledge, falling upon the tier of boxes below. Pope received very serious injuries, and was taken to the Queen's Hospital. He is in a critical condi-

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. . The House of Lords held a formal sitting on Wednesday, when the Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Consolidated Fund (No. 2) Bill.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Callan gave notice of his intention to put a question to the First Lord of the Treasury to-day in reference to certain opinions on the Irish question expressed by Mr. Courtney in his election speeches in East Cornwall.

Sir A. GORDON moved the second reading of the Agricultural Holdings, Notices of Re-moval (Scotland) Bill, the object of which, as he explained it, is to require that landlords in Scotland shall give two years' notice (instead of 40 days' as at present) to tenants under lease when they intend to bring the tenancy to a termination. He recommended it chiefly on the ground that it would enable tenants under such circumstances to make arrangements with their landlords or to find fresh It was supported by Mr. M'Lagan, Sir H. Maxwell, and many other Scotch members, accepted by the Lord Advocate, and read a second time.

Dr. CAMERON next moved the second read. ing of the Civil Imprisonment (Scotland) Bill, which diminishes and in some cases abolishes imprisonment for what are termed in Scot-land "alimentary debts." It was in like manner supported by the Scotch members, and the Lord Advocate accepted it on the understanding that its details would require modification in a select committee. The Bill was then read a second time and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Cheetham moved the second reading

of the Commonable Rights Bill, which supplies defects in the Lands Clauses Appropriation Act and the Enclosures Act, by providing a more easy means of appropriating the com-pensations paid for the compulsory appro-priation of commonable rights to such purposes as the improvement of the remaining common land, the purchase of new land, and the acquisition of recreation grounds, etc. After a short discussion it was read a second

Mr. Brinton next moved the second reading of the Burial Fees Bill, which proposes to regulate, equalize, and reduce the fees payable for burials, erection of monuments, etc., on the principle that no payment shall be made where no service is rend and he stated his willingness to refer the Bill to a select committee. Its rejection was moved by Mr. J. G. Talbot, seconded by Colonel Makins, who regarded the Bill as an attack on the endowments of the clergy, and pointed out that the House had only the day sefore appointed a select committee to inquire into the whole subject.

Mr. ILLINGWORTH supported the Bill as an assertion of the rights of the people against clerical attempts to curtail them.

Mr. Salt maintained that it was contrary to the ordinary practice to go on with legisla-tion when a committee had been appointed to inquire whether legislation was necessary, and deprecated a reopening of the burials question after the settlement of two years ago. Mr. O. Morgan supported the second reading on behalf of the Government, urging that the subject required investigation chiefly on account of the inequality of these fees, and that the bill could not be referred to the select committee appointed the day before unless it were first read a second time. Mr. BERESFORD-HOPE insisted that it was

contrary to equity and common sense to bias the committee by reading the bill a second time; while Sir W. Harcourt, on the other hand, pointed out that the appointment of a select committee had committed the House to the assertion of a grievance, and that it was the commonest thing in the bill a second time under such circumstances. Sir J. Mowbray and Mr. Stuart-Wortley opposed the bill; Mr. L. Stanley supported it; and Mr. T. Collins was speaking against when the hour for adjournment arrived. The Duke of Albany's Establishment Bill

was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned at ten minutes to six

FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Prince and Princess of Wales visited the studio of Miss Grant, at Albany-street, Regent's-park, on Wednesday to see the bust and medallion of the late Dean of West-

The Prince of Wales presided at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday evening at the festival dinner in aid of the funds of the Victoria Hospital for Children, Queen's-road, Chelsea. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Portland on Wednesday in the Lively steamyacht, and proceeding on board the Hercules, made an official inspection of the coastguard who had assembled there. In the evening the Duke, accompanied by several officers, dined at the Royal Dorset Yacht Club at Weymouth, afterwards returning to the Lively in a steam-launch.

The Duchess of Edinburgh and suite witnessed the performance of The Squire at the St. James's Theatre on Wednesday evening. Earl and Countess Granville had a dinner party at their residence in Carlton Houseterrace on Wednesday evening. Later Countess Granville gave the last of a series of evening parties before Easter.

The Earl and Countess Cadogan have ar-

rived at Chelsea House from Mentone. The Earl of Rosebery has left Lansdowne House for Dalmeny Park, near Edinburgh. The Countess of Gainsborough is now pro gressing favourably, and may at length be considered out of danger.

The Speaker gave his fifth parliamentary

full-dress dinner on Wednesday evening to the following noblemen and gentlemen :-The Earl of Bective Viscount Folkestone, the Hon. W. Portman, Colonel the Hon, E. Digby, the Hon. Guy Dawnay, Sir Rainald Knightley, Sir John St. Aubyn, Sir Walter Barttelott, Sir Edward Watkin, Mr. George Howard, Colonel Walrond, Mr. F. Milbank, Mr. Foljambe, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. J. E. Yorke, Mr. Halsey, Mr. H. H. Vivian, Mr. Gregory, Mr. T. B. Potter, Mr. Agnew, Mr. Borlase, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Ecroyd, Mr. Orr Ewing, Mr. Findlater, Mr. Greer, Mr. Jardine, Mr. W. L. Jackson, Mr. Macnaughten, Mr. Patrick Martin, Mr. Arthur Pease, Mr. C. N. Phipps, Mr. W. Rice Powell, Mr. A. H. Ross, Mr. Shield, the Hon. and Rev. F. Byng (chaplain), Mr.

Walter Campion (private secretary).
The Hon. Mrs. Mostyn and Miss Violet Mostyn have returned to London, after spending the winter in Egypt.

THE POSITION OF NAVAL ENGINEERS. In Mr. Trevelyan's lucid exposition of the Navy Estimates not the least satisfactory part of it was his account of the changes which are taking place in the official and social position of naval engineers. The question is perhaps one which the country at large has not troubled itself much about; it is nevertheless one of the very greatest importance to the well-being of the service. The high scientific education which our young engineers now receive renders them undoubtedly better qualified as officers, but at the same time it takes away from them the constant practice essential to the handicraftsman, and renders them less excellent as artificers, in which capacity they have been formerly too much employed. It is not only that; with each improvement in their position and their training they have felt more and more that, as officers, they ought not to be required to exercise their manual skill in the ergine-room any more than the officers on the quarter-deck are required to haul on the ropes or to go aloft to reef and furl. Aloft the foremost part in such duties is taken by the working petty officers; and so also of late years in the engine-room a corresponding class of petty officers has been instituted, under the name of engine-room artificers, differing from their

can on shore command high wages, they get high wages on board ship. Men of the necessary quality and character, as they gather experience, are valuable servants of the Crown; ashore they might look forward to becoming foremen of their workshops, or to some rise still more more notable; afloat they can become chief-artificers, with pay rising, after six years' service, to 7s. 6d. a day; which, with ledgings, lights, and provisions all found and a certain pension in the end, compares not disadvantageously with the prospects open to them in private employ. The system of employing these artificers to do the manual work which could not in any sense be considered officers' work has grown up and largely developed itself, each successive Board of Admiralty carrying it to a greater length than their predecessors; so that whereas in 1863 there were no fewer than 1,414 commissioned naval engineers, the number of engineer officers is now fixed at 650 - the difference being due to the employment of artificers. "The duties for which officers, with their long and expensive training and commissioned rank, are not needed will be transferred more and more to the class of chief engine-room artificers, who will be increased up to the number of 150, as the existing staff of engineer officers diminishes; and, if the Admiralty sees fit, the operation may be continued by increasing the chief engine-room artificers and decreasing the engineers, as long as their united number does not exceed 800."

It is this most important change in the duties of the engineer officers which renders possible the change also going on in their social position. They have now the education of officers, the duties of officers, and they claim to be socially recognized as officers. And this claim the Admiralty approves; not, indeed, suddenly, but cautiously and by degrees. In every new ship that is now building arrangements are made for the engineers to mess in the wardroom and gunroom; and in existing ships the process of amalgamating the messes is being carried out with all pos-sible rapidity." This, more even than the high pay which is open to them, will win them to the service, and will continually react on the new entries, until our engineer

THE MARRIAGE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD. According to the most recent arrangements

officers become as recognized a part of the

naval staff as our commanders and lieute-

nants themselves .- Pall Mall Gazette.

the marriage of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, with Princess Helen of Waldeck vill be celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on Thursday, April 27, and the Princess is expected to leave Germany for England on or about the 10th April. There will be eight bridesmaids, and the names of the young ladies selected for the honour are as follows:—Lady Jane Seymour Conyngham, Lady Mary Campbell, Lady Alexandrina Louisa Maud Vane Tempest, Lady Florence Beatrice Anson, Lady Ermyntrude Russell, Lady Eva Sarah Louisa Greville, Lady Anne Catherine Sybil Lindsay, and Lady Florence Mary Bootle Wilbrah The Archbishop of Canterbury will perform the ceremony, and the assistant prelates will be the Bishops of London, Oxford, Worcester. and Winchester. It is expected that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught will act as the bridegroom's best men. The ceremonial of procession, etc., will be based upon that of the last Royal marriage at Windsor, and it is asserted that there will be a State banquet and a ball at the Castle in honour of the event. Preparations are to commence at St. George's Chapel on Monday next, when the covered ways and State approaches will be begun. The chapel will closed on the 10th, and no service will be held until a week after the wedding. The Bray and Rutland Chapels will, it is expected, be fitted as retiring rooms, and tiers and seats will be placed on the north and south aisles of the nave for the accommodation of spectators. The fine organ will be supplemented by instrumental music, and the service will be a choral one. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and others invited will, as usual, travel from London by special train on the morning of the marriage, and on arriving at the station will be conveyed to the south entrance of St. George's Chapel. The members of the Royal Household who do not take part in the carriage procession will assemble about 11.30. At a quarter to twelve the Prince of Wales, with other members of the Royal Family with her Majesty's Royal guests, will leave the Castle, followed a quarter of an hour later by the Queen. The bridegroom will arrive later, and shortly after half-past twelve the bride, with her father and other members of her family with their suites, attended by a captain's escort of the 2nd Life Guards, will reach St. George's Chapel. The bride will be given away by her father, and at the conclusion of the service the "Hallelujah Chorus will be sung by the choir, and guns will be fired in the Long Walk; the "Wedding March" being played on the organ as the Royal personages leave. The line of the procession from Windsor Castle to St. George's Chapel will be kept by a detachment of the Scots Guards, and a travelling escort of the 2nd Life Guards will escort the bride and bridegroom as far as Chertsey on their

INFLUENTIAL PROTEST AGAINST THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

The April number of the Nineteenth Century

contains the following protest against the pro posed Channel:—"The undersigned—having had their attention called to certain proposals made by commercial companies for joining England to the Continent of Europe by a railroad under the Channel, and feeling convinced that (notwithstanding any precautions against risk suggested by the projectors) such a railroad would involve this country in military dangers and liabilities from which as an island, it has hitherto been happily free -hereby record their emphatic protest against the sanction or execution of any such work -Marquis of Bath, Marquis of Sligo, Earl of Pembroke, Earl of Lytton, Lord Dunsany Lord Overstone, Viscount Halifax, Lord Waveney, Lord Penrhyn, Viscount Bury, Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., Sir Richard Assheton Cross, M.P., Sir Arthur Otway, Bart, M.P., Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Bart., M.P., Sir Henry Holland, Bart, M.P., Mr. W. Bromley-Davenport, M.P. Mr. James W. Barclay, M.P., Mr. Thomas Burt, M.P., Mr. George Howard, M.P., Mr. P. Ralli, M.P., Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Cardinal Manning, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, Rev. J. Guinness Rogers, Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., Sir James Paget, Bart., Sir Edward Sul-livan, Bart., Sir Francis Doyle, Bart., Mr. Alfred Tennyson (Poet Laureate), Mr. Robert Browning, Mr. T. H. Huxley, Mr. Herbert Spencer, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. George Jacob Holyoake, Mr. George Howell, Mr. James Caird, C.B. F.R.S., General Sir J. Lintorn Simmons ., Major-Gen. Sir E. B. Handey, C.B. K.C.M G., Major-Gen. Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, Bart., Admiral Sir G. Phipps Hornby, Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Sir Henry Thompson, Mr. H. R. Grenfell (Governor of the Bank of England), Mr. William Smith, LL.D., Mr. John Murray, Mr. C. T. Newton, Sir G W. Dasent, Mr. Richard Holt Hutton (Ed Spectator), Sir Algernon Borthwick (Ed. Morning Post), Mr. Frederick Greenwood (Ed. St. James's Gazette), Mr. Blanchard Jerrold (Ed. Lloyd's Weekly News)," etc. etc. The editor adds in a postscript that those who are similarly convinced of the grave mistake which it would be in the present condition of Europe to unite England to the Continent by

fellows of the masts and yards mainly in this bonds which, once forged, it might be out of her power to cast off, are invited to add their names to those set forth above. Any communications upon the subject may be addressed within the next month to the office of the Nineteenth Century, 1, Paternostersquare, London, E.C.

THE CLÔTURE DIVISION.

In view of the impending division on Mr. Gladstone's first resolution, the Press Association gives an analysis of the present composition of the House of Commons. At this moment the House consists of 637 members out of a nominal 658. Of the total, six were removed by the disfranchisement in 1870 of-Beverley (two), Bridgewater (two), Sligo (one), and Cashel (one); twelve seats are vacant a the result of the bribery inquiries-namely, Gloucester (one), Canterbury (two), Macclesfield (two), Chester (two), Boston (two), Oxford (one), Sandwich (one), and Wigan (one); the second seat at Oxford has also remained unfilled since the elevation of Sir Joseph W. Chitty to the bench; while East Cornwall has a seat to be filled on Friday, through the succession of the present Lord Robartes to the peerage; and Meath, because of the disqualification of Mr. Davitt. Of the fifteen seats vacant, eight were occupied by Liberals, six by Conservatives, and one by a Home Ruler. The total of 637 members now in the House is composed of 335 Liberals, 242 Conservatives, and sixty Home Rulers; but in any estimate of the voting strength of the respective parties certain necessary deduc-tions have to be made. The Liberals lose three votes owing to one of their number being the Speaker, to another (Mr. Bradlaugh) having been prevented by the resolu-tion of the House from taking the oath and his seat, and to a third (Mr. Alexander Brogden) being in New Zealand upon private affairs; while the Home Rulers are reduced by five in consequence of the imprisonment of Mr. Parnell, Mr. Dillon, and Mr. O'Kelly, and to the absence of Mr. T. P. O'Connor in the United States, and of Mr. Errington in Rome. Beyond these, two Liberals (Mr. M. T. Bass and the Right Honourable C. P. Villiers), one Conservative (Lord Randolph Churchill), and one Home Ruler (Mr. O'Connor Power), have been recently precluded from attending the service of the House because of illness. After considering these deductions, the state of parties will stand thus: Liberals, 330; Conservatives, 241; and Home Rulers, 54. It is believed that the Conservative Op-position will be able to bring up their full strength on the coming division, and that they will receive the support of ten Liberals and thirty-five Home Rulers, thus giving a total of 286 votes against the Governmen proposal. On the other hand, it is calculated that there will be from ten to fifteen abstentions on the Liberal side, in addition to the ten voting with the Conservatives; but against these must be counted ten Moderate Home Rulers, who, according to the Liberals, will vote for the resolution. Taking, therefore, the abstentions of the Ministerialists at fifteen, the accessions at ten, and the losses at the same number, the Liberal vote will be 315, as against 286 for the Opposition, which will give the Government a majority of

twenty-nine. THE USE OF MORPHIA .- Dr. Danford Thomas as held an inquest on the body of Captain Walter Raleigh Gilbert Hamley, 30, son of Major-General Hamley, R.E., 41, Eastbourneterrace.-The father stated that his son, who was separated from his wife, was a captain in the Lancashire Rifles, and lived at 18, Portsea-place, Paddington. His sister received a letter some days since, written in his usual cheerful tone. The witness heard the deceased was dead on Sunday last, and saw his body the next day. He was in comfortable circumstances. - Jane Hughes, landlady of the house, 18, Portsea-place, said the deceased came to lodge at her house in June. She last saw him alive and apparently cheerful on Thursday last. The following day he did not leave his bed-room as usual, and she became uneasy about him, and at eight in the evening sent her niece to call him.-Louisa Holland niece of the last witness, said she used to wait upon the deceased. She went to his bedroom to call him about eight on Friday evening, and, receiving no answer, called her mistress. At nine in the morning she thought she heard him call "Hallo!" She last saw him alive at nine on Thursday night .-Replying to the coroner, General Hamley said he understood his son was at a concert at a private house in Powis-square on the Thursday evening.—Dr. Rayner, Edgware-road, said he was called in and found the deceased lying in bed on his left side with a book beside him. He was rigid, and might have been dead six or eight hours. He found several medicine bottles, one of which had contained morphia, to be used as an injection There was also discovered an instrument for injecting morphia under the skin. Other bottles had contained liniments.—General Hamley said his son some months ago had a painful attack of sciatica, and was in the habit of injecting morphia.-Dr. Rayner, having made a post-mortem examination, said he was of opinion that death must have resulted from the injection of an overdose of morphia.-The coroner remarked that deaths of this description were of frequent occurrence lately.— General Hamley said his son was very impatient of pain, and would do anything to get rid of it for a time.—The jury, after a brief deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that the deceased met with his death by accidentally taking an overdose of morphia.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CONFLICT. - A local corespondent of the Press Association writes :-Some extraordinary proceedings were enacted at Ilfracombe on Monday, arising from an attempt of the Ilfracombe Hotel Company to prevent officers of the Coastguard from passing over their property whilst in the execu-tion of their duty. It would appear that since the erection of the above-named hotel, the company have permitted the public to use their private road under certain conditions, one of which is the closing of the gates on a particular day every year. Notice having been given that this course would be adopted this year as usual, Lieut. Broughton, the Divisional Commandant of the Coastguard, communicated with the Hotel Company with the view of eliciting whether any opposition would be offered to the men under his command, in the event of their wishing to pass through the grounds on the day in question, to which a reply in the affirmative was re-ceived. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning the lieutenant and two other officers presented themselves at the gates, which were guarded by a strong body of men, and de-manded admission, which was refused. Lieut. Broughton and his subordinates endeavoured to force their way through, and after a severe struggle, in which the Coastguard got very roughly handled, they succeeded in their attempt. Later in the day another Coastguard officer, whilst endeavouring to effect a passage, was pitched over the gate and sustained considerable injury. The coastguardsman afterwards returned armed with a revolver, and, intimating that if he was again molested it would be at their peril, he was allowed to pass quietly through. The affair created great excitement in the town and neighbourgood, and in all probability will form the sub ect of proceedings in one of the courts of

THE PROTECTION OF RESEARCH.—At the Royal College of Physicians on Tuesday evening a large representative meeting of both branches of the medical profession was held, with a view, in face of organised opposition to the progress of scientific research of taking steps to "bring the legitimate influence of the medical profession more effectively to bear on the promotion of those exact researches in physiology, pathology, and

progress in the healing art." Sir William Jenner presided, and there were present Sir James Paget, Sir William Guil, Dr. Samuel Wilks, Mr. Spencer Wells, Dr. J. Matthews Duncan, Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, Dr. Pyesmith, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Gerald Yeo, Sir J. Birdon Bannett, Sir William MacCormes, Dr. Risdon Bennett, Sir William MacCormac, Dr. Andrew Clark, Mr. Ernest Hart, Dr. Cameron, M.P., and Dr. Acland, of Oxford. Dr. Pye-Smith, the secretary of the meeting, read expressions of opinion in favour of founding an association to protect science against attacks by the ignorant, and to promote research. The chairman, in opening the meeting, read a telegram from Sir Erasmus Wilson, stating that he was absent only from illness, and then proceeded to state that the meeting had been called, after several meetings had been held by scientific men, in order to form an Association for the Advancement of Medicine by Research. He pointed to the fact that at the present time there was no society to guide and protect research, and stated that it was intended to found the proposed society on a broad basis. He declared that it was not proposed to attempt to abrogate the existing law on research; but it was intended to watch the operation of the law, and to see that there were no delays in important cases. He referred, as an instance of the dangerous delays which occurred in granting licenses, to the late poisoning case tried at the Old Bailey. Yet in this case a mouse could not be pricked without an anæsthetic being administered, and the medical men engaged were inclined to go France to pursue those investigations necessary to bring to justice a criminal in England. The society proposed to be formed could, on the one hand, bring its influence to bear to restrain those ardent pursuers of science who did not regard the susceptibilities of the public, and, on the other, it could enlighten the public, and so lessen the morbid sensibilities which had been aroused. He then proposed that the society should be formed. Wells, in the absence of Sir Erasmus Wilson, President of the Royal College of Surgeons, seconded the motion, which was supported by the Master of the Rolls, who wished "God speed "to those engaged in research for the alleviation of human suffering. The motion was carried nem. con. The President of the Royal Society, Mr. Spottiswoode, seconded by Dr. Quain, proposed that the association should be formed of representative members of the profession and others, and this was carried. Sir James Paget, Sir William Gull, Sir Risdon Bennett, Sir J. Lubbock, and others proposed and supported resolutions on matters of detail, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

prize-fighting is just as much a regular profession now as it was in the gallant days of Ned Painter and Tom Oliver. The heroes of old time knocked each other about in the open air; the modern heroes go through the same performances within doors. But the results are very much the same so far as the warriors are concerned. " Bringing off " fights is an idyllic pursuit which gives employment to several middlemen. The middleman has his regular beat and calls on regular cus-tomers. He also has his pairs of gladiators always at call. Supposing that a set of men wish to see a genuine combat, they simply subscribe twenty or thirty or fifty pounds, and place the money in the middleman's hands. A £20 "mill" is not a very sanguinary affair, but £50 will buy a good deal of bloodshed.
When the money is deposited the agent picks
out "two lads that want to have a turn." The "lads" are mostly lazy louts who do not love work. They train for a week on money supplied by the honest merchant who arranges the meeting. When they are finally placed in the ring they really do hurt each other a good deal, and the spectators have the pleasures of battle and conspiracy simultaneously. There is half an hour of heavy hitting, a few spirited rallies on the cords, a large amount of bad language, and then one man gives in. The middleman pockets half the money and the rest is divided between the battered ruffians who afford the entertainment. The prize-fight was always a nasty affair at the best of times. The preliminary sparring was pretty enough when a pair of artists like Dillon and Reardon were at work. The light and dexterous movements, the shifting of tense muscles, the set smile of the performers, made rather an interesting exhibition; but when the men were covered with dirt and mud (and glory), the spectacle was revolting enough. It is curious to know that men are content to make their living in such way. But a large class of roughs are quite content to buy a month of idleness at the price of a bruised face. - St. James's

THE PROFESSION OF PRIZE-FIGHTING .- It

does not seem to be generally known that

Doctors' Bills .- A correspondent writes to the Pall Mall Gazette :- Can nothing be done to oblige surgeons to give the details of their bills? One never thinks with a large family of taking note of a doctor's visits, and at the end of a few months a bill comes in for a lump sum, which may be right or wrong, but which there is no means of checking. In one case I called for details and received in reply a very sharp letter declining to give them, and stating that the writer "was not in them, and stating that the writer was not in the habit of overcharging." "The more reason why," I answered, "you should be ready to prove the items of your charges." In the result he let out that he had credited me £17 10s. for a cheque for £20—a pure blunder, no doubt, but one that proved the reasonableness of my demand. I do not know why doctors and surgeons should not specify in their bills, if they are family visiting doctors, the dates and nature of their services. A gentleman recently informed me that an acci-dent having happened to his child, for which another was responsible, he, a few months after, received a bill for general attendance; and on asking the surgeon to specify the fees relating to the child's accident he replied that he was only able to do so approximatively. How, then, was the total arrived at?

THE HUNTING DISPUTE IN DEVONSHIRE.—The Haldon Hunt difficulty has (an Exeter correspondent says) been arranged. Sir John Duntze retires from the joint mastership with Lord Haldon, and the hounds are given over to Mr. Studd, of Oxton House, who will act with the old committee minus Lord Haldon. Sir Lydston Newman is on excellent terms with what may be called the operative portion of the committee and the new master, and it is hoped that peace will now be preserved between the parties.

THE HEALTH OF LONDON.—In London last week 2,559 births and 1,827 deaths were registered. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 170 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 37, the average numbers deaths exceeded by 57, the average numbers in the corresponding weeks of the last ten years. The annual death-rate from all causes, which had been equal to 24 and 22.7 per 1,000 in each of the two preceding weeks, rose to 24.5. During the past twelve weeks, of the current quarter the metropolitan death-rate averaged 25.9 per 1,000. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean reading of the barometer last week was 29.71 in.; the highest reading was 30.08 in. on Thursday morning, and the lowest 29.15 in. at the end of the week. The mean temperature was 44.6 deg. and 2.8 above the average in the corresponding week of the twenty years ending 1868. The mean was below the average on Wednesday and Thursday, whereas it showed an excess on each of the other days

THE IRISH MEMBERS AND MR. FORSTER'S Speech.—The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says:—The startling announcement made by Mr. Forster that the Government are preparing still further measures of coercion for Ireland has produced a marked effect on the ministerial Home Rulers, and it is believed that in consequence many of Mr. Shaw's friends, who otherwise would have voted with the Gov